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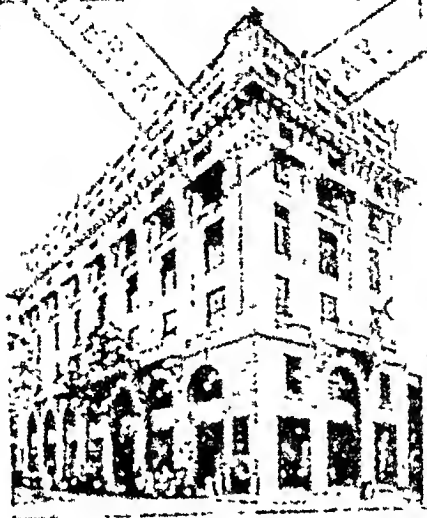
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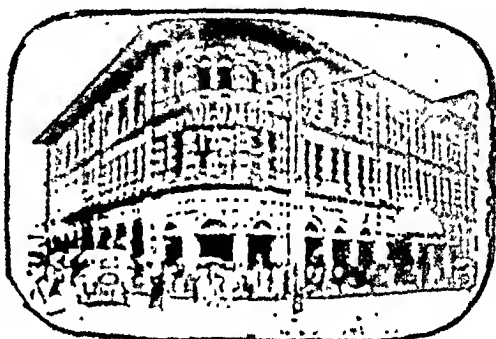
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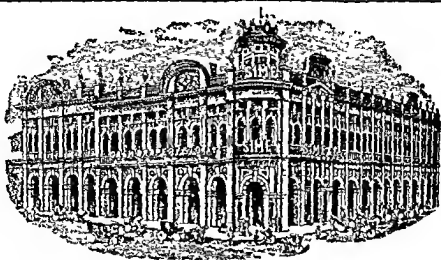
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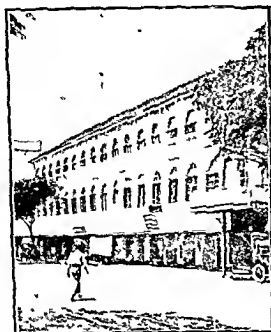
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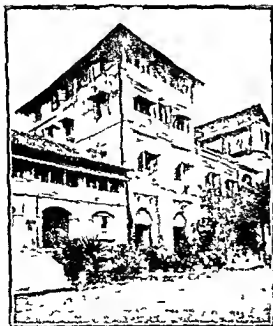
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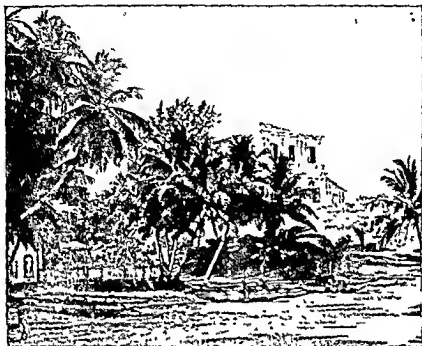
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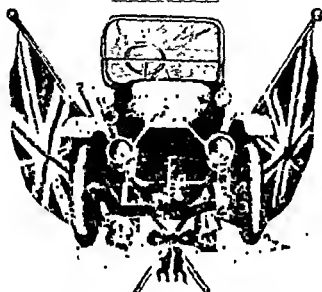
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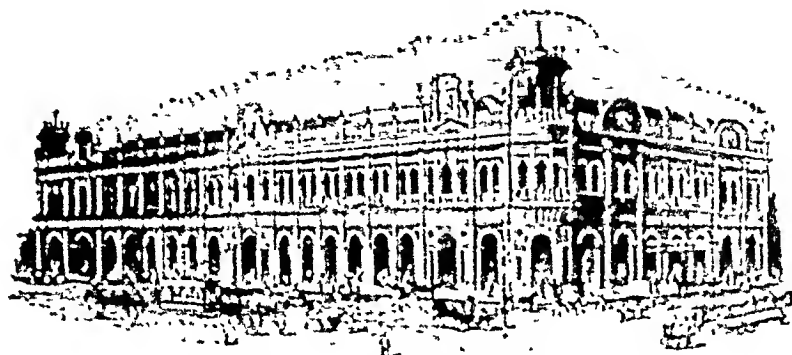
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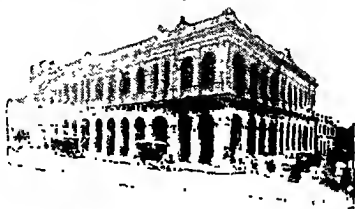
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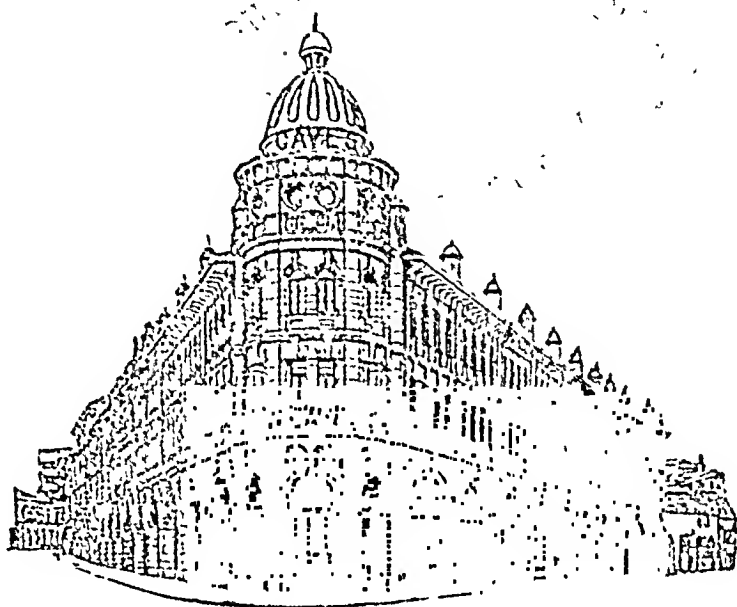
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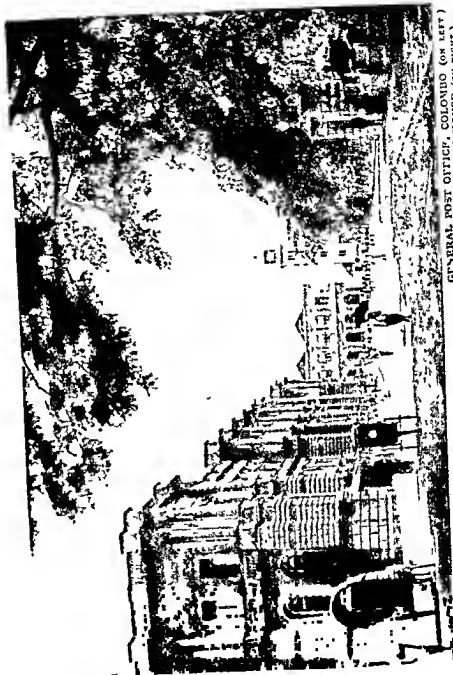
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GENERAL POST OFFICE, COLONBO (ON LEFT)
ENTRANCE TO GUYEN'S HOUSE (ON RIGHT)
AND CLOCK TOWER (IN DISTANCE)

PREFACE

The need for a reliable and concisely written illustrated book, as a guide to Ceylon and its attractions, has grown in persistence the last few years; and it has been represented to us that an effort to supply this need should be made at once. We put forward the result of our efforts and are confident it will be well received and welcomed both by those resident in the Island and others elsewhere who wish for a timely suggestion for a desirable holiday-resort.

We are indebted to the Government of Ceylon for much assistance and encouragement, and we also gratefully acknowledge our thanks to several prominent residents, official and unofficial, for many excellent contributions to these pages.

The chief object of this book is to make Ceylon better known in other lands, and every opportunity is being taken to place it prominently in all parts of the British Empire and Foreign Countries enabling likely visitors to Ceylon to picture to themselves what a delightful prospect awaits them in this "Island Paradise." The various ships that call here will be supplied with copies of this book, so that, would-be visitors will no longer have cause to complain that so little can be learnt on board ship of the attractions which Ceylon offers to tourists.

Special thanks are due to the Hon. Mr. F. A. Stockdale, Director of Agriculture, and the British Empire Exhibition Handbook Committee for permission granted us to reproduce some of the articles appearing in the excellent volume recently issued for the guidance of visitors at the Exhibition now being held at Wembley Park; and we also desire to record here our indebtedness to Mr. L. J. B. Turner, not only for his valuable contributions to this volume, but also for having placed at our disposal several excellent half-tone blocks, turned out by the Survey Department from our own photographs for reproduction in the admirable Official Handbook of Ceylon, which he edited two years ago.

We are encouraged to make this issue the first of a series, and we therefore ask that omissions and errors in the volume be overlooked. We welcome any suggestions for the improvement and enlargement of future issues.

Finally we thank the Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd., for the excellent printing of this book, and for hearty co-operation throughout.

THE EDITOR.

Colombo, July, 1924.

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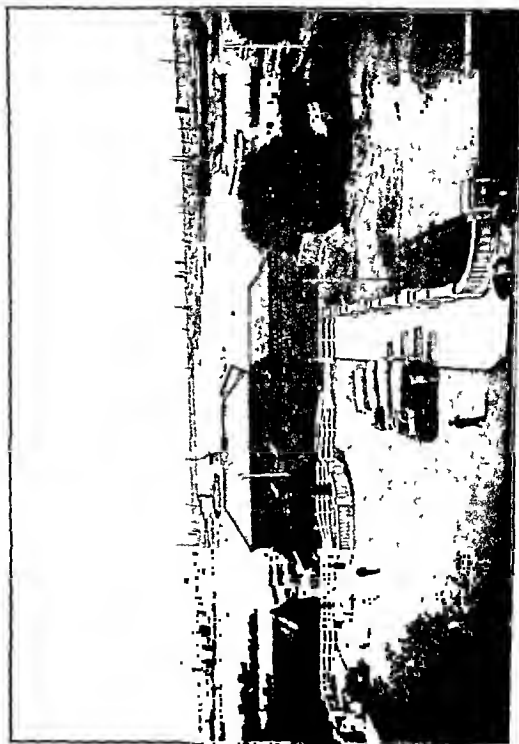
A FOREWORD

By THE HON. MR. GECIL CLEMENTI, C.M.G.

(*Colonial Secretary, Ceylon.*)

On an April night I sat in the verandah of Ella rest-house, looking down the V-shaped gorge to the jungle-covered plains three thousand feet below, while on my right the Southern Cross leaned upon the crest of Ella rock and before me the dance of the fire-flies mimicked the twinkling of the stars. Here, so I mused, all Ceylon seems to be revealed in miniature. Up to the rest-house through the gorge climbs a narrow bridle track, once an important thoroughfare of Kandyan Kings. At its side, perched precariously under Ella cliff, is a rock temple named after the mythical Ravana and in the Cliff itself is a large cavern reputed to have been a royal treasure chamber. Close below murmurs and babbles the tiny Kirindi Oya on its way down to the Uva plains, where grown beyond recognition it supplies water for a scheme to irrigate extensive paddy lands. The jungle, fringing the far away sea coast, is a game sanctuary full of elephants, leopards, bears, and deer. On either side of me, near by, but just out of sight, were—as I knew—flourishing tea plantations, with rubber and coconut estates a little further off. A small bazaar nestled on the hill spur behind the rest-house. Straight in front, fifty miles away, flashed the gleam of Great Basses Lighthouse guiding mariners round the South-eastern end of Ceylon. And at my back, not many yards away, rumbled a train along the newly opened railroad to Badulla.

Could a single landscape visualize more clearly all that a Handbook of Ceylon contains? Faint whispers from the storied past of the Sinhalese people, legends concerning the beautiful shrines of their religious faith, descriptions of the ruined handiwork of their Kings, pictures of Oriental bazaars, townships and villages, tales of elephant kraals and of big game hunting; and then, coming to modern times, an account of the wonderful achievements and potentialities of the island's agriculture, illustrations of the great importance of the Colony to ocean-borne commerce, and it may be a hint that one day Ceylon will form the southernmost terminal point of a vast railway system stretching across Adam's Bridge into India, onward through India and other Asiatic lands to Europe, and at last—perhaps by means of a channel tunnel—to the British Isles.



THE HARBOUR COLOMBO

CEYLON

A GENERAL SURVEY

By L. E. BLAZÉ, B.A.,
(*Editor, "Ceylon Independent."*)

Ceylon and Europe.

tribes, of which one has become historical. In the fifth, possibly the sixth, century B.C. a company of invaders found their way to the Island under a leader named Vijaya. In due course, they overcame the aboriginal tribes, and formed a nation of their own which survives to this day as the Sinhalese nation. The original settlers were Hindus but nearly two and a half centuries after their arrival, a Buddhist mission came to Ceylon and the Sinhalese became Buddhists. Other countries were also converted to Buddhism and China was one of them. Communication between Ceylon and China was duly established the route being overland across the Himalayas. The Chinese traveller Fa Hien came to Ceylon in A.D. 412 or 413 to make a copy of Buddhist texts for use in China. A few years later came Buddhaghosa from Northern India who retranslated into Pali the Sinhalese versions of Buddhist teachings and thus gave the creed the fixed form which has since endured.

The conquest of Northern Africa by the Muhammedans of the seventh century A.D. gave the Arabs a predominance in Egypt which they used to keep out Greeks and other European nations from direct intercourse with India. But the Arabs were seamen and traders even before the Christian era. The Indian Ocean was practically an Arabian sea and the carrying trade by sea between Egypt and China was in their hands till A.D. 1497 when the discovery of the sea route to India from Europe transferred the supremacy to the Portuguese.

Historical Summary

A brief summary of the history of Ceylon will help to a better understanding of the matters dealt with in this book. The pious chroniclers of Buddhism in Ceylon relate that Vijaya landed here on the day of Buddha's death that is in the year B.C. 483 or, by the traditional reckoning B.C. 543. He and seven hundred others had been expelled from Behar in Northern India on account of their lawlessness and touching at Ceylon in the course of their wanderings they decided to settle here. The aboriginal Nagas and Yakkhas (tribes who worshipped snakes and demons) were dispossessed, rice was grown, tanks were constructed, cities were built and a kingdom was established with the city of Anuradhapura as its capital. In the year B.C. 246 Buddhism became the national religion and for two thousand years the Sinhalese kings devoted themselves to the interests of their religion, building stately *dagabas** enshrining relics and spacious *viharas* and *aramas*† where monks resided. The island of Ceylon was thus a land of peace and prosperity.

or Tamils
usurpers

reigned for the first time at Anuradhapura. Since then, and till the arrival of the Portuguese in A.D. 1506 there was constant warfare between the Sinhalese and the Tamils. Anuradhapura ceased to be the

* A *dagaba* is strictly the relic chamber within a *stupa* or *celiya* which is a solid bell-shaped building enshrining a relic. The whole building is however, spoken of as a *dagaba*. A *vihara* is a dwelling for monks. It is usually within an *arama* a park or garden.

capital in the eighth century, giving place to Polonnaruwa, which was itself abandoned at the end of the thirteenth century. A number of places then became the refuge of the Sinhalese kings. The Portuguese found the court at Kotte, from which the kings shifted in a short while to Sitawaka, near Avisawella, and then to Kandy in A.D. 1592.

Though an accident brought the Portuguese to Ceylon in A.D. 1506, it was not till twelve years later that they were able to begin any definite settlement in the country. Step by step they established their conquest, and they held the maritime districts all round the Island for the next 120 years. The policy of the Portuguese towards Eastern races was harsh, as was the fashion of the time, and some Portuguese governors, or captains-general as they were called, were harsher than others; but the



Photo by A BUSY STREET IN THE PETTAH, COLOMBO.

Plâté, Ltd.

free general intercourse between the Portuguese settlers and the Sinhalese and Tamils is shewn in the surviving traces of their rule. A dialect of their language, which was later the medium of communication between Sinhalese Kings and Dutch Governors, is still spoken in Ceylon. Many of the social observances of the people are derived from old Portuguese customs. It was the Portuguese whose religious zeal established Christianity in Ceylon, and there are more Roman Catholics in the Island to-day than all other Christians taken together.

The Dutch, who took Galle in 1640, and Colombo in 1656, from the Portuguese, and ruled the maritime districts till A.D. 1796, brought Protestant Christianity and somewhat sterner forms of social life into Ceylon. The stately church of Wolvendaal, "cased in the unfeeling armour of old time," with other churches in Galle and Jaffna, are

enduring monuments of a simple but firm faith. The Roman-Dutch law is still the common law of the Island, and its establishment has had no small influence on the manners and customs of the people. Under the Dutch, agriculture was greatly encouraged, and canals became a well-used means of communication. The Dutch language is no longer spoken, even by the more conservative descendants of the Dutch colonists, who have, however, formed a Dutch-Burgher Union of Ceylon to conserve and maintain the traditions of a not inglorious past.

The British occupation dates from 1796, but it was not till the Peace of Amiens in 1802 that the change of rulers was definitely established. In 1815, the Kandyan Provinces were ceded to the British who now became rulers of the whole Island. What progress has been made under British rule during the last 120 years, the various sections in this book will abundantly show.

Names of Ceylon.

The native name of Ceylon is, and always has been, *Lanka*. The exact meaning of this word is disputed, the popular notion being that it means shining, or resplendent, while others interpret it as the land of demons. In India the epithet *golden* is associated with the name, and in Siam the epithet *divine*. Another native name was *Sinhala-dvīpa*, the island of the Sinhalese, or lion people, for Vijaya's father was known as a *sinha*, or lion. The word *Sinhala-dvīpa* subsequently became *Selediba Serendiva Serendib*, then *Ceilao* (Portuguese), *Zeylan* (Dutch), and finally *Ceylon*. The name by which the island was known in Europe was *Taprobane*, given to it by the Greeks, and familiar to English readers through Milton's mention of it in "*Paradise Regained*". *Taprobane* is from *Tamraparni*, a river in Southern India, but the Ceylon chronicles tell us that when Vijaya's weary sailors flung themselves on the beach, on landing in Ceylon, they found the palms of their hands stained by the yellow soil, and thence called the place *Tambapanni*, copper-coloured. Ptolemy (A.D. 139-161) speaks of the Island as *Simundu*, and in his own time the name *Salice* (a corruption of *Sihala* or *Sinhala*) began to be employed. In South India, the Island is also known as *Ilam*.

Physical Features.

The pear-shaped, or mango-shaped, island of Ceylon lies between 5° 55' and 9° 50' north latitude, and 79° 42' and 81° 53' east longitude, to the south-east of India, from which it is separated by Palk's Strait, a shallow sea, some forty miles across. It is believed to have formed, ages ago, part of a vast continent stretching from South America to the eastern coast of India. A chain of islands and reefs (Mannar, Adam's Bridge, and Rameswaram) still exists, to mark the old connection with India, and there is a close resemblance to South India in animals, plants, rocks, and in the aboriginal inhabitants of both countries.

The greatest length of the island, from north to south, is 270 miles, and its greatest breadth 137 miles. Broad at the southern end, it narrows gradually to the north. Its area is 25,332 square miles, and the island is thus about as large as Tasmania, or Holland and Belgium together, or Greece before the War of 1914. England is twice, and India sixty times as large.



Photo by

THE PALM-FRINGED SHORE AT SUNSET

Platé. Ltd.

Mountains.

The country is roughly divided into the "Low-country," or districts near the coast, and "Up-country," the mountain region. Travelling by the railway from Colombo, one goes fifty-two miles to Rambukkana on fairly flat country, and then begins a steep ascent to Kandy (1,600 ft.) and the districts higher up. The highest mountain in Ceylon is Pidurutalagala, (*Anglice* Pedro, 8,296 ft.), near the town of Nuwara Elya, and there are 150 mountains ranging in height from 3,000 to 7,000 feet. Of these, Adam's Peak (7,353 ft.) is the best known, both in the Island and outside it. It is conspicuous from far out at sea. On its summit there is a depression in the rock which is revered as a sacred footprint by Buddhists, Muhammedans, Hindus, and some Christians.

Rivers

From this mountain mass flow rivers which run north, south, east, and west into the sea. The longest of these, the Mahaveli Ganga, (great sandy river), is 206 miles long. Rising in the district round Hatton and Nawalapitiya, it flows in a northerly direction to Kandy, where it flows eastward for a few miles before turning again to the north, and entering the sea near Trincomalee. The next largest river is the Malwatte Oya (104 miles) or Aruvi-ar, associated in our minds with the escape of Robert Knox from his captivity in Kandy. No other river is a hundred miles long. The Kelani Ganga (90 miles) enters the sea near Colombo, and the Kalu Ganga (70 miles) near Kalutara, between which town and Ratnapura there is constant communication by boats.

Climate.

Ceylon has a large variety of climate depending partly on the two monsoons and partly on elevation above the sea-level. The air is always damp and in the south there are few months without more or less rain. The north-east monsoon rains fall roughly from October to March accompanied by the 'long-shore' wind disliked by residents on the south west coast. The south-west monsoon rains fall from April to September, the "little monsoon" blowing during April and May. The hottest months of the year are from February to May, but there are no regular well marked seasons. In the low-country the average mean temperature ranges from 79° to 82°, and up-country from 58° to 75°. The rainfall map shows two dry zones in the north-west and south-east, with an average rainfall of under 50 inches a year; two larger zones adjoining the former but less dry, with a rainfall of from 50 to 75 inches and three wet zones in the centre and west, the innermost having an average of 200 inches and more.

Vegetation.

Ceylon has also a large variety of vegetation. In the wet low-country, and up to an elevation above sea-level of about 2,000 feet, rice-fields are found. The coconut palm is characteristic of the southern and western districts, and the palmyra palm of the northern and eastern. Other familiar cultivated trees are the jak, mango, and plantain, the slender areca palm, and the kitul palm from which sweet toddy is drawn.

for the manufacture of "jaggery," a coarse brown sugar. Plantations of tea, rubber, cacao, cinnamon, cardamom, and tobacco abound in various parts of the island, and the total area of cultivated land is about three million acres, of which a million acres are given to rice and other grain. There are large tracts of forest, from which are chiefly drawn the supplies of timber required for furniture, building, and other uses,—satinwood, ebony, etc.

Minerals.

One most important mineral found in Ceylon is plumbago or graphite, of which 200,000 cwt. were exported in 1923, though 650,000 cwt. were exported in 1912. The chief exports were to the United States of America. Mica, thorianite, thorite, and monazite are also found. Salt is taken from salt pans, called *lewayas*, at Hambantota and Puttalam chiefly. It is a Government monopoly, protected by a duty of Rs. 3 per cwt. on imported salt, and brings in an annual revenue of over a million and a half rupees. Iron ore is still abundant, but gold is not found in any large quantity. The principal gems are the ruby, sapphire, cats-eye, alexandrite, and moonstone. Most of the rubies and sapphires are found in river beds in the Ratnapura, Rakwana, and Balangoda districts. The ancient pearl banks in the Gulf of Mannar still periodically bring in a large revenue to Government.

Animals.

The elephant is the animal mostly associated with Ceylon, and in old times the Ceylon elephant was considered superior to all others. It is smaller than the African elephant, and the male is usually tuskless. Leopards, incorrectly spoken of as cheetahs, bears, several species of deer, wild buffaloes, monkeys, and jackals are among the other undomesticated animals. Cobras and tic-polongas are two of the poisonous snakes. Crocodiles are found in rivers and tanks. It is round the old tanks that animals and birds commonly gather, as in the game sanctuaries in the Hambantota and Puttalam districts and in the North-Central Province.

Population and Religion.

The Census returns of 1921 gave the Island a total population of four and a half millions, an increase of 9.6 per cent. on 1911. The Western Province, though the smallest in area, is first both in the number of people ($1\frac{1}{4}$ million) and in density (871 to the square mile). The Central Province ranks next in both respects. The North-Central Province, which contains the famous buried cities of Ceylon, is largest in size but lowest in both population and density.

The Sinhalese are the largest group in Ceylon. They are divided into two million low-country Sinhalese and a million Kandyans. The Ceylon Tamils and the Indian Tamils have roughly about half a million each. The Moors number about a third of a million, and the Malays 13,000. The Burghers (Dutch descendants) and the Eurasians number 30,000, the Europeans 8,000, and the Veddas, who represent the aborigines of Ceylon, 4,500.

The Buddhists, who number 2,770,000, are practically all Sinhalese, only nine per cent of Sinhalese being Christians. Muhammedans number 300,000, nearly all Moors and Malays. The Hindus are about a million, all Tamils. There are 440,000 Christians, of whom 370,000 are Roman Catholics.

Provinces.

The Island was divided in 1833 into five Provinces—the Western (*Capital*, Colombo), Central (Kandy), Northern (Jaffna), Southern (Galle), Eastern (Trincomalee). These provinces still exist with some changes of boundary, and with Batticaloa substituted in 1870 for Trincomalee as the capital of the Eastern Province. But to these five have been added four other provinces—the North-Western (*capital*,



Photo by

A VILLAGE SCENE OUTSIDE COLOMBO.

PIRA, L.N.

first Puttalam, now Kurunegala), the North-Central (Anuradhapura), Uva (Badulla), and Sabaragamuwa (Ratnapura). Each province is divided into Revenue Districts, but Uva and the North-Central Provinces form respectively one district as well as one province. The head of each Province is the Government Agent, and his office is called the *Kachcheri*.

Government.

The Island (which is "a Crown Colony acquired partly by conquest, partly by cession") is governed directly by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Governor, whose term of office is usually five or six years, is assisted by two Councils, the Executive and the Legislative, both of which were constituted in 1833. The Executive Council was, till the year 1921, confined to the highest officials of the Ceylon Civil

Service, and its proceedings are still private. The Legislative Council had at first no unofficial members, but in 1834 six unofficials were appointed to represent the Planters, the Merchants, the General European Community, the Sinhalese, the Tamils and the Burghers. The officials numbered nine. The elective principle was introduced in 1911 when four unofficials, from a total of ten, were elected, the remaining six being nominated as before by the Governor. In 1921 an Order-in-Council gave the Legislative Council fourteen official and twenty-three unofficial members; of the latter sixteen were elected and seven nominated. A new Order-in-Council (1923) reconstituted the Legislative Council. The officials will number twelve, and the unofficials thirty-seven, all but three of whom will be elected on a communal or a territorial basis.

The Colonial Secretary is appointed by the Crown, and "generally he may be said to be the official organ of Government upon all occasions, and the permanent head, so to speak, of the whole Public Service and particularly of the Civil Service." The Secretariat "is the great office of record in the Island," where are kept all the principal documents connected with the whole work of Government. The present Colonial Secretary, the Hon'ble Mr. Cecil Clementi, C.M.G., is the successor of a long line of distinguished Secretaries including Sir J. Emerson Tennent, Sir E. F. Im Thurn, Sir Hugh Clifford, and Sir R. E. Stubbs.

The Civil Service consists of officers appointed by the Secretary of State after an open competitive examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners, and they are grouped in four Classes. A local Division of the Civil Service was formed in 1909.

The Public Departments are those common to most Colonies and Governments. There are Departments for the collection, control, and audit of revenue; also Survey, Customs, Forest, Medical, Education, Public Works, Railway, and Post Office Departments, and Legal Departments which include the Police, Prisons, and the Registration of Lands as well as of births, marriages, and deaths. There are also a few Departments which are specially needed for the Island. A Land Settlement Department to settle claims to both waste and cultivated lands; a Board of Immigration and Quarantine to regulate the immigration of Tamil coolies who work on the tea and rubber estates; an Archæological Survey Department to examine the "rapidly disappearing monuments of the past"; an Excise Department to control the manufacture and sale of arrack and toddy; and an Irrigation Department, to maintain the tanks which from the earliest times have been the mainstay of agriculture in the Island. The Agricultural Department has begun to be recognized as one of the most important. Its headquarters are at Peradeniya, a suburb of Kandy, in the midst of the famous Botanic Gardens, where a Director of Agriculture, assisted by a large staff of qualified assistants investigate Agricultural Botany, Chemistry, Mycology, and Entomology,

Railways

There are 741 miles of railway, (a Government monopoly) of which 624 miles are broad gauge, and 117 miles narrow gauge. Some 207 miles are under construction. The main line ran at the very first from Colombo to Kandy, and was then extended to Nawalapitiya, Bandarawela, and

Badulla The coast line runs by the sea from Colombo to Matara and there is another line from Colombo north to Chilaw. The longest stretch is from Colombo to Kankasanturai at the extreme north of the Island. A branch of this line goes west to Talaimannar where a railway ferry connects the Ceylon line with the Indian

Roads

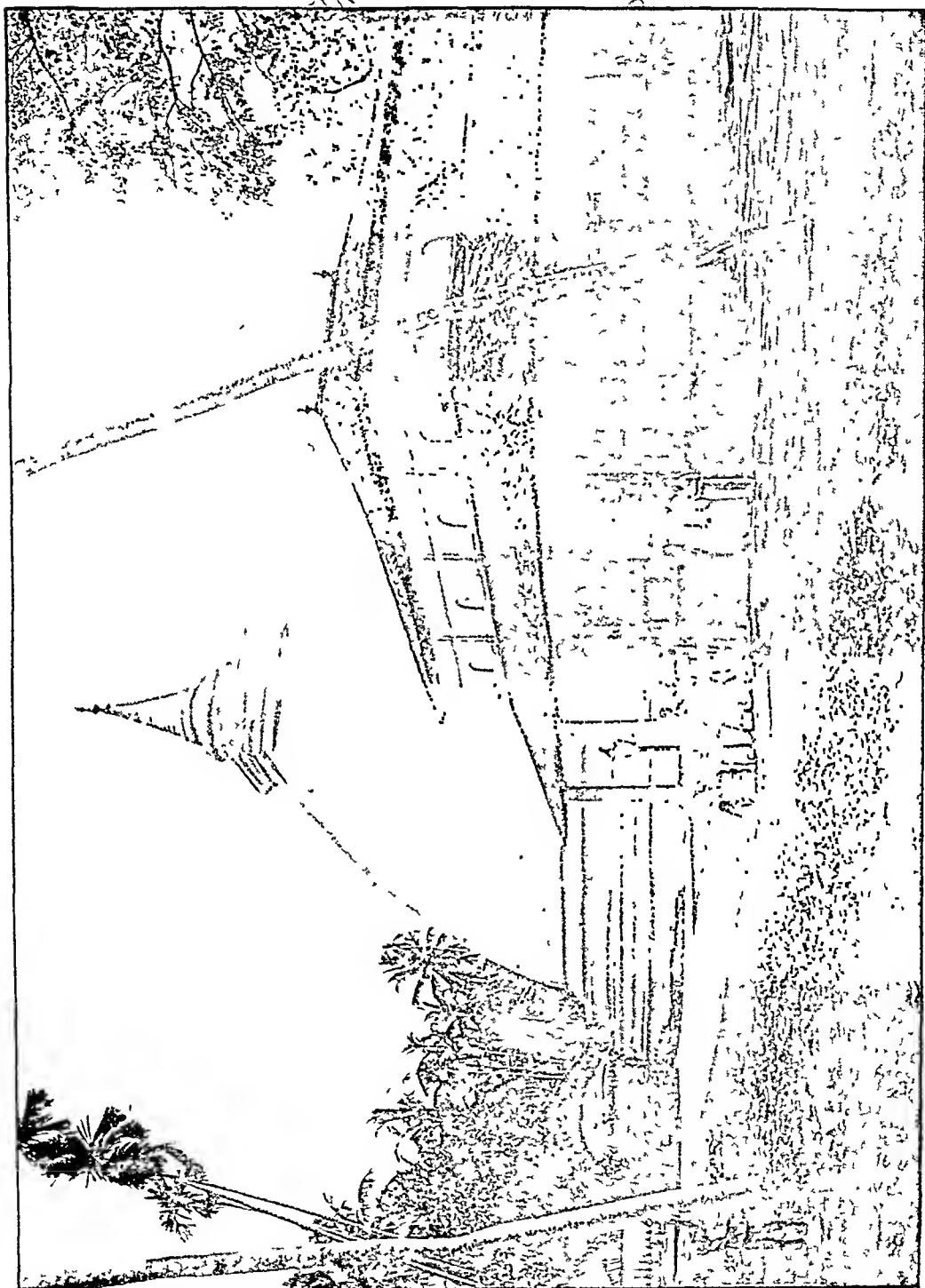
There are over 4 000 miles of metalled road among the best in the East. Travelling is convenient on account of the furnished rest houses maintained along the principal roads.

Military

At the beginning of the British occupation Ceylon was governed as a military settlement and British regiments were stationed here. There is now no British regiment in Ceylon but there are representatives of the Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Engineers and various Army Corps. The Ceylon Defence Force is composed of Volunteer Corps of which the oldest is the Ceylon Light Infantry dating from 1881. The Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward VII) was Honorary Colonel of the Ceylon Light Infantry till May 1904 when His Majesty King Edward VII honoured the whole Volunteer Force by becoming its Colonel in Chief. The other branches of the Force are the Garrison Artillery, the Engineers, Mounted Rifles, the Planters Rifle Corps, the Town Guard, the Medical Corps and the Cadet Battalion.

Principal Towns

Colombo the capital of the Island has nearly a quarter of a million inhabitants and is the recognized centre of business, political and social life in the Island. Its affairs are managed by a Municipality, established in 1865, consisting of ten elected representatives of the wards into which the city is divided, nine members nominated by the Governor and a Chairman and Mayor who is appointed from the Ceylon Civil Service. One of the Municipal wards is the Fort which is near the harbour and here the principal Government and military establishments and business houses are to be found. The Fort was built by the Dutch, but all the landward fortifications were demolished half a century ago. East of the Fort and adjoining it is the Pettah where the old Dutch Burghers used to live. It is now a crowded market place with shops kept chiefly by Moors. Here also is the Government Kachcheri. Not far from it but not in the same Municipal Ward are Wolvendael Church, the law-courts on a hill named after General Hulse and the Anglican cathedral soon to be removed to a more suitable locality. Another interesting ward is Slave Island which was once an island and said to be the residence of Dutch slaves. Here the Dutch had a garden and here the British opened out their first Botanic Garden under the charge of a gardener who had been trained at Kew. Hence the place itself was referred to as Kew. There is a large Malay population in Slave Island as the old Malay Regiment was stationed here when the British took Ceylon.



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KELANI TEMPLE AND DAGOBA.

Photo by

Next to Colombo in importance, though not in population, is Kandy (pop. 32,000), the capital of the Kandyan Kingdom from A.D. 1592 to 1815. The world-famous Temple of the Tooth is here, making it the chief centre of Southern Buddhism. Here also is the headquarters of the planting community who have so energetically developed the natural resources of the Island. Kandy is considered by most visitors to be one of the most beautiful towns in the world, and certainly the most beautiful in the East. Near it are the Royal Botanic gardens of Peradeniya, the most widely-known of all Botanic Gardens.

Galle, or Point de Galle, (pop. 39,000) is perhaps the most famous of ancient seaports in the East. Arabs, Chinese, Persians, and Abyssinians met here for the exchange of merchandise. Till 1882 it was the chief port of call for ships and steamers, and there are some who believe that its old glories may yet be revived. There are many relics here of Dutch times,—the Fort, for example, and the Dutch Church.

Colombo, Kandy, and Galle are the only towns which are also municipalities. Between Colombo and Galle, there are three towns with over 10,000 inhabitants: Moratuwa (28,600) long famous for its carpentry; Kalutara (13,600) proverbial for its healthiness and now the centre of a large tea and rubber industry; and Panadura (10,700). At the extreme south of Ceylon is the town of Matara (16,800), an ancient seat of Sinhalese learning. At Matara ends the "Coast line" railway service which stretches west and north of it as far as Chilaw, a length of 150 miles, and will at no far date reach to Puttalam, 30 miles north of Chilaw.

On the east coast there are two towns of note. Batticaloa (10,600) is the capital of the Eastern Province which extends over nearly the whole of the east coast. The people are mostly Tamil. There is regular communication by land between Batticaloa and Badulla, but the small harbour is available only during the South-West Monsoon. In the Batticaloa lagoon, the "singing fish" are heard on moonlight nights. Trincomalee (9,000) is the most famous town on the east coast, and was at one time a thriving port and chiefly an important naval and military station. Its glories have departed, but the railway now being constructed to connect both Trincomalee and Batticaloa with Colombo will add considerably to the importance of both towns.

Jaffna in the north has the second largest population (42,400) of Ceylon towns. The whole district is inhabited by Tamils who are the most enterprising and industrious of all the communities in Ceylon. The railway from Colombo extends to Kankesanthurai, five miles north of Jaffna. Manuar (3,700), south of which lie the Pearl Banks, enjoyed great prosperity in the sixth century.

Of inland towns, the buried cities of Anuradhapura (7,800) and Polonnaruwa have an attraction of their own. Kurunegala (10,200) was a former capital of the island. In the province of Sabaragamuwa there are two large towns: Ratnapura (7,000), the centre of the gemming industry, and Kegalla (3,500) which is important enough to have a District Court of its own.

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But no general account of Ceylon would be complete without special reference to the planting districts of the "Up-country," extending from Matale to Rakwana, from Avisawella to Badulla. This whole area has been opened up and brought into close contact with modern life and civilization almost wholly by the enterprise and energy of the planters of coffee, tea, and rubber. They worked, doubtless, for their own profit, but in so doing they have developed the country, added to the wealth of the island, and set an example which others have not been slow to follow. Kandy and Gampola (6,200), ancient capitals of Ceylon, were places of little more than historical interest till the coffee estates made them centres of industry. Matale (7,900) dwindled into a village when Tamil coolies ceased to pour in by the great north road on their way to the estates. Nuwara Eliya (7,500), discovered by the British, was intended as a hill station, but it is surrounded by tea estates and has a rest-house for coolies. But Hatton, Nanu Oya, Nawalapitiya, Dimbula, Dikoya, Maskeliya, Balangoda, Rakwana, Bandarawela, and several other places, are named from the estates of which they were portions. Only a small mind can fail to recognize and acknowledge the great obligation which Ceylon owes to the work of British planters in Ceylon.

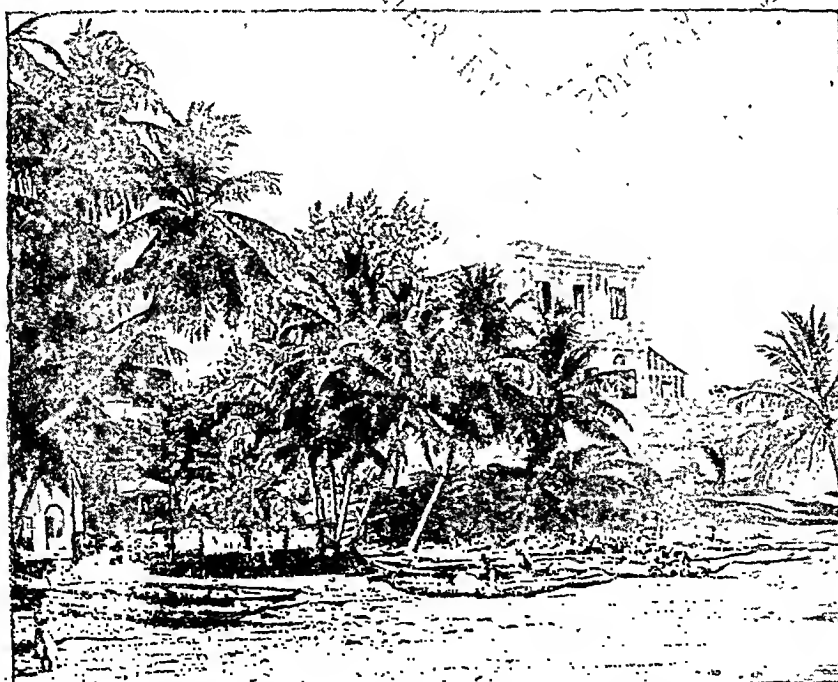


Photo by

MOUNT LAVINIA HOTEL AND SEA SHORE

Platé. Ltd.



POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS IN CEYLON

By G. A. WILLE.

The Legislature

Ceylon was till lately a pure Crown Colony, and is perhaps still regarded by the Colonial office as coming under that designation, as its administration is still carried on by officials responsible to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. But by the recent wide extension of the franchise it has in fact passed into the second or next higher class of Colonies, that is, Colonies possessing representative institutions but not responsible government; and considering the size of its unofficial majority under the new constitution created by the Order-in-Council dated 19th December 1923, which came into formal operation on the 16th February 1924, it may be considered as belonging to the highest division in that class.

Our Legislative Council like our Executive Council was established by Order-in-Council in 1833, the year in which our Supreme Court and District Courts were also established by Charter, as the result of the Royal Commission on our political and judicial system. When so established it consisted of nine officials (exclusive of the Governor) and, shortly afterwards, at first three and then, six unofficials all nominated. A Kandyan and Mohammedan member were added in 1889 by Sir Arthur Gordon but so jealous was the Government of its official majority that two officials were added at the same time. The total strength of the Council was thus raised from 15 to 19 (*viz* 11 officials and 8 unofficials).

Then came Ordinance No. 13 of 1910, as the result of the first reform agitations of recent date. Under that Ordinance an elected Educated Ceylonese seat was added and the European and Burgher seats were turned into elected seats. In 1912 the Chamber of Commerce seat was abolished and the Sinhalese and Tamils were each granted an additional nominated seat. The composition of the Council was thus 11 officials and 10 unofficials, four of the latter being elected.

This was the position of the Council when the Order-in-Council of 13th August 1920 was issued under which the Council consisted of 14 officials and 23 unofficials (*i.e.*, 3 members nominated by the Governor at will, one nominated Mohammedan member, 2 nominated Kandyan members, 1 nominated Indian member, and 2 European, 1 Burgher, 1 Commercial (Chamber of Commerce) and 1 Low-Country Products Association Member, all elected and 11 elected territorial members. The total was therefore 37 members, and for the first time in the history of the Colony there was an unofficial majority, *viz.*, of 9.

By the Order-in-Council of 19 December 1923, recently come into force, still further powers and responsibility in respect of proceedings of the Legislative Council are conferred upon unofficial members. The Council will consist of 12 officials—2 less than before (that is 5 ex-officio members, viz the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, the Controller of Revenue and the Treasurer, with 7 nominated public officers) and 37 unofficial members (3 nominated and 34 elected including the three Mohammedan members and two Indian members directed by the Governor to be elected under powers given him by the Order) representing an unofficial majority of 25.

The 34 elected members are distributed as follows:—

The European Electorate (Urban)

The European Electorate (Rural)

The Commercial Electorate (Chamber of Commerce)

The Burgher Electorate (2)

The Mohammedan Electorate (3)

The Indian Electorate (2)

Western Province (Ceylon Tamil)

and the following 23 territorial electorates

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------------------------|
| | { | Colombo Town (North) |
| | { | Colombo Town (South) |
| 5 | { | Colombo District |
| | { | Negombo District |
| | { | Kalutara Revenue District |
| 2 | { | Central Province (Urban Division) |
| | { | Central Province (Rural Division) |
| 5 | { | Northern Province—one each for the Northern, Southern, |
| | { | Eastern, Western, and Central Divisions |
| 3 | { | Southern Province—one each for the Eastern, Central and |
| | { | Western Divisions |
| 2 | { | Trincomalee Revenue District |
| | { | Batticaloa |
| | { | North-Western Province (Western Division) |
| 2 | { | North-Western Province (Eastern Division) |
| 1 | { | North-Central Province |
| 1 | { | Province of Uva |
| 2 | { | Kegalle Revenue District |
| | { | Ratnapura Revenue District |

It is a matter worthy of remark that voters in the three plural constituencies mentioned above—the Burgher, the Mohammedan, and the Indian—have the cumulative vote, that is each voter may give more than one vote to the same candidate. The voters in the communal electorates and the Western Province (Ceylon Tamil) electorate—the latter being the only territorial-cum-communal electorate in Ceylon—have a vote also in the territorial electorate within the limits of which they happen to reside. The Commercial Electorate is confined to Members of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Governor is President of the Council but the Vice-President is to be elected by the Council. The presiding member is to have an original vote and also a casting vote in case of an equal division.

Laws to be effective must be assented to by the Governor but the Crown may disallow them even after such assent. The Governor may reserve any bill passed by the Council for the signification of the Crown's pleasure thereon, and, except where power is expressly given to the Council to make provision by law, *must* so reserve a bill which alters, or is inconsistent with, any provision of the Order-in-Council. The Council cannot pass, nor can the Governor consent to, any law vote or resolution imposing a tax or disposing of or charging any part of the public revenue (the standing orders add "or varying any existing disposition") unless proposed by the direction or with the express approval of the Governor. The Governor may either before or after the votes of the members are taken declare any question to be of paramount importance to the public interest, and in such case if a majority of the votes of the official members are in favour of the matter it shall be deemed to have been passed by the Council and the Governor has at once to report the case to the Secretary of State, with a statement of objections which any member may desire to submit.

In terms of the compromise entered into between the Governor and the representatives of Congress in 1920, the present Order-in-Council omits the clause (No. 51) embodied in the previous Order, by which the Governor was empowered to prevent any Bill, clause, amendment or resolution being proceeded with, by declaring that it affected the safety or tranquillity of the Island or any part of it.

The Standing Orders regulating the course of business and procedure and the preservation of order at meetings of the Council are contained in Schedule II of the Order and are, unlike the Order itself, subject to amendment by the Council.

The franchise is confined to male British subjects of the age of 21 years able to read and write English, Sinhalese or Tamil, who have, during the whole period of 6 months immediately prior to the commencement of the preparation of the register of voters, resided in the electoral district to which the register relates, and who enjoy a clear annual income of not less than Rs. 600, or have any of the other property qualifications mentioned in the Order.

While these are general qualifications applicable to all voters, the additional distinctive qualifications of European Urban or Rural voters, of voters for the Commercial constituency, of Burgher voters, of Mohammedan, Indian, and Western Province (Ceylon Tamil) voters are specially defined in the Order-in-Council.

The qualifications of an elected member of Council are that he must be actually registered as a voter for *some* constituency, be of not less than 25 years of age, enjoy a clear annual income of not less than Rs. 1,500 or have one of the other property qualifications mentioned in the Order. Disqualifications comprise the holding of any public office under the Crown in the Island, uncertificated bankruptcy, dismissal from Government service in consequence of an offence involving moral turpitude or having been debarred from practising as a legal or medical practitioner by order of any competent authority. There is no requirement, as under the previous Order-in-Council, that a person seeking election must have been ordinarily resident within the

area covered by the constituency concerned for a period of three years immediately preceding the date of his nomination as candidate for election. The elimination of this requirement known as the residential qualification, was also one of the points involved in the compromise above referred to.

There must be at least one session of the Council every year and not more than a year's interval between one session and another.

The Executive Council

To come now to the Executive Council. It has hardly changed (except as regards its personnel to which I shall presently refer) since it was established as already mentioned in 1833. It was then composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Attorney General, the Treasurer and at first the Government Agent Western Province and then the Auditor General. Seventy years later in 1903 a motion initiated by the General European Member was unanimously passed by the Legislative Council in favour of adding two unofficial members to the Executive Council. Sir West Ridgeway, Governor at the time recommended the proposal although of opinion that these two unofficial members should only be summoned when the Governor specially desired their advice upon any matter. The Secretary of State disapproved of the proposal as he did not see any advantage in it. Strange to say by 1915 two *official* members had been added!

Various suggestions for reducing the number of officials and including unofficials in the Executive Council were made in Reform memorials and by the European Association (who desired a European unofficial in the Executive Council) and in Congress. As a result by Notification dated 7th June 1921 the Executive Council was reconstituted with the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General and the Government Agent of the Western Province as *ex officio* Members and one official and 3 unofficial nominated members. There was no change in its powers and it is a body merely advisory as before to the Governor as President.

It will be seen that of the former *ex officio* members the Auditor General is no longer in the Executive. His status is not what it was of old many of his duties having been taken over by the Treasurer and the comparatively recently established Controller of Revenue who took the Auditor General's place on the Executive Council from 1908. The Officer Commanding the Troops has also been displaced. But while the Treasurer too as such is no longer a member of the Executive Council the nominated official has so far been the person holding that office. The unofficial membership has hitherto consisted of a European, a Sinhalese and a Tamil.

The position is obviously unsatisfactory and in partial response to the demands of Congress the Governor has announced the advent of what he has termed far reaching changes in the composition of the Executive Council. What these will be are to be disclosed when appointments are made to it from among the Legislative Councillors after the new Council is constituted under the Order in Council of 19th

December 1923. That they will involve responsibility in a constitutional sense is impossible, in view of the provisions of the Order-in-Council, but they will no doubt be in the direction of attaining at least the result (though the method may be different) suggested by the late Under-Secretary for the Colonies, that in Colonies which have attained or are attaining to political self-consciousness, the inclusion of an elected element in an Executive would provide that association between the Colonial Government and representatives of the electorate, which dyarchy was designed to give in India.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Municipalities

Local administration has not made much progress during the past century and a quarter, and it was only by Ordinance No. 11 of 1920, that really self-governing institutions in the local sphere, with whatever safeguards, may be said to have been introduced. In 1865 three Municipalities were established—those of Colombo, Kandy and Galle—and neither their number nor their powers have been added to. The constitution and status of these Councils are not such as might have been expected to develop much interest or responsibility, although a seat might be regarded by some as a coveted position. Municipal affairs are administered by the Chairman and such number of Councillors as shall be determined by the Governor in Executive Council. Of the Councillors one half are elected. Those not elected are nominated by the Governor, provided that if the number be five, there shall be nominated at least one person who holds no office of emolument under the Ceylon Government and if their number be more than five and not exceeding eight, there shall be nominated at least two such persons; and if their number be nine or more there shall be nominated at least three such persons. For each division into which a Municipality is divided one Councillor is elected. The Chairman is appointed by the Governor and the entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the Municipal Councils Ordinance are vested in the Chairman, and all executive acts under the Ordinance are, unless otherwise provided, done by him. In the case of the Colombo Municipality, the Ordinance provides that the Chairman shall be an officer in the Civil Service who shall devote the whole of his time and authority to the duties of his office and shall not hold any other appointment temporary or permanent. In the case of Kandy and Galle the Government Agent of the Central and Southern Province divide their attention as Government Agent of the Province and Chairman of the Council respectively. The powers, duties and responsibilities of our Municipal Councils are, unlike our other Local Government institutions, too well-known to require detailing here.

Village Committees and Tribunals

While these three chief towns of the Island are served by Municipal Councils, at the opposite end of the scale of local administration is the unit of the village. In old days the gansabhawa



or village Council played its part and it was only in 1871, that an attempt was made to revive it by the enacting of the Village Communities Ordinance of that year. In the year 1889 a consolidated Ordinance was passed, embodying amendments made to the Original Ordinance from time to time, and the working of this branch of local administration was carried on under that Ordinance—with not conspicuous success, as the system was largely official-ridden. A new Ordinance was recently before Council and the official reason given for it was that besides several amendments passed since 1889, there were further amendments proposed, so numerous as to call for a new consolidating measure; and there was the further reason that the phraseology of the older Ordinance was somewhat involved and the sections in many cases too long and complicated. It was also explained that the proposed amendments involved no serious question of principle except the provision for the election of Chairmen of Village Committees in sub-divisions situated within the administrative limits of a District Council under the Local Government Ordinance (presently to be referred to).

This question of the election of Chairmen became an exciting battle-ground between the official and the unofficials in the course of the recent debate on the new Ordinance in the Legislative Council. Under the old Ordinance the Chief Headmen were ex-officio Chairmen of all Village Committees within their division. The Government proposed that the Chairmen only of Village Committees within the administrative limits of District Councils under the Local Government Ordinance should be elected, while the Unofficials were for giving the right of election to every division. When the matter went to the vote the whole phalanx of unofficials voted solidly against the Government—a rare event to which one has to go back 60 years to find a parallel. On the question of filling offices too the Government accepted an unofficial amendment, the inhabitants, through the Village Committee, being given power to appoint, subject to the approval of the Government Agent.

The main provisions of the Ordinance will shew both the powers granted to the inhabitants and the limitations to those powers. The inhabitants of a village may hold a meeting, presided over by the Government Agent or anyone authorised by him (the president having both a casting and an original vote) and elect for 3 years a Village Committee of not less than six and, if they see fit, delegate to it the power of making rules. All monies received under the Ordinance are to be deposited with the Government Agent. The inhabitants may impose an annual tax upon themselves for the payment of Police Headmen, or impose tolls, subject to the approval of the Governor in Executive Council. They may make rules (subject to the Local Government Ordinance) for almost all purposes relating to Village affairs subject to the approval of the Governor in Executive Council who is empowered at any time to cancel or annul any rule in force. They may raise loans with the like sanction on the security of revenues accruing to them and create offices for the purpose of working the rules.

The Governor in Executive Council may establish (and abolish) Village Tribunals and appoint (and remove) a President for any such tribunal paid out of the general revenue. Associated with the President are councillors to be chosen by lot out of persons possessing the qualifications for members of Village Committees. The Village Committees (where there are no Tribunals) and Village Tribunals are to be courts for the trial of breaches of rules and other matters provided in the Ordinance. The proceedings are to be conducted in the native language although subject to the Government Agent's approval the record may be kept in English. The procedure is to be summary and free from formalities and no lawyers may appear for parties and the Court is to endeavour in the first instance (except in cases of theft or gambling) to conciliate parties.

The jurisdiction of these tribunals is confined in civil matters to actions in which not more than Rs 50 is involved or with the consent of parties Rs 150 and in criminal matters to breaches of rules and to certain minor offences under the Penal Code and other Ordinances. There is also no jurisdiction except between natives as defined in the Ordinance unless parties consent. The Attorney and Solicitor General or Government Agent may direct cases more appropriately triable before Police Courts or Courts of Requests (though within the jurisdiction of Village Tribunals) to be transferred accordingly.

The President of a Village Tribunal or the Chairman of a Village Committee must report weekly all cases tried before the Tribunal or the Committee to the Kachcheri. There is an appeal from their decisions to the Government Agent who may also intervene of his own motion and a further appeal lies from the Government Agent's decision to the Governor in Executive Council.

The Governor in Executive Council is empowered to make rules regulating the procedure to be observed in cases before Village Tribunals and Committees the process to be issued by them, and various cognate matters.

District Councils

Between the important Municipal township and the humble village unit lie areas which have hitherto in some cases been served by Local Boards and Boards of Health under the Small Towns Sanitary Ordinance supplemented by Provincial and District Road Committees. For the purpose of introducing genuinely self governing institutions into these areas the Local Government Ordinance No. 21 of 1920 was passed and although so far only some eight Urban District Councils have been established under it—viz. at Negombo, Kalutara, Panadura, Jaffna, Ratnapura, Chulaw, Matara and Matla—the measure is of sufficient importance to justify a summary of its multifarious provisions. There is a Central Authority called the Local Government Board for the assistance and control of the District Councils established under the Ordinance and is composed of a President (a public official nominated by the Governor) and of official and unofficial members in equal proportions. Of the Official members one is usually a member of the Council of Public Works and of the unofficial members

two are Legislative Councillors, and all the un-official members are nominated by the Governor for the period of three years.

Among the powers and duties of the Board are the general supervision and control of the District Councils, the allocation among such Councils (subject to conditions which may seem fit to it) of sums put at the disposal of the Board for the purpose of the expenses of local government by the Legislative Council or otherwise and the supervision of the expenditure of such sums, the supervision of the system of communications, sanitation, and local public works in force within the administrative limits of the District Councils, the rendering of advice and assistance towards co-ordinating the said system and supplying deficiencies therein and affording information and expert advice generally, securing the adoption of special sanitary measures in any particular locality, examining and co-ordinating the by-laws of the various District Councils, arranging for and supervising town surveys at the request of any District Council and generally furthering the work of District Councils.

In addition to the above the Ordinance makes provision for central control by the local Government Board, by giving it power to recommend to Government that defaulting Councils be dissolved, to make inquiries relating to the work of District Councils, to enforce orders requiring a District Council to do necessary work, to give directions as to the keeping of accounts, to make recommendations as to policy, to exercise control over the Budgets of District Councils, to determine disputes, etc.

The District Councils are, within their administrative limits and subject to powers reserved to any other authority, charged with the general administration, regulation and control of all matters relating to public thoroughfares, public health, public service and general local wants and interests.

There are three classes of District Councils—Urban District Councils, General District Councils and Rural District Councils and they are constituted by order of the Governor in Executive Council published in the Government Gazette, but before any such Council is constituted information of the intention to do so has to be published in the Gazette and by beat of tom-tom in the District and otherwise, so that representations may be made by those interested for or against the constitution of the proposed Council.

The Urban and General District Councils consist of not less than 6 or more than 12 members as may be ordered by the Governor in Executive Council, two-thirds being elected and one third nominated by the Governor. They hold office for 3 years (but a member filling a casual vacancy holds office only until the next general election or nomination of members).

The Rural District Councils consist of not less than four or more than eight members as may be ordered by the Governor, all nominated by him but not more than half of such members shall be holders of pensionable offices, and the Governor in Executive Council may for the purpose of any area within the administrative limits of a Rural Coun."

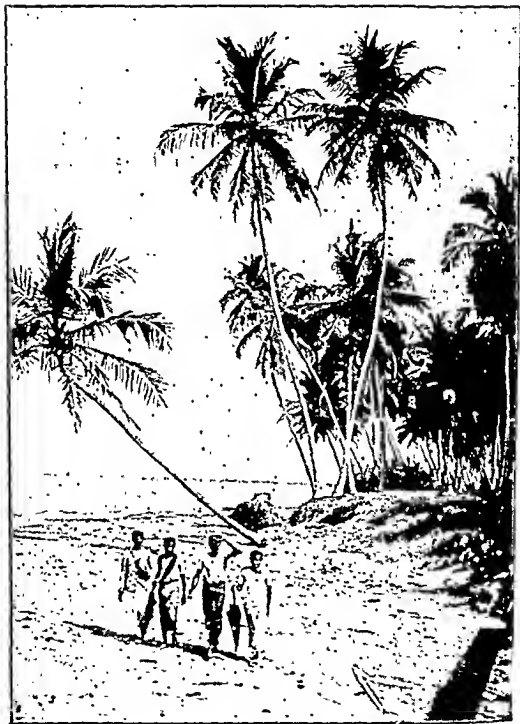


Photo by:

THE SIDE OF THE SILVER SEA

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constitute such area an electoral division and provide for the election of a member to represent the inhabitants of such area in the Council.

The members of each District Council have to elect any member of such Council resident within its administrative limits and not being the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent, as Chairman. He holds office for 2 years but is eligible for re-election. He is the Executive Officer of the Council, and all executive acts and responsibilities to be done or discharged by the Council may be done or discharged by the Chairman, provided that he acts, except as regards matters expressly committed to him, in conformity with the resolutions of the Council. A Vice-Chairman may also be elected by the members and he may exercise any power or perform any duty of the Chairman which the latter may authorise him in writing to exercise or perform on his behalf. The Vice-Chairman is elected for one year but is eligible for re-election.

Any person is entitled to have his name entered in the electoral roll of any electoral division if he (a) is a British subject and a male of the age of 21 years or upwards and of sound mind and (b) has paid all rates and taxes due by him under the Local Government Ordinance and (c) is the occupier of a house within the electoral division of an annual value of not less than Rs. 60 or has any of the other property qualifications mentioned in the Ordinance.

To be elected a member of a Council an elector must have in addition to the above mentioned qualifications, the following:— (a) residence within the administrative limits of the District or possession in his own right or that of his wife of immovable property within such limits of the value (after allowing for any mortgage debt thereon) of not less than Rs. 25,000, (b) possession either in his own right or that of his wife of immovable property of the unencumbered value of Rs. 5,000 or the receipt of an income of not less Rs. 2,000 per annum. The following persons are ineligible for election (a) Salaried servants of the Council (b) those having any share or interest in a contract with the Council (c) those holding pensionable office under Government (d) those dismissed from Government Service (e) uncertificated insolvents (f) those sentenced by a criminal court to imprisonment for certain offences.

The Village Committees established under the Village Communities Ordinance are minor local authorities for the purposes of the Local Government Ordinance subject to certain provisions. They are to exercise and discharge all their powers and duties under the Village Communities Ordinance but the administrative provisions of that Ordinance are not to apply within any Urban area under the Local Government Ordinance. A District Council may delegate to a minor local authority any of its own powers and duties within the area of the latter, authorise the latter to incur expenses not exceeding certain prescribed amounts or to administer such funds as may be put at its disposal by the District Council, and refer to the minor local authority any matter arising in the course of the business of the District Council.

The Ordinance gives very full general powers to District Councils for the carrying out of their duties, which relate to (a) thoroughfares,

their maintenance and repair, the buildings along thoroughfares and their special use (b) public health drainage, latrines, conservancy and scavenging insanitary buildings and nuisance and (c) Public service water supply, markets etc

District Councils are empowered to make bye-laws with respect to all their various powers and duties

Every Council has to establish a local fund unto which shall be payable certain fines, stamp duties granted from the Local Government Boards, rates and taxes which the Council is authorised to levy, and all other sums accruing to the Council in the course of the exercise of its powers and duties. The Council may also borrow such sums as the Local Government Board may approve

The Local Government Ordinance is the result in the main of the report of the Local Government Commission, but the elective principle has been more strongly emphasized in the constitution of the District Councils and the subject of education has been excluded for independent and separate treatment. Although for the purpose of supervision and for securing uniformity and efficiency among a large number of local authorities a controlling and co-ordinating authority has been brought into existence in the Local Government Board extensive powers and responsibilities are conferred on the local authorities and much is expected of the Ordinance in the direction of providing the means of training in self government for every inhabitant. For many reasons it would of course be unreasonable to expect the success of the measure on a wide scale to be other than gradual

General

Such is a survey of the present system of Government in Ceylon, both central and local. There is no likelihood of further advance in the near future as regards the areas covered by the Local Government Ordinance and the Village Communities Ordinance—both recent and comprehensive measures. But a more liberal constitution for Municipal areas has been asked for by both the Colombo and Kandy Councils and as regards the central administration the constitution created by the Order in Council of 19th December 1923 has been declared by the Secretary of State to be of a tentative and testing character. More chapters therefore in the book of our political development have evidently still to be written

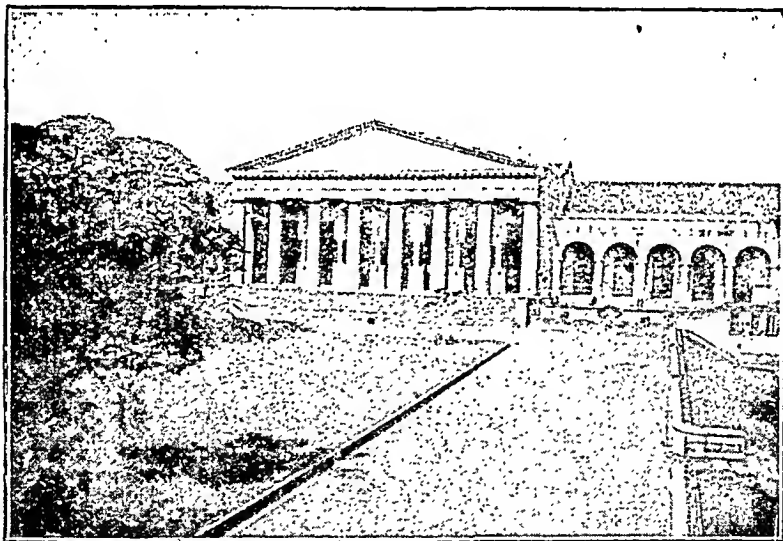
LAWS OF CEYLON

By J. MERVYN FONSEKA, LL.B. (Lond.).

Advocate.

Introduction.—Nearly a century ago, Sir Richard Ottley, Chief Justice of Ceylon, complained in a letter* addressed to the Royal Commission of Inquiry that “the laws in this island are very multifarious.” He advised codification as the only expedient for the removal of the many embarrassing situations that were bound to arise in the application of six different systems of law to a population which even at the present day numbers only four and a half millions.

Subsequent legislation has not tended to remove the reproach then cast upon our legal system; and the fact remains that in an island no larger than the Netherlands in area† six separate and distinct systems



THE SUPREME COURT.

of law exist. The Roman-Dutch law is the common law of the maritime provinces and in addition we find principles of English, Muhammedan, Kandyan, Malabar and Mukkuvar law daily applied and administered by our courts.

In this respect the position of Ceylon is perhaps unique. The existence of so many systems of law is only the expression of the settled principle of English law and British policy that in colonies acquired

* Jan'y 2, 1830.

† 25, 332 sq.

by cession or conquest, the permanent and historic legal institutions of the land should remain unaltered and unrepealed. No other country in the world affords more fruitful ground for research in the field of jurisprudence. Ancient and venerable custom has been marvellously adapted to the exigencies of a modern and progressive civilization; while yet more wonderful is the manner in which the basic principles of jurisprudence have tended to the fusion not only of law and equity but even of entire and distinct legal systems in such a manner as to permit of their administration in one colony as one homogeneous whole.

As would naturally be expected complex situations, involving a conflict of these laws, have often arisen. Judicial interpretation has proved the great solvent for all such difficulties and to the laws classified under the six legal systems already mentioned must be added a not inconsiderable body of judge-made law.

Muhammedan Law is a religious law and is personal in the sense that it is applied in the case of all Mussulmans, including Malays and Coast Moors,* who profess the Muhammedan faith. These number 302,532.† Such of the law as relate to questions of succession, inheritance, marriage and divorce are now contained in the Muhammedan Code of 1806. The Code itself is only a translation of the *Byzondere wetten aangaande Mooren* or "Special Laws relating to the Moors." These laws were first introduced by the Governor of Batavia and van der Parra, 61-1775.

Muhammedans in Ceylon generally follow the doctrines of *Shafai* and adhere to his interpretation of the Koran‡; but the provisions of the Code relating to intestate succession would appear to be derived from the *Hanafi* law of inheritance§. No provision has been made in the code for the distribution of the residuary estate||.

Where the Code is silent reference must be made to text-books and standard authorities and not to the opinion of experts¶, but the provisions of the Code must be rigidly adhered to even where they are ostensibly in conflict with commonly accepted principles of Muhammedan Law**.

prudence named *Wakf*, which relates to entails for private uses and the connected branch in respect of usufructuary wills have not been introduced into Ceylon††. "In the construction of wills, deeds, Fideicommissa and in ordinary matters of contract the principles of the ordinary law and not the Muhammedan Law are always applied‡‡, but in the case of donations the *Shafai* Muhammedan Law applies§§. Similarly *ante-nuptial contracts*, though purely Roman-Dutch in origin, are not invalid where they have been entered into by Muhammedans**.

* 16 N. L. R. 415.

† Census, 1911.

‡ 17 N. L. R. 338.

§ 19 N. L. R. 246.

§ 4 Tambyah, 102.

§ 18 N. L. R. 416.

¶ 16 N. L. R. 71.

¶ 19 N. L. R. 175.

** 16 N. L. R. 215.

†† Grenier, 28.

‡‡ 3 C. W. R. 65.

A man according to the law of *Mahomet* is permitted to marry four wives provided that he can maintain them all in comfort.

A Muhammedan wife is, for all practical purposes a *feme sole* and can sue and be sued without the assistance of her husband*. A Muhammedan does not attain majority by marriage† and “the age of puberty was regarded as a period of life with which legal capacity in its various forms might be treated as coinciding‡.”

Divorce is effected by pronouncing three *Tolloks* or letters of divorce§. The *Tolloks* may also be repeated orally. A pronouncement of the *Tolloks* three times orally in open court before a judge constitutes a valid divorce|| and is an expedient frequently resorted to in maintenance cases.

For an explanation of the principles underlying the elaborate rules relating to the Muhammedan Law of intestate succession the reader is referred to the case of *Pakeer Bawa vs. Hassan Lebbe¶*.

Ordinance 8 of 1886 provides for the registration of Muhammedan marriages in the Colony.

The Tesawalamai—(*thesa* = country; *valamai* = custom) is a collection of Malabar Laws and Customs compiled by the Dissawe *Claas Isaakz* at the instance of *Cornelis Joan Simons*, Doctor of Laws and Governor of Ceylon during the period 1703-1707. In April, 1707, *Claas Isaakz* forwarded the compilation to *Adam van der Duyn*, commander of the fort of Jaffnapatam with a request that it should be “attentively perused by twelve sensible Malabar Mudaliyars, in order that they may state their objections in writing.” The work, after revision, was later translated from the Dutch into Malabar by the official translator *Jan Pirus* and now, in its English version, forms perhaps the oldest code in our Statute Book.

Claas Isaakz was eminently qualified for the task by reason of his thirty seven years residence in the Northern Province and in this compilation has attempted to codify the ancient customs and rules of Jaffnapatam on questions of Inheritance, Adoption, Gifts, Seizure, Purchase and Sale, Pledge and Redemption of land. A particular feature of the Code is the doctrine of *Pre-emption* which is applied in the case of (1) heirs, (2) partners and co-owners and (3) adjacent land owners who have a right of mortgage**.

Amongst other charges on land must be mentioned the *Otty Bond* which is a mortgage of land on condition that the mortgagee should possess the same and take the profits in lieu of interest. Redemption is not permitted until the expiry of one year after delivery of possession.

Property is of three kinds: (1) *Modesium* or hereditary, (2) *Chidenam* or dowry and (3) *Tediatetam* or acquisition. Judicial interpretation is the only solvent for the rigidity of codified law. One instance will suffice. Our courts have held that the premiums paid during marriage on a husband's policy of life insurance are *tediatetam* property††.

* 4 N. L. R. 65

† 21 N. L. R. 439

** 21 N. L. R. 329

‡ 18 N. L. R. 481

§ Code of 1806, s. 87

†† 19 N. L. R. 257

|| 10 N. L. R. 109

¶ 1 A. C. R. 75

The customary laws of the Hindoos have not been introduced into Ceylon and cannot be resorted to where the Code is silent*. A *casus omissus* is governed by the Roman-Dutch Law.

It was at one time thought that the Tesawalamai was a purely personal law on the footing that "a person once a Jaffna Tamil is always a Jaffna Tamil." All doubts on the subject were set at rest by the decision in *Spencer vs Rajaratnam*†, where it was definitely laid down that the Tesawalamai is *not* a personal law but a body of exceptional custom governing the rights of Tamils who can be said to be inhabitants of the Northern Province‡.

Ordinance 1 of 1911 amends the law relating to the Matrimonial rights of persons subject to the Tesawalamai. Customary marriage is however recognised and a mere notice of marriage under the Marriage Ordinance of 1907 does not invalidate a marriage solemnized according to accepted Hindoo custom§.

The Mukkuvar Law is a body of customary law regulating the matrimonial rights and the succession to intestate property of the Mukkuvars of Batticaloa.—In the case of *Kanpody vs Pulevan* the Supreme Court considered the question as to how far the Mukkuvar Law has been superseded by the Matrimonial Rights and Inheritance Ordinance, 15 of 1876. The question was however left open as the circumstances of the case did not call for a definite decision on the point.

Kandyan Law.—The term Kandyan Law is really a misnomer. What is popularly called Kandyan Law consists chiefly of the old *Sinhalese Laws* and customs which are still enforced in the Central, North-Central, North-Western, Sabaragamuwa and Uva Provinces.

The use of the epithet "Kandyan" has an historical significance. It must be remembered that the maritime provinces were acquired by the British by right of conquest. Trincomalee was occupied in 1795 and Colombo capitulated on the 15th February, 1796. It was not till 1815 that the Kandyan Chiefs ceded the so-called Kandyan or rather non maritime provinces of Ceylon to the British on condition that the Buddhist Religion and the laws and customs of the people should be preserved inviolate. The terms of cession are embodied in the *Kandyan Convention* of 1815. Article 5 of the Convention does not, however, invalidate the provisions of subsequent legislation relating to processions and music and the Supreme Court has held that it is within the competence of the legislature of the Colony to vary any rights acquired by the Convention of 1815* and also to impose taxes**.

Two years later** an unsuccessful rebellion broke out in the Kandyan provinces and all the inland districts were placed under the administration of a *Board of Commissioners*.

It was at the instance of this Board that Sir John D' Oyley first began to codify the inchoate and unwieldy body of Sinhalese custom now surviving under the name of Kandyan law. D' Oyley died in

* 12 N. I. R. 319 † 23 N. I. R. 97

‡ 16 N. I. R. 121 § 18 N. I. P. 103

** 9 N. I. R. 374

† Current 81

* 18 N. I. R. 113

‡ 1917

1825 leaving his life work incomplete. *Simon Sawers* took up the task of supplementing this work by writing notes, chiefly on the laws of Inheritance and Marriage. In later years, *John Armour*, at one time Secretary of the District Court of Kandy, published periodically in the Ceylon Miscellany the *Niti Nighanduwa* or Grammar of Kandyan Law. These constitute the principal authorities.

Where Sawers and Armour are in conflict the latter authority is to be preferred*. The judges who decided the case of *Ran Menika vs. Mudalihamy* were however inclined to accept Sawers as the preferent authority†.

Marriage in Kandyan Law is of two kinds, *Binne* and *Deega*; and the whole structure of the law of persons and intestate succession is built around these two institutions. *Binne* (from the Sanskrit *bhinna* = broken or separated) is that form of marriage where the husband is received into the house of the bride and resides there permanently. *Deega* (Pali, *dhiga* = far, away). is that form of marriage where the woman is given away to live permanently with her husband. The ancestral home is called the *Mulgedera*.

A daughter married in binne during the lifetime of her father succeeds at his death to his immovable property and has all the rights and status of a son. A binne wife was usually an heiress. The binne husband was always a chattel in his wife's household. He was kept on suffrance and could be expelled at her will and pleasure.

A deega married daughter forfeited all rights to her fathers immovable property but could re-acquire binne rights by maintaining a close and constant connection with the *mulgedera* during the lifetime of her husband‡ §. A father is not heir to his illegitimate child,|| but an illegitimate child is heir to its father. "If one seeks for elementary principles in the inchoate Kandyan law of intestate succession, it would seem that the children of the intestate inherited the entire property and that the widow obtained only a share of the usufruct suitable for her maintenance¶."

A Kandyan woman under the age of 21 does not become a *major* by marriage(*Dingiriya's case*)* Ordinance 3 of 1870 amended the laws of marriage in the Kandyan provinces. *Polyandry* is freely recognised and it is a common custom for two brothers to be the associated husbands of one wife. Intricate problems frequently arise before our Courts over the devolution of property in the case of associated marriages. As between the immediate parties an entry in the *Marriage Register* is conclusive as to the form of marriage but it is always open to persons not parties to show that the form of marriage was otherwise than as registered††. The laws regulating Divorce are an index to the development of the Kandyan Social system. Among other grounds *al consent* is recognised.

* 6 N. L. R. 201

† 2 C. A. C. 110

** 10 N. L. R. 371

‡ 19 N. L. R. 353

§ 24 N. L. R. 129

|| 19 N.

¶ 20 N.

†† 22 N. L. R. 47

Ordinance 23 of 1917 declares the law applicable to the issue of marriages between persons subject to the Kandyan Law and persons not so subject*

As an example of the fusion of two entirely different systems of law it might be here stated that gifts in the nature of *Fidei commissa* are not contrary to the spirit of the Kandyan Law and will be recognised by our Courts† A *casus omissus* is governed by the Roman Dutch Law

Property—The theory of the old *Sinhalese Constitution* as much as that of the English constitution was that the King was lord paramount of all the land and on this basis the Singhalese King granted away whole villages to temples and individual persons. A village so assigned to a temple is a *Viharagama* or *dewalagama* and a village granted to an individual is a *mutdagama*‡. Every holder of land was liable in accordance with his caste to render to the King service or *rajakariya*. Ancestral lands so held on service tenures are called *paraveni* property. By Ordinance 4 of 1870 this service can now be commuted by payment of a tax in money.

A royal village was called a *Gabadagama* and generally contained a *muttelu field* or garden reserved specially for the benefit of the King or queen. This was cultivated gratuitously by certain of the King's subjects known as *mlakarayas* in return for portions of land assigned to them. *Aswedumakarayas* were those who brought waste land into cultivation on certain conditions.

Two other types of land deserve notice. Cultivation in *Aude* is where the proprietor delivers land to another on condition that half the crop should be paid as rent. *Hena* or *Chena* is high jungle land on which the jungle is cut and burnt for manure at intervals varying from four to fifteen years. All *Chenas* in the Kandyan provinces are presumed to be the property of the Crown§. Private individuals cannot acquire a valid title thereto by prescription against the Crown||.

Ecclesiastical Law—During the last few years the attention of our courts has frequently been called to the interpretation of questions involving the consideration of *Buddhist Ecclesiastical Law*. Elaborate rules and an accepted tradition among the priests regulate the right of *pupillary succession*. Under the Kandyan Law a son by becoming a priest forfeits his rights to his parental property. Theoretically a priest cannot own any landed property. His personal property called *pudgalika* is confined to articles of clothing, furniture and books. These he has free power to alienate. He has no power of disposition over *sanghika* property, i.e. property dedicated to the use of a temple or a particular sect of priests. Our courts have now held that *sanghika* property is not *res sacra* and can be seized and sold in execution of a writ against the trustee of a *Vihare*¶. No authoritative statement of Buddhist Ecclesiastical law has as yet been published and a systematic exposition is urgently needed**.

* 18 N L R 294

* 19 N L R 367

* 21 N L R 51

† 23 N L R 26

‡ 21 N L R 353

* 19 N L R 47

** Messrs F A Hayley and G W Woodhouse have published valuable contributions

Buddhist Temporalities are now governed by ordinance 8 of 1905 as amended by Ordinance 15 of 1919.

The Roman-Dutch Law.—The phrase Roman-Dutch Law was first used by the great Dutch jurist *Simon van Leuven* who published a work on the subject at Leyden in 1652. As its name indicates, the Roman-Dutch Law is derived almost exclusively from the Roman Law and is the most enduring monument of that great empire the wisdom of whose legislators has helped to mould the jurisprudence of nearly every nation in the civilized world.

The Roman Law was first introduced into Holland and Belgium by the *Codex Theodosianus* in A.D. 438. Its refining influence gradually eliminated the old tribal customs that passed for law in the Netherlands; but an indeterminate mass of Germanic custom, more adapted to the needs of the people and the exigencies of the times, soon attached itself to this body of pure Roman legislation.



THE SUPREME COURT BENCH.

The Church and Canon Law then began to exert their influence and when the Netherlands fell under Spanish rule, the power of the Church became the most dominating factor in both law and politics. In the sixteenth century Charles V. of Spain made the first serious attempt to collect the laws of the Netherlands and numerous edicts were promulgated in his name codifying the various customary laws that then obtained in the United Provinces. There was thus a fusion of Roman Law, Canon Law and Germanic Custom. This new legal system, if it can be so called, began popularly to be known as the *Roman-Dutch Law*.

On the first of April, 1580, the States of Holland and West Friesland published their *Political Ordinance*, a code that was destined, nearly

three hundred years later*, to form the basis of our own law of intestate succession

The *Dutch East India Company* incorporated in 1602 carried the Roman Dutch Law to all its various settlements. Ceylon was conquered in 1656 and after the expulsion of the Portuguese the *Council of Seventeen* a committee appointed to control the affairs of the Company proclaimed in the maritime districts of our Island various rules which had the force of law and now constitute the common law of the colony.

The entire body of Roman Dutch Law was never introduced into Ceylon. It would not be going too far to say that the British occupation contributed more to the establishment of the Roman Dutch Law as the common law of the island than any serious effort on the part of the Dutch settlers themselves. Such of the law as exists in Ceylon is derived from the *plakaten* of the Dutch East India Company codified in 1619 by *Joan Vaetsuycker* at Batavia. These were later published during the regime of *Governor-General van Diemen* and were finally revised in 1764 at the instance of *Governor van der Parra*—This revised edition of the work of Vaetsuycker was called the *Nieu Statuten of Batavia* and is the foundation of our Common Law as administered in the Maritime Provinces.

The continuance of the Roman Dutch Law in Ceylon was guaranteed by the proclamation of Governor the *Hon. Francis North*† on the settled principle of British policy that colonies acquired by cession or conquest should be allowed to retain their old law. This proclamation affected only the maritime provinces but the combined effect of Ordinance 7 of 185 and of the decision of the Supreme Court in *Williams vs. Robertson* (1886)* has been to introduce the Roman-Dutch Law into the Kandyan provinces as well in all cases where the old Kandyan or Singhalese law are silent.

It is interesting to note that the Roman Dutch Law no longer obtains in the Netherlands the home of its birth. It has there been replaced by the *Napoleonic Code*—a flagrant example of the tyranny of conquest. Such of the Roman Dutch Law as now survives is administered in three exclusively British possessions. The Union of South Africa, Ceylon and British Guiana. *Leges autem suum acum ac fatum habent*.

In Ceylon the tendency of recent legislation has been slowly but surely to introduce into the island a considerable mass of English law. Judicial precedents and decisions have however helped to preserve the pure Roman Dutch law the greatest legacy of the Empire of Rome. In fairness to our judiciary it should be here stated that the taunt of an English writer of modern times that only one profound civilian§ has adorned our local Bench is justified neither by present facts nor by past history. With a Bench as at present constituted and a Bar as at present disposed no serious apprehension need be entertained as to the future of the Roman Dutch Law in this Colony. These words from the pen of Professor R. W. Lee of Oxford will nevertheless be read with interest—

* Ord. 15 of 18-6

† Sept. 23, 1799

‡ 8 S. C. C. 36

§ The late Mr. Justice Walter Pereira, K. C.

“ In Ceylon, if the Roman-Dutch Law is not so firmly established as it is in South Africa, yet it is not, as in British Guiana, in danger of immediate extinction. It seems more likely that in this Colony it will die slowly of asphyxia, smothered beneath legislation which may, however, continue in a greater or a less degree to reflect its principles.”

Lec, Roman-Dutch Law (1915); p. 24.

No attempt will be made in this article to enumerate the various principles of the Roman-Dutch Law that have been recognised and applied by our Courts. Suffice it to say that our laws relating to Persons, Property, Torts and Intestate Succession are nearly entirely Roman-Dutch in origin, though they have been, in some cases, either modified or codified by statute. In the law of contract, the exigencies of modern trade and mercantile custom have necessitated the introduction of English Law—an arrangement that helps considerably to facilitate commercial relations between the mother country and its premier Crown Colony.

Application of English Law.—By Ordinance 5 of 1852 the law of England is to be observed in all matters relating to Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Cheques. Ordinance 22 of 1866 makes similar provision with regard to the law of Partnerships, Joint-Stock companies, Corporations, Bank and Banking, Principal and Agent, Carriers by land Life and Fire Insurance. *Casus omissi* in Criminal Procedure* and, the Law of Evidence† are also governed by the English Law.

English Law has also been introduced in some matters by judicial interpretation. The equitable doctrines of *Part Performance* and *Specific Performance* have been recognised by our Courts; while the principles of the English Law regarding the enforcement of *Solicitor's Lien* or the recovery of *Penalty* and *Liquidated Damages* have been often applied and followed. So also in *Bankruptcy* proceedings questions as to fraudulent preference of creditors‡ must be decided according to the law of England. The *Money Lending Ordinance*§ provides for the application of English equitable relief on lines corresponding to the principles enunciated by the House of Lords in the leading case of *Samuel vs. Newbold*||.

English Law has also been introduced by statute in matters affecting *Copyright* (20 of 1912), *Merchandise Marks* (13 of 1888; amended by 14 of 1892), *Patents* (15 of 1906), *Trade Marks* (14 of 1888 and 23 of 1918), *Companies* (4 of 1861), *Registration of Business Names* (6 of 1918), and *Sale of Goods* (11 of 1896).

Perhaps the most beneficial legislative enactment of recent years is the *Trusts Ordinance*¶ which has introduced into the island the principles of the English Law on all questions affecting the construction, interpretation and management of Private, Charitable and Religious Trusts. Five years have elapsed since the passing of this ordinance and the Government has found it necessary to introduce the correspond-

* Ord. 15 of 1898, s. 6
† Ord. 14 of 1895, s. 100

‡ Ord. 7 of 1853, s. 58
§ 2 of 1918

|| (1906) A. C. 461
¶ 9 of 1917

ing English institution of the *Public Trustee** Sweeping and radical changes have been effected by the new *Married Women's Property Act*† which is to come into operation on the 1st July, 1924 By this ordinance, the entire law of the Colony regarding the status and contractual capacity of married women, has been brought into conformity with the law of England

Adjective Law.—Ordinance 14 of 1895 consolidates the *Law of Evidence* applicable in the colony in all cases, both civil and criminal This ordinance has been adapted to local conditions and is, in the main, a reprint of the Indian Evidence Act, which in turn is based on the original draft of Sir S F Stephen‡ In a casus omissus the law of England is to apply§

The Civil Procedure Code deals with the procedure to be applied in all civil courts, both original and appellate The Code itself has now become unwieldy and cumbersome by reason of the mass of judicial interpretation that has been slowly but systematically engrafted upon it The equitable jurisdiction of our civil courts has been considerably extended by the addition of a new section|| to the Code wherein it is provided that nothing in the Ordinance shall affect the inherent power of the Court to make such order as may seem expedient in the interests of justice¶

Insolvency and Bankruptcy matters are regulated by the provisions Ordinance 7 of 1853 This Ordinance is now unsuited to modern conditions and will shortly be replaced by a new enactment framed on the lines of the English Bankruptcy Act of 1914

Criminal Procedure is governed by the provisions of Ordinance 15 of 1898 which is based on the Indian Code, though considerable alteration has been made in the constitution and powers of the various criminal courts

Ordinance 2 of 1833 provides a *Penal Code* for the Colony It is nearly identical with the Indian Penal Code and is based on the draft originally prepared by Lord Macaulay**

Ordinance 9 of 1895 provides for the determination of civil disputes by reference to the *Decisory Oath* provided that the form of oath is not repugnant to justice or decency and that the oath itself does not affect the interests of a third party The decision of actions by oaths and ordeals was quite common before, and was continued after, the British occupation††

Ordinance 21 of 1901 (*Interpretation*) defines the meaning of terms commonly used in the legislative enactments and provides rules for the computation of time

THE COURTS.

Equity.—The equitable jurisdiction of our courts may best be described in the words of Sir Richard Ottley‡‡ “An equitable jurisdiction similar to that of the Court of Chancery in England was committed to the Supreme Court of Judicature This very remedial and highly

* 1 of 1922

† March 1871 Ameer Ali, p 955

|| 839

‡ 18 of 1923

§ s. 100

¶ Ord. 42 of 1921

** 1834 Holland, p 375

†† Hayley, Kandyan Law 92

‡‡ Jan'y 1830

beneficial jurisdiction is *a novelty in the Dutch Code*; and in adaptation of its rules and maxims to that code, some very material distinctions must necessarily be made between their application in this country and countries where the English system of jurisprudence prevails."

Constitution.—The Courts Ordinance* consolidates the laws relating to the constitution, powers and jurisdiction of the courts. For the purposes of the administration of justice the island is divided into four *circuits* and each circuit into several *judicial districts*.

The Supreme Court is the only superior Court of Record and consists of the Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and three other Puisne Judges constituting a collective bench of five, all of whom hold office during the pleasure of His Majesty the King. In its original criminal jurisdiction it holds assizes in the several circuits for the trial of persons indicted at the instance of the Attorney-General after a preliminary enquiry made by a Police Magistrate. These trials are generally held before a single judge and a jury of seven. The Chief Justice in his discretion may order a case to be heard before three judges and a jury at Colombo†. An accused person may also be *tried at Bar*‡ before three judges without a jury in cases where by reason of civil commotion or disturbance of public feeling, the Governor, by warrant given under his hand so directs.

On the hearing of any case in *Revision* or *Appeal*, the Supreme Court can affirm, reverse, correct, modify or amend any judgment, sentence, decree or order of any court either civil or criminal or may remit a case for fresh evidence or may direct a new trial.

It has the power to confer *Sole Testamentary Jurisdiction* on the various District Court in the case of persons who die outside Ceylon, leaving property within the island. It has the power to entertain application for *Restitutio in Integrum* and can order the transfer of cases from one court to another.

The Supreme Court has also the power to vacate its own order made *per incuriam*§.

In its original jurisdiction it issues writs of *Habeas Corpus*, *Mandamus*, *Certiorari*, *Procedendo*, *Prohibition* and *Quo Warranto*||. The Supreme Court is also a court of *Vice-Admiralty* and deals with questions of prize, contraband, etc.

Various special powers have been conferred on the Supreme Court by Statute. It has the power to admit *Advocates* and *Proctors*¶ as well as the authority to disbar and take off the rolls members of the Bar guilty of professional misconduct or convicted of any serious crime. It takes cognizance of and punishes in a summary manner all *contempts* either of its own authority or of that of any inferior court or judge. It has also various powers in connection with *Election Petitions* under the rules of the order in Council, 1924**.

* 1 of 1889

† Section 1 of 1889

‡ Ord. 18 of 1915

§ 23 N. L. R. 475

|| Ord. 4 of 1920

¶ Ord. 2 of 1900

** Gazette, May 17, 1924

Appeals to Privy Council —His Majesty the King in Council is the last and final court of appeal. *In criminal cases* there is no right of appeal to the Privy Council except where the council itself, on application made, has granted leave to appeal.

In Civil cases an appeal lies*

- (a) as of right from any final judgment of the Supreme Court where the matter in dispute is of the value of Rs 5,000 or upwards
- (b) in the discretion of the Supreme Court in matters which should be submitted to the Council by reason of their great general or public importance or otherwise

District Courts —The *Courts Ordinance*† provides for the establishment of twenty one District Courts in the island. Pressure of work has necessitated the appointment of three judges for the District Court of Colombo. Trials are held before a single judge who in some cases has the assistance of assessors. All District Courts have an unlimited civil jurisdiction.

The criminal jurisdiction of the District Court is defined by the Criminal Procedure Code‡. It can pass sentence of imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding two years and can impose a fine not exceeding Rs 1,000.

The District Court has a Special Lunacy, Testamentary and Insolvency jurisdiction and an exclusive jurisdiction in questions relating to Trusts§.

Courts of Requests —The four circuits have been divided into twenty nine judicial divisions each containing a Court of Requests presided over by a Commissioner of Requests. Each Court of Requests has an original civil jurisdiction to hear and determine all actions in which the claim is for the recovery of money, goods, or land, and the particular is situate within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Appeals from Courts of Requests are governed by the provisions of Ordinance 12 of 1895.

Every Court of Requests is generally an *Additional Police Court* for the maintenance of wives and children under the *Maintenance Ordinance*||. An order for the maintenance of a single person (child or adult) is Rs 50 per mensem. A maintenance order made by any British Court can be enforced in Ceylon provided that reciprocal facilities are afforded in such court for the enforcement of Ceylon orders¶.

The *Police Court* is presided over by a Police Magistrate and enquires into minor offences summarily. It also holds magisterial inquiries into what are called *non summary* offences which can only be

* Ord 31 of 1909

† Ord 1 of 1887

‡ Ord 15 of 1898

§ Ord 9 of 1917

|| Ord 19 of 1889

¶ Ord 11 of 1922

tried by a District Court or a Supreme Court on indictment by the Attorney-General. The punitive powers of a Police Court are restricted to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 and imprisonment not exceeding a period of six months, except where special jurisdiction has been conferred by statute. There is a right of appeal to the Supreme Court. *The Joint Police Court* inquiries into offences against Harbour rules and in general deals with minor offences committed within the area of the port of Colombo or on board ships lying at anchorage therein.

Village Tribunals and committees are governed by the provisions of Ordinance 24 of 1889.

The Municipal Court is presided over by the Municipal Magistrate who is paid from Municipal funds*. He inquires into offences against the Municipal by-laws. Generally speaking he has the same punitive powers as a Police Magistrate except where he is given special jurisdiction by statute. He also deals with offences under the ordinances relating to Vagrants, Thoroughfares, Public Health, Contagious Diseases, Weights and Measures, Vaccination, Brothels, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Vehicles†, Housing and Town Improvement‡ and Education§.

Law Reports.—The first official reports of the Supreme Court were issued in the year 1878 under the name of *The Supreme Court Circular*. Nine volumes of the Circular were issued till the year 1891, under the editorship of Sir (then Mr.) Ponnambalam Ramanathan, K.C. In 1892 the Government for the first time authorised the publication of the *New Law Reports*.—These reports have been issued regularly for the last thirty-three years and the twenty-fifth volume is now in course of publication. Sir P. Ramanathan also issued under the name of *Ramanathan's Reports* a reprint of the more important judgments delivered by the Supreme Court during the period 1820-1877. There is thus an unbroken series of reports ranging over a period of one hundred and four years from 1820 till 1924.

In addition to these reports nearly one hundred other volumes have been published from time to time in thirty-seven different series of reports. Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, has published an exhaustive Digest of all the reported decisions of our Courts. The following are current publications:—

1. *The New Law Reports*—are the official reports. Each volume consists of sixteen parts and a digest.
2. *The Ceylon Law Recorder*, which in addition to reports of cases, publishes contributions to local legal literature, reprints of legislative enactments and articles on professional etiquette and conduct.
3. *The Leader Law Reports*—published every Monday morning in the "Ceylon Morning Leader."
4. *The Ceylon Times Law Reports*—published every Friday evening in the "Times of Ceylon" with a reprint in book form quarterly.

* Ord. 6 of 1910

† Ord. 4 of 1916

‡ Ord. 19 of 1915

§ Ord. 1 of 1920

The Legal Profession in Ceylon is divided into two branches—*Advocates* and *Proctors*. An Advocate corresponds to an English Barrister and a Proctor to an English Solicitor. The head of the Bar and of the law officers of the Crown is the *Attorney-General* who is assisted by the *Solicitor-General* and several Crown Counsel. The rules of English Bar etiquette are rigidly observed. No advocate is entitled to appear on behalf of a client except on the instructions of a Proctor. He may however advise without a proctor in certain non-contentious matters. The minimum fee that can be accepted by an advocate is one guinea* for any application, appearance or consultation whatsoever.

Legal Education is under the control of a duly incorporated Council† which, after examination, issues certificates to students who have to serve a further period of apprenticeship under a lawyer in actual practice before they are admitted into the profession. All admissions are made by order of the Supreme Court. English Barristers are duly admitted to practice in our Courts after six weeks public notice of their desire to take their oaths in Ceylon. Facilities are also afforded whereby a Ceylon Advocate can be called to the English Bar without examination but on payment of fees

Advocates and Barristers take precedence according to the date of their call in England or of their enrolment in Ceylon, whichever is earlier.‡ *King's Counsel* take precedence over all other advocates and rank amongst themselves according to the date of their appointment. They are also entitled to wear silk. *Barristers* usually wear English gowns in court and Advocates by immemorial custom wear Scotch gowns with their peculiarly characteristic collars. *The Judges* wear blue robes when sitting in appeal and scarlet when presiding at Criminal Sessions. Every Advocate and Barrister is entitled to wear a wig though its use is now confined to King's Counsel and senior members of the Bar.

The Crown usually assigns counsel to appear on behalf of undefended prisoners in murder trials before the Criminal Assizes of the Supreme Court. Advocates may also be assigned to appear on behalf of a party against whom the Attorney-General wishes to enforce the Provisions of the *Vexatious Actions Ordinance*§ and in cases where a party obtains permission to sue *in forma pauperis*.

There are at present about two hundred Advocates and nearly eight hundred proctors practising in various parts of the Island.

Ordinance 8 of 1911 provides for the incorporation of a *Law Society* in Ceylon 'with a view to maintaining correct and uniform practice and discipline amongst the Proctors.' *The General Council of Advocates* consists of the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General and ten members of the Bar, four of whom are Advocates of more than ten years standing in the profession. The Council was formed in 1901 for the purpose of "safeguarding the interests of the Bar and ruling on all matters of professional etiquette and conduct."

* Rs. 10.50 Ord. 2 of 1882

† Ord. 2 of 1900

‡ Bar Council, Feb. 1924

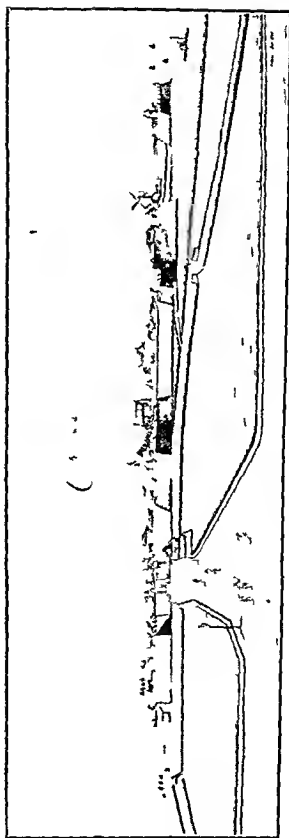
§ Ord. 20 of 1919

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COLOMBO IN 1717 (from the East)

the most regular profits. No wonder then that the Portuguese should seek to monopolise the trade in this article, and, accordingly, we find that they first established themselves in the districts where the cinnamon was to be found, viz a part of the South and the West coasts, and located their forts with an eye to securing these districts. Then putting to good use the dissensions between the rival factions in Ceylon by judiciously siding with one and then the other, they soon secured all the harbours on the North, West, and South of the Island, and thus obtained the monopoly of the trade in cinnamon. Their strongholds were so many doors by which they shut out the inhabitants of the Island from the outside world. The Portuguese had another object in consolidating their power in Ceylon. Their power in India was concentrated on the Malabar coast, with Goa as the centre, linked up with the important fortresses of Cannanoor, Kranganoor, Quilon, and Cochim, where most of the trade was in the hands of Portuguese, Jews, Malabarese and Arabs, although the principal product on this coast, pepper, was the monopoly of the Portuguese crown. However, on the East coast, they had only two stations, viz St Thomé and Negapatnam, where they traded in cotton goods. The trade on the West coast of India, where the Portuguese were invincible, was under their control, but on the East coast their commerce was exposed and insecure. There were also fewer harbours on the East Coast. They therefore saw in Ceylon a means for controlling the trade in cotton goods, owing to its position and its old associations with the Madura coast. He who had Ceylon in his power could also control the coast of Madura. It was on that account that the Portuguese sought to establish themselves firmly in Ceylon. Their position there was also closely dependent on the opposite coast, and, later, when the power of the Portuguese in Ceylon was on the wane, it was first their settlements on the Coromandel coast which no longer could be maintained. Towards the end of the 16th century the Portuguese power in Ceylon was at its zenith. Their powerful fortresses of Galle, Colombo, and Negombo controlled the cinnamon districts on the South and West coasts. Jafina controlled the trade with India, and Mannar the pearl fishery. In addition to these, there were several minor forts of which Kalutara was the most important. The East coast alone was left unguarded owing mostly to its unproductiveness and the belief of the Portuguese that no danger could threaten them from that side. About the time that the Portuguese were thus established in the Island, the quarrels among the native Rajahs for the overlordship of the Island came to an end with the triumph of the Rajah of Kandy. The Rajah of Kandy, who had previously been driven out of his territory by the Rajah of Cotta, had sought the help of the Portuguese, which he received all the more readily through his conversion to their faith. He assumed at his baptism the name of Dom João, after Dom João of Austria, the deceased brother of the King of Portugal, and, helped by his allies, soon overthrew Rajah Sinha of Cotta and reduced his rivals to subjection. However, having thus obtained the sovereignty of the interior of the Island, he turned against his old friends the Portuguese, but, after a few successes was utterly routed by them. Thus at the beginning of the 17th century

Dom João, now styled Wimala Dharma the 1st, was hemmed in in the interior of the Island, whilst his enemies enjoyed the profits which his realm provided.

Thus stood affairs in Ceylon when the Dutch first sent their expeditions overseas, originally in ships equipped by private companies and individuals, which sailed the Indian Ocean, and whose commanders sought to establish, each in his own way, relations with the native potentates, wherever they found themselves, on the most profitable terms. Brave and undaunted by the perils around them but tactful also, these sailors must have been, to establish relations with a people who, thanks to the oppressive measures of the Portuguese, were accustomed to regard all Europeans as their natural enemies. Of these Dutch traders, Joris van Spilbergh must be regarded as the first who had at heart the interests of the Dutch in the Island. On the 5th May, 1601, the Dutch "admiral" set sail from Holland with 3 ships, the "Ram," which he commanded, the "Sheep," with the "vice-admiral" Guyon le Fort on board, and the yacht, the "Lamb." These ships were equipped by Balthazar de Moucheron, who was the last private individual to engage in the trade in the East, before the formation of the Dutch East-India Company in 1602. Calling first at the Iles de Moucheron, he arrived on the 29th of November in the same year at Table Bay, and, sailing from the Cape of Good Hope on the 27th December, coasted along the East coast of Africa. Parting company from Guyon le Fort off Madagascar and losing the "Lamb" off the Komorro Islands he spent some time in the Indian Ocean to the North of the Maldives, appeared before Cochin, and sailing down the West coast of Ceylon passed Galle and arrived at length at the harbour of Batticaloa on the 31st May, 1602. As stated earlier, the Portuguese had not considered it necessary to occupy Batticaloa. The Rajah of Batticaloa was indeed tributary to them but that meant the contrary of their friend and ally. He was, however, in close touch with the Maharajah Dom João, and, accordingly, was only too willing to do all possible disservice to the Portuguese. This, Spilbergh was soon to discover. Owing to his fair complexion the Rajah of Batticaloa thought he was a Portuguese and, although he dared not offer any open hostility to that nation, he prepared to lay a trap for the new comer. He received Spilbergh with every show of friendship and although he was convinced on this occasion that Spilbergh and his companions were not Portuguese, he did not relinquish his treacherous designs. He besought Spilbergh to beach his ship, and although Spilbergh feared that his request was prompted by no good motive, he showed a bold face and cleverly set about to circumvent the Rajah. He asked the Rajah for a pilot and some men to help him to beach his ship, and, no sooner they came on board, had some of them seized as hostages, and sent the rest back to the Rajah, telling them to assure the Rajah that he was no Portuguese but a Dutchman who had come there to trade peaceably with the inhabitants. To lend weight to his words, he sent the Rajah some presents and also dressed his ship and fired his guns in the Rajah's honour, "which," he says, "more frightened than pleased the Rajah." Finding, however, that the Rajah of Batticaloa was in league with the Maharajah—

Spilbergh determined to approach the latter, which he did more in the character of an ambassador from Prince Maurits of Nassau than a mere trader, lending colour to the imposture by presenting the Maharajah with a likeness of the Prince of Orange on his charger. The Maharajah accorded Spilbergh a magnificent reception, gave him presents and letters for the Prince of Orange, and also made him his plenipotentiary. Spilbergh shortly afterwards returned to Batticaloa, and, although he was convinced of the goodwill of the Maharajah, he could not but see from the poor quantities of pepper and cinnamon sent to him by the Maharajah that although he did not lack the will he had not the power to give him anything better so long as the Portuguese were the masters. Accordingly, after capturing a few Portuguese trading vessels and burning them, he set sail for Acheen. Before Spilbergh's favourable reception was known in Holland, Sebald de Weert with 3 ships, part of a squadron of 13 vessels under Admiral Wybrand van Warwyck, which the newly-formed East India Company had equipped for a voyage to the Malay Archipelago and China set sail on the 13th of March, 1602, and arrived at Batticaloa, after a quick passage, on the 29th November. Thanks to the favourable impression created a few months earlier by Spilbergh, De Weert was accorded a most favourable reception by the Maharajah. De Weert was questioned closely about the resources of the Dutch, and when the Rajah found that his answers tallied with Spilbergh's and that De Weert had a signet ring with the same crest as that on the portrait of the Prince of Orange, he was fully convinced of De Weert's good faith and the friendship of the Dutch. Dom João now proposed that the Dutch fleet should attack Galle by sea while he attacked the fortress by land, and De Weert full of enthusiasm at the prospect of securing so rich a market for the Company so soon after it was formed set sail for Acheen and returned accompanied in addition by one of Spilbergh's and 3 of Admiral Wybrand van Warwyck's ships, making 7 in all. Everything went smoothly after his return to Batticaloa on the 25th April, 1603, but the Maharajah's suspicions were aroused by De Weert's setting at liberty the crews of some Portuguese ships which he had captured instead of consigning them to the tender mercies of the Maharajah. There was even graver cause for suspicion. De Weert had pressed Dom João to visit him on board his ship—a snare Dom João thought to seize his person and deliver him to the Portuguese. Dom João therefore waited for a favourable opportunity to rid himself of his false ally and when one day, during a meal, De Weert, who had drunk more than what was good for him, did not show the Maharajah the respect which he thought was his due, the latter ordered him to be bound, and on his resisting, he, together with his followers, was slain by the Sinhalese. Hardly one Dutchman escaped to carry the fatal news to the ships. All hopes of friendly relations with the Sinhalese monarch appeared to have fled after De Weert's death. The guilty Maharajah returned to his capital and gave out that he was indifferent as to whether the Dutch sought peace or war. The Rajah of Batticaloa, however, fearing that his territory would be ravaged by the Dutch as an act of vengeance for the loss of their companions, endeavoured to smooth over matters by attributing De Weert's death to a misunderstanding.

caused by his own fault, and sought to win over the newly-elected Dutch commander, Cornelis Pietersz, with presents and promises. Perhaps, also, through his efforts, the Maharajah plucked up courage, for we find that a fortnight after the fatal 1st of June, Dom João made fresh overtures and renewed his promises hoping that the Dutch would abide by their alliance with him against the Portuguese. But Dom João's calculations miscarried: Cornelis Pietersz certainly preferred the Maharajah's goodwill to his enmity, but he was so obsessed with fears of treachery that he forbade any of his crews from going ashore. Dom João was told in reply to his overtures that if he was truly desirous of continuing in friendship and alliance with the Dutch, he should make ready two ship loads of cinnamon and pepper against the next visit of the Dutch. The Dutch vice-admiral accordingly left Batticaloa on the 31st July for Acheen, whither he had already sent most of his ships ahead.

These visits of the Dutch to Ceylon had amply convinced them that the goodwill of the natives alone could not procure them the products of the Island as long as the Portuguese monopolised the richest districts. De Weert had indeed contemplated an attempt to dislodge them from Galle but his plans were upset by his death, and for the next 30 years Ceylon does not appear to have entered into the calculations of the Dutch. The Directors of the East-India Company had other designs at the time, and all their energies were directed towards the establishing of their influence in the Malay Archipelago. All activities, therefore, not connected with this object did not recommend themselves to them, and although they could, and did, engage in minor operations at the time, they could not contemplate an attempt on so powerful an establishment of the Portuguese as Ceylon, which was not only situated so far from the Malay Archipelago but was also in such close proximity to the neighbouring Portuguese stations on the West coast of India. But, although the Dutch made no attempt during this period to establish a settlement in Ceylon, they kept up as much as possible their old friendly relations with the Maharajah of the Island, against such time as they should have their hands free to secure a part, or the whole, of the trade in cinnamon. In 1605 and 1606, thanks to the slackness of the Portuguese on the Coromandel coast, the Dutch had established factories at Masulipatam, Petapoeli, Tegenapatam, and Palleakotta, and by this means secured a portion of the trade in cotton goods, which were an important medium for barter in the Moluccas, or Spice Islands, where their object was to monopolise the trade in spices. From these settlements on the Indian coast the Dutch endeavoured to bring under their influence the successors of Dom João who had died in 1604, but for some time nothing tangible resulted, all that passed between them being protestations of friendship towards each other and enmity against the Portuguese. That the Dutch had merely postponed their designs on Ceylon till they had become more powerful is evident from the contracts or treaties which they had concluded with the Maharajah from time to time. The first contract dated 13th April, 1610, according to which the Dutch were to be permitted to establish themselves in the Island and monopolise the trade there, also gave them the right to supplant the Portuguese in times of peace. The second contract, dated 11th May

1612, was, however, an offensive alliance against the Portuguese, and, while revoking the former contract, conceded the same rights. These contracts brought about no change in existing conditions in Ceylon. The Company sought an alliance only with an eye to the future, and the terms of the contracts only related to certain stipulations and definitions to which no literal significance could be attached. After having drawn up the treaty of 1612, Marcellus Boschouwer, who represented the Company, did not leave Ceylon but stayed behind at Kandy at the pressing entreaty of the Maharajah who sought to bind Boschouwer more closely to him with high offices and honours. Boschouwer was soon raised to the highest rank and in that capacity took part in the fruitless expeditions which were sent from time to time against the Portuguese strongholds. However, after a stay of 3 years in Ceylon he applied for leave to depart, and on being given the powers of an ambassador to conclude treaties and alliances with foreign peoples and princes and to do whatsoever he thought would be of advantage to the Maharajah, he left for Masulipatam on the 9th May, 1615, *en route* for Bantam. Having arrived there he submitted the contract to his superiors for their approval, but they found it impossible to take action in the matter and organise an expedition against the Portuguese in Ceylon. The Dutch Government in the East had just lost its chief by the death of the Governor-General Reynst, and the state of affairs in the Molukkas, Banda, and elsewhere, was absorbing the attention of the Dutch authorities. But a matter of such great importance was not going to be shelved. Boschouwer was advised to go to Holland and submit his plans to the Directors.

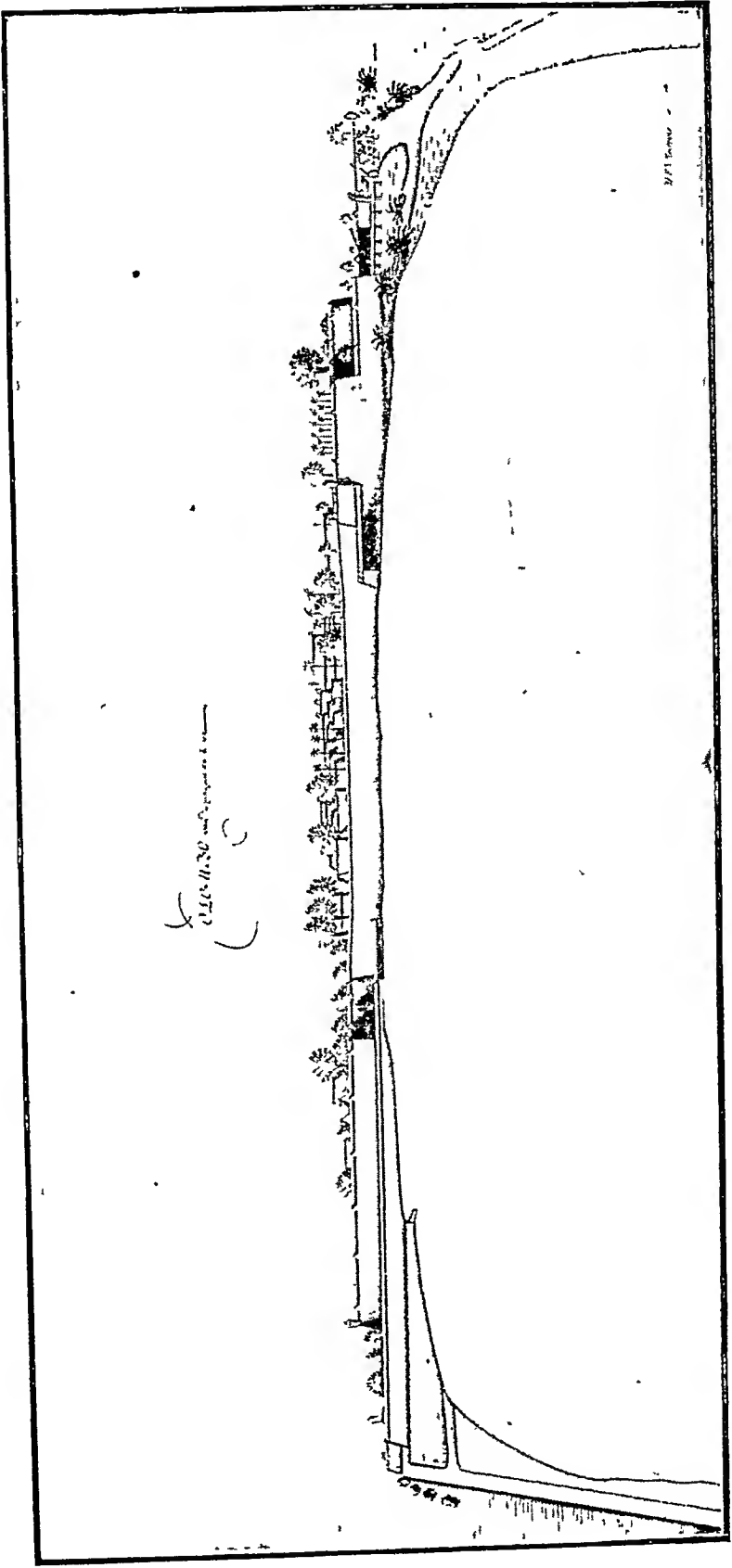
Having arrived in Holland, Boschouwer met with a cold reception from the XVII, who had at the time more important projects on foot than an undertaking which, in their opinion, would give them no immediate advantage. They also took exception to the attitude adopted by Boschouwer who demanded to be treated as an Ambassador from a foreign prince and not as a servant of the Company. Offended at his reception, Boschouwer avowed his intention of having nothing more to do with the Company, and, accordingly in the early part of 1617, went to Denmark and offered his services to King Christian the IVth. Here Boschouwer had his expectations realised. Willing to give his subjects every opportunity for competing in the Colonial markets the King in conjunction with the Danish East-India Company fitted out a fleet of 7 ships for the enterprise, with a Danish nobleman as commander and Boschouwer as chief adviser. The squadron set sail in 1618 and arrived after nearly a two years' voyage at Batticaloa but, unfortunately for them, without Boschouwer who had died on the voyage when nearing Batticaloa, the only man as matters turned out who might have established any understanding between them and the Maharajah, for, in spite of their protestations that they had come at the request of the Maharajah's ambassador, Boschouwer, that potentate declared that he wished to have nothing to do with them. The question of the cost of the expedition came up next, which, they said, they had every right to expect that the Maharajah would defray, but the latter disclaimed any responsibility. Finally the Maharajah refused to give the Danes any

further hearing, and they, having no Boschouwer to take to task, took whatever they could to make good their heavy loss and returned without having accomplished their object. Danish enterprise in Ceylon had come to nothing.

The Dutch visits to Ceylon in 1602 and 1603 had caused the Portuguese no uneasiness, but some ten years later when they saw that other visits of the Dutch followed and also visits of other nationalities, they began to see that the continuance of the good understanding between the Maharajah and their once despised, but now dreaded, enemies, the Dutch, was a source of danger to them, and that the negotiations now frequently carried on at Batticaloa and Kandy could bode them no good. They accordingly took steps to prevent these meetings, and the last way left open to the Maharajah for communicating with the outside world was to be walled across and the East coast of Ceylon, which had so long been left unguarded, was to be closed against all comers. The attention of the Portuguese was therefore now directed to the harbours of Batticaloa and Trincomalie. A fort was built at Trincomalie in 1622, and Batticaloa was similarly fortified five years later; the existing fortifications at Jaffna were strengthened, following on a joint attack by Sinhalese and Tamil forces, and a great fort erected there; so that in the year 1630 the Island was circled by a ring of 7 great and a number of smaller forts and fortified places which not only commanded the coast but a considerable portion of the interior of the Island. It was not without a certain amount of fighting that the Portuguese were thus able to secure the harbours. Henar Pandar, also called Senerat or Mahastana, the Maharajah at the time, had done all he could to hamper the erection of the new forts. Over and over again had he sent his forces against his arch-enemies and inflicted the severest punishment on his own subjects who had dared to help them, but it was all in vain. He was invariably repulsed, till it was apparent that although he could defeat the Portuguese in the field he found it impossible to take any of their strongholds. The Portuguese, finally, made impatient by these diversions which prejudiced their trade, determined to send a large force to the Maharajah's capital to compel him, if necessary, to come to terms with them. The Portuguese, accompanied on this occasion by certain rebel native chiefs, were trapped in an ambush, and, being attacked on all sides by the Maharajah's forces and their pretended allies, lost most of their men who, together with their commander Constantine de Sa e Noronha, lay dead on the field of battle. Senerat followed up this success with an attack on Colombo, but the weak garrison easily repulsed the assault on its walls, and, later, helped by reinforcements from Goa, compelled the Maharajah to abandon the siege and retire into the interior. Senerat's attempts to drive away the Portuguese proved as futile as those of his predecessors. After the death of Senerat, in 1632, the old quarrels for the overlordship appear to have again arisen. Senerat had divided his realm among his three sons, but each of them was bent on taking his brothers' portions and ruling over the whole. This strife soon came to an end: following on the death of his eldest brother by poison and the expulsion of the second, the youngest ascended his

1612, was, however, an offensive alliance against the Portuguese, and, while revoking the former contract, conceded the same rights. These contracts brought about no change in existing conditions in Ceylon. The Company sought an alliance only with an eye to the future, and the terms of the contracts only related to certain stipulations and definitions to which no literal significance could be attached. After having drawn up the treaty of 1612, Marcellus Boschouwer, who represented the Company, did not leave Ceylon but stayed behind at Kandy at the pressing entreaty of the Maharajah who sought to bind Boschouwer more closely to him with high offices and honours. Boschouwer was soon raised to the highest rank and in that capacity took part in the fruitless expeditions which were sent from time to time against the Portuguese strongholds. However, after a stay of 3 years in Ceylon he applied for leave to depart, and on being given the powers of an ambassador to conclude treaties and alliances with foreign peoples and princes and to do whatsoever he thought would be of advantage to the Maharajah, he left for Masulipatam on the 9th May, 1615, *en route* for Bantam. Having arrived there he submitted the contract to his superiors for their approval, but they found it impossible to take action in the matter and organise an expedition against the Portuguese in Ceylon. The Dutch Government in the East had just lost its chief by the death of the Governor-General Reynst, and the state of affairs in the Molukkas, Banda, and elsewhere, was absorbing the attention of the Dutch authorities. But a matter of such great importance was not going to be shelved. Boschouwer was advised to go to Holland and submit his plans to the Directors.

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COLOMBO IN 1717 (from the South)

November 1638, according to the sessions in the possession of the cinnamon districts on the west of the Island from a point halfway between Colombo and Negombo on the North and Colombo and Galle on the South.

Whilst this treaty was being concluded between the Portuguese and the Dutch, the attitude of the latter towards their old ally, Raja Sinha was anything but friendly. His "Imperial Majesty" Raja Sinha, was the party most interested and the senior partner in the treaty of 1638, but it was a strange relationship that existed between him and his Dutch allies. They had in sooth not come there to reinstate him in his hereditary estate but to supplant the Portuguese and thereby acquire the monopoly of the cinnamon. They accordingly set about to deceive the King. According to article 3 of the treaty of 1638, the Dutch were to occupy the captured fortresses of Ceylon if His Imperial Majesty so ordained it. These words occurred only in the Portuguese copy of the treaty which was handed to the King because the latter agreed to intervention by the Dutch only on these terms. The Dutch, however, not finding this clause in their copy of the treaty did not observe it. After the capture of Trincomalee by the Dutch, Raja Sinha sent a force of 3,000 to level the fortifications, but the Dutch garrisoned and held the town. Similarly Raja Sinha demanded that Negombo should be handed over to him but the Dutch repaired the damaged walls and installed themselves there instead. All this led in 1640 to a new treaty which confirmed the treaty of 1638, but provided in place of Article 3 that the Dutch were to rest content with only one fort after the Portuguese were driven out of the Island viz, that of Galle so long as they were paid their expenses incurred by them in the King's service, but failing that, they were to remain in possession of the other forts as well. So it came about that the King was delivered into the hands of the Dutch through his indebtedness, which, in 1640, amounted to 310 790 pieces of Eight or 776,975 florins, and which he found it impossible to liquidate as long as the Portuguese commanded the richest cinnamon districts of the Island. It must have appeared clear to the King that his interests were not paramount with the Dutch, and accordingly he showed his displeasure by unfriendly acts, notably the murder of Admiral Coster. His anger was not lessened therefore when in 1644 he was ignored at the Treaty of Goa whereby decisions were arrived at in respect of territory taken in his name by the Dutch. The ga and two native chief uted by his orders and and consequently forced the Dutch to relinquish them. In order to protect themselves from this last measure, the Dutch entered into a treaty with the Portuguese having as its object the protection of these lands against "all and sundry" without, however, directly referring to Raja Sinha's unfriendly acts. Through this act of imprudence of the Dutch Governor a state of open hostility existed between the Dutch and Raja Sinha after the publication of the Treaty of Goa. Shortly



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TOOTH, KANDY.
THE BUDDHISTS OF CEYLON,
AS A TOOTH OF BUDDHA.

ever, occurred between 1652 and 1655. Frequent encounters of a minor character took place with varying success in the neighbourhood of the Kalutara River whither the Portuguese had retired from the Bentot River, but on the arrival of Portuguese reinforcements from Goa in the early part of 1654, the Dutch retired South of the Bentot River and the fort of Kalutara was again occupied by the Portuguese. The blockade of Colombo by sea was also not effective since the Portuguese were able to land reinforcements in Colombo, and during the South West Monsoon when the Dutch were forced to raise the blockade of Goa, the Portuguese were enabled to convey supplies to the city in small vessels. Raja Sinha too, had given the Dutch no appreciable help against the common foe. He had promised them his support in 1652—certainly more preferable to the Dutch than an alliance between him and the Portuguese which seemed probable at one time, but the authorities at Batavia did not rely much on their allies. They were convinced on the other hand that the King was "holding both nations in balance against each other" and that he would accordingly give preference to whichever side he was promised most by, and, perhaps, even secretly supply Colombo with provisions. The Dutch, therefore, had to regard him as a declared enemy and be careful for general reasons not to join forces with him. When Raja Sinha informed the Dutch Governor that it was his intention to appear before Colombo, he was dissuaded from doing so with reasons which would have appeared strange to so warlike a prince, *viz*, that the city could not be taken without bloodshed. In the early part of 1655, the King's forces were driven out of the low country by the Portuguese and the King retired to Kandy with his forces. The fact that the Dutch had made no progress after two and a half years of fighting was more the fault of the XVIIth than the authorities at Batavia. The Dutch were not strong enough in the East for operations on a big scale on the resumption of hostilities and, although 10,500 were sent from Holland to the East during this period, the authorities at Batavia complained that among them were so many bad and unsuitable recruits, *viz*, Scotch, English, Spaniards, and French, who could not speak the Dutch language and that the captains and officers had declared that it was a wonder that "the ships had been able to sail with such crews." The complaints and urgent demands for more troops were not without result. The Government at Batavia were able to report in July, 1655, to the Directors in Holland that there was a large enough force in India to carry out some notable enterprise against the enemy. Accordingly a fleet of 14 ships with 1,200 selected troops on board set out from Batavia in August, 1655, under the leadership of the "first Councillor and Director General of India," Gerard Hulft. The project was directed first against Colombo which was to be captured and destroyed, but after disembarking at Negombo and marching as far as the Kelani River, Hulft was forced to give up the attempt owing to the heavy rain and the fatigue under cover of . . . :
 forces with the . . . :
 in order to bl . . . :
 Colombo and having taken Kalutara after a siege of two weeks, on

to the North of Negombo and smaller craft made war on the fishing craft which sought to land their catches in the city. In the meantime the greatest scarcity prevailed in the doomed city. Bands of starving wretches were allowed by the Portuguese to leave the city but the Dutch inexorably forced them back with whips. The Portuguese held out to the last, eating whatever could stave off the pangs of hunger, roots, the flesh of elephants, rats, cats, and even human flesh. Infectious diseases such as beri-beri, dysentery, and smallpox carried off those whom the enemy's bullets spared. The dead lay unburied on the streets. The Portuguese held on in hopes of reinforcements from Goa, the sending of which would have been possible after the break of the monsoon when the Dutch could no longer have carried on the blockade of the port. A fleet of 22 frigates with 800 soldiers and provisions did indeed elude the Dutch off Goa, but the latter fell in with them off Coulang on the Malabar coast, sank 5 of them and dispersed the rest among the islands off Tutucorin. A fleet of 4 Dutch ships reinforced later by 5 more effectually barred the passage to Colombo. The second and final assault took place on the bastion of St. Joao on the 7th May. The storming party consisting of a company of Hollanders followed by the Javanese and a party of lascorins left their trenches at 8 o'clock on that Sunday morning, when the Portuguese were supposed to be at church or resting after their night's vigil, scaled the parapet and made good their foothold in spite of the heroic attempts of the Portuguese to dislodge them. On the 10th May, the Portuguese commander sent a captain with a letter asking for a parley, and the city whose garrison had been reduced to a hundred from over 500 ultimately capitulated on the 12th May, 1656, after sustaining a siege of 6 months and 27 days.

Raja Sinha had personally taken no part in the fighting although he had marched as far as "Reygamwatte," a few miles from Colombo, with the avowed intention of doing so. He could claim, however, that his troops had taken part in the decisive attack on the 7th May, and had accordingly just cause for complaint against the Dutch Governor, Van der Maeden, who gave him official intimation of the capitulation only after the articles had been drawn up and approved by him. Highly incensed at the conduct of the Dutch, Raja Sinha demanded that Colombo and Negombo should immediately be handed over to him in terms of the treaty of 1638, and, on the Dutch failing to do so, he closed the passes of the Kalutara and Galle districts, laid waste the cinnamon lands, and drove away to his own territory the inhabitants of the low-country. His acts of hostility followed each other in rapid succession till the Dutch, in November 1656, sent a force of nearly 1,000 Hollanders together with Javanese, Bandanese, Mardykens, and lascorins against him. Raja Sinha not wishing to risk an encounter hurriedly struck his camp at Reygamwatte and retreated to the hills, 'verily an act of poor courage on the part of so arrogant a prince who, considering the titles of King and Emperor as too mean, wished to be addressed as Lord God.' The relations between Raja Sinha and the Dutch now entered upon a different phase. Now that Colombo was captured and all the cinnamon districts secured from Chilaw to the Walawe River, they no longer considered it necessary to act the role of Raja Sinha's

humble and devoted friends and allies. It is true that they acted strictly on the defensive but they lost no opportunity to impress on the King that they would meet force with force and that they would retain their conquests, other than the Galle district which had already been ceded to them by Raja Sinha, till their expenses which now amounted to an enormous sum were paid in full.

Although it was the original intention of the Government at Batavia to demolish the fortifications of Colombo, the local authorities who were given a free hand in the matter decided to repair the damaged walls of the city and to garrison it with a force of a thousand. The concentration at Colombo consequently permitted the reduction of the garrison at Negombo whose outer earthen walls were also demolished and only the inner stone fortifications left standing.

The Dutch were now masters of practically the whole of the coast from Chilaw to Matara, and although the North of the Island and the Island of Manaar were still in the hands of the Portuguese, they do not appear to have attached much importance to the reported alliance between Raja Sinha and his former enemies. On the contrary, they turned their attention to the more peaceful development of their new territory, and, as in the Galle and Matara districts a few years earlier, schools were opened and provision made for the propagation of the doctrine of the Dutch Reformed Church. The cultivation of cinnamon, however, and the jealous enforcement of their rights and privileges to its monopoly absorbed the attention of the Company although they did not neglect the other sources of their revenue such as the trade in arecanuts and elephants, arrack, toddy, and fish rents, &c.

CHAPTER III.

THE EXPULSION OF THE PORTUGUESE

In September, 1657, the Dutch force which was destined the following year to capture Manaar and Jaffna and to complete thereby the expulsion of the Portuguese from Ceylon set sail from Batavia under command of Ryckloff van Goens the Elder, Commissary, Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch East India Company's forces. Van Goens was bound first to Goa where he was to meet Admiral Roothaas, who was blockading the port, and consult him as to whether Diu, to the North of Goa, should be his objective or whether Manaar and Jaffna should be attacked instead. On his arrival at Goa, in November, it was finally decided that the latter course should be adopted, and, accordingly, a letter was despatched to the Dutch Governor in Ceylon informing him of the project and asking him for reinforcements. Van Goens' original plan was first to sack the Portuguese stations of Cannanor and Quilon, take Tutucorin and Manaar, and thus isolate the last Portuguese stronghold in Ceylon, Jaffna, then considered to be one of the strongest Portuguese fortresses in the East. With a force of 800 including reinforcements from Ceylon he was confident of success, but this plan was modified on the advice of Roothaas. The latter was of opinion that the Portuguese should not be put on their guard by an

attack on Cannanoor and Quilon, but that, after the capture of Tutucorin and Manaar, the whole force should attack Cochin and Cannanoor in order completely to isolate Jaffna. Van Goens accordingly sent his fleet ahead with orders to sail for Cape Comorin, open the expected advices from Ceylon, and take any other steps necessary before his arrival. He himself followed a few days later but discovered that his dispatches to Ceylon had been held back by contrary winds and that two of his fleet had not assembled at the rendezvous. He then decided to attack Tutucorin, but, the wind being against him, he was forced to relinquish his designs against that place and to sail for Colombo instead. On arrival at Colombo early in January of the following year, he was dismayed to find that nothing had been heard of the two missing ships, but he set about almost immediately to make preparations for the attack on Manaar and Jaffna. His force which now consisted of only 450 white troops and Javanese was raised to 800 white troops and Javanese and 300 lascorins from the local forces, while the troops from the Dutch outposts were to be withdrawn and held in reserve only Matara, Galle, Colombo and Negombo remaining garrisoned. It was only after considerable discussion at the meeting of the Dutch council called for the purpose that the plan of operations was decided on. The Governor who said that the Portuguese were fully a thousand strong at Manaar was of opinion that a footing on the opposite Indian coast should first be secured, *e g* at Cochin and Manaar and Jaffna attacked in March or April. Others better acquainted with conditions at Manaar advised that Manaar should first be attacked and the passage to the Coromandel coast secured thereby. The latter course was approved and it was accordingly decided to attack Manaar first and then Jaffna. Regarding Raja Sinha, although it was well known that he still maintained his friendly relations with the Portuguese it was decided to ply him with promises and flattery till Manaar and Jaffna were secured, after which, in Van Goens words "we can give him a more satisfactory reply." It was also decided to appoint the 23rd of January as a day of prayer for success of the Dutch arms. To place Colombo in a better posture of defence it was decided to reduce the size of the old Portuguese fortress and to flood the square formed by demolishing the buildings between the proposed line of fortifications on the North and the "Old City." Van Goens with the main body of the troops left a few days later by land for Negombo where the ships and smaller craft lay and where he received the information that one of his missing ships had attacked Tutucorin unsuccessfully and was now blockading that place. This led to another change of plan. Van Goens immediately set sail for Tutucorin which was captured by him without any resistance on the 25th January, and, having given over the town to the Neyk of Madura, with whom he concluded an alliance reserving to the Dutch the Pearl Fishery in the

the Dutch arrived off Narcoura, on the 19th February, they found the Portuguese ready to receive them. Eight frigates stood between them

and the shore which the Portuguese had also fortified with two miles of earthworks. The Dutch had not reckoned on the frigates, and they accordingly decided to attack them first and destroy them before attempting a landing. They also considered the alternative of forcing a landing at Tallemanaar, but they discovered that that place was similarly fortified and also that they would be brought between two fires, *viz*, from Narcoura and a fort on the East coast of Manaar, if a landing was attempted more to the East. The attack on the Portuguese frigates was made at dawn the next day by the lighter Dutch vessels and easily beaten off, the Dutch losing 3 killed and 3 wounded.

The second day of the fighting was also indecisive, the Portuguese losing a frigate and the Dutch 24 killed. At the close of the day's fighting, however, the Dutch fleet sailed out of sight thus leading the Portuguese to believe that their enemy had relinquished their project. The Portuguese set out in pursuit, but the Dutch veered round at midnight and succeeded in manoeuvring between the Portuguese and the shore. The Portuguese frigates nothing daunted made a gallant attempt to regain their old position but were nearly all destroyed by the heavier Dutch ships. Meanwhile a landing was effected by the Dutch in 30 dhonies followed by the main body of the troops, but before the latter could land the Portuguese were in full flight apparently losing heart at the destruction of their frigates. The Dutch set out immediately in pursuit but the Portuguese made good their escape owing to their superior knowledge of the country. The Dutch then marched Eastwards and arrived before a small fort situated at the South Eastern corner of the Island only to find that the Portuguese had hurriedly left, for 6 loaded cannon were found on the walls. The next day the Dutch arrived before the main fortress of Manaar, but the garrison of 124 surrendered almost immediately. The Portuguese had also lost 70 prisoners at Narcoura and 100 killed among whom was the commander of Jaffna, Antonio d'Amaral y Menezes. The booty consisted of 12 cannon, 140 muskets, 2,200 lbs. of powder, 44 lasts of rice and paddy, sugar, tobacco, slaves, &c. After making arrangements for the garrisoning of Manaar and the shipping of the prisoners to Colombo, the Dutch force which now numbered 1,100 with reinforcements from Colombo set out on the 25th February for Jaffna by land *via* Mantotte, but nothing of importance occurred on the march except for a skirmish near Chundicully on the 7th March. The Dutch then proceeded to invest the city by land and having driven out the Portuguese from the churches and other stone buildings had forced them by the 18th March to retreat to the citadel. The Fortress of Jaffna called by the Portuguese the Fortress of Our Lady of Miracles and situated with its West side facing the sea was a third larger than the "Castle" of Batavia, and, according to Van Goens, "deserved the name of fortress more than any that I had ever seen in the whole of India." The garrison consisted of about 1,000 Portuguese troops and a number of armed "tupasses" (half-castes). In addition to these troops the fortress held at the time 5 to 6 thousand of the inhabitants who had sought refuge there. The Fortress communicated by sea with the island of Kayts which was garrisoned by 100 Portuguese commanded by Hieronime de Paiva, and the Dutch who had completely

cut off the landward communications of the Portuguese now decided to cut the only line of communications left to them. Van Goens himself undertook the operations against Kayts which surrendered on the 26th April. The Fortress was now completely shut in both by sea and land and its surrender was only a question of time since the Dutch were apparently not disposed to take any unnecessary risks. There was, however, some cause for uneasiness. Van Goens had received reliable information that the Portuguese were about to make a last desperate attempt to break the blockade of Goa and land reinforcements of over 1,000 at Jaffna. The Portuguese in Jaffna had also received information of the intended coup, and according to an intercepted letter, had requested that the landing should be effected at a point near the fortress, so that the Dutch caught between two fires might all be destroyed "to the glory of God and the honour of the King and the Portuguese nation." It was doubtless due to this letter that van Goens ordered that when the fortress was stormed "every one of the race of swine found armed should be put to the sword." But the storming never took place. On the evening of the 21st June, Van Goens received a letter from the Portuguese asking for the cessation of hostilities for that night and proposing that a capitulation should be arranged the next day. The conditions proposed by the Dutch were, however, much harder than those agreed to at Colombo so that it was not without considerable reluctance that the keys of the fortress were handed over on the 23rd June. A miserable multitude of over 3,500 starving wretches slowly emerged from the gates of the fortress all that day and the next. It was composed of 1,000 Portuguese including 60 priests and 200 women, Kaffirs, Malabars, and slaves, the 'scum of humanity.' Those killed or carried off by disease during the siege numbered 2,170. The Dutch entered the citadel three days later, after the place had been thoroughly cleansed. "Thus in the words of the official dispatch, "by God's extraordinary grace is the Company become master of the Kingdom of Jaffnapatnam and lord over the precious Island of Ceylon, from where the Pope's followers with their idolatrous practices have finally been expelled." The Company's share of the booty taken at Jaffna amounted to £43,291 16 2 of which sum £33,956 1 was the value of the gold, silver, jewels, and cash. The other goods were silverwork, mirrors, sugar, borax, cummin, catechu, saltpetre, wheat, pitch, chaya-root, iron, steel, rice, paddy, pepper, ivory, copper-work, 16 bells, 26 iron, and 24 brass cannon, 608 slaves, 7 elephants with tusks, 6 alias or males without tusks, and 48 females, 640 pieces of porcelain, 579 muskets, 125 locks, 322 barrels, 81 swords, 233 pikes, 8 partizans, 15 halberds, ammunition, sailing gear and martavans.

The Dutch losses during the expedition amounted to 10% of the European troops, the Portuguese losing as many as 560 killed and 1,000 prisoners, besides tupasses, women, and children, at Manaar, Kayts, and Jaffna.

Appendix A.

Translation of the minutes of a meeting of van Goens' Council held on the 28th June, 1658, and promulgated on the 7th July—

The General and Admiral of this armada and his Extraordinary Council having considered the great mercy and loving kindness which Almighty God has so graciously shown us on this expedition, having not only by His Heavenly aid conquered for our Superiors the whole island of Ceylon but also purged it of popery and abolished and expelled its idolatrous practices, clearly showing thereby that He has turned his fatherly ear to our prayers (howsoever imperfect they may be), the which should awaken in us all Christian thankfulness. And since the utterances of our lips, through faith in Christ, are the offering that pleases Him best; therefore has it seemed good to us to appoint the 10th of this month (that will be Wednesday) as a special day of thanksgiving, praising God's holy name in the forenoon and publicly thanking Him amidst his congregation, and, in the afternoon, celebrating the victory with our brave and manly forces before the face of our enemies, praying further to His Supreme Goodness to bless our arms more and more in the future. And since the whole Island of Ceylon is beholden to us for this victory, so have we appointed and published, as we do by these presents, a general day of thanksgiving for the Island, beseeching our dearly beloved and faithful labourer in Christ here, as well as the other servants of God's Church in Ceylon, to make ready against the 7th August next to exhort the unthankful and the unrighteous to true thankfulness and repentance; also forbidding at the same time each and every one to perform any manner of work on the 10th of this month and the 7th August next, but exhorting one and all to apply themselves most earnestly to the hearing of God's word, so that they may continue to enjoy in the future the blessings which have so richly been showered down upon them, to the honour of God's holy name, the service of His Church, and the salvation of our souls.

Thus done and resolved in Jaffnapatnam this 28th day of June and promulgated on the 7th July, 1658.

(Signed) RYCLOF VAN GOENS, JAN VAN DER
LAEN, LUCAS VAN DER DUSSEN,
in my presence CORNELIS VALCKEN-
BERGH, Secretary.

Appendix. B.

Translation of the articles of capitulation of Jaffna:—

Articles of Capitulation entered into between Sr Leonardo d' Olivera D'Almeida, Fiadoor de Fazendo, Sr Diego de Sousa, Capt. Moor of the Infantry, and Albro Rodrigues Boralha, former Captain Moor de Campo. as Express Commissioners and Deputies of Sr. Joan de Mello, Governor of the Fortress Nossa Senhora dos Milagres in the name and on behalf of His Imperial Majesty of Portugal on the one side, and Jan van der Laen, Sergeant-Major of the Dutch Army with which the said Fortress is now invested, Albert van Borel Senior Merc

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Thus done and resolved in Jaffnapatnam this 28th day of June and promulgated on the 7th July, 1658.

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in my presence CORNELIS VALCKEN-
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and Lucas van der Dussen Fiscal of the same Army as deputies of H. E. Rycloff van Goens Councillor Ordinary of India Superintendent Admiral and Commander in Chief of the said Dutch forces now before the said Fortress in the name and behalf of Their High Mightinesses the States General of the Free United Netherlands and Their Excellencies the Directors of the Chartered East India Company his Principals on the other side —

(1) First that the Fortress Nossa Senhora dos Vilagres represent ing the citadel of the Kingdom of Jaffnapatnam with all its subordinate jurisdictions its Islands and Revenues together with all ammunition of war *viz* everything appertaining to the defence of the said fortress shall be surrendered tomorrow *viz* the 23rd of this month at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to those who shall be deputed for the purpose on the following conditions —

2 That all ecclesiastics shall depart with their clothing and vestments all gold and silver excepted minted or unminted or any jewels whatsoever and that they shall be conveyed according to our discretion to Goa or anywhere North of that place

3 That we understand that the effects of the late Portuguese Admiral Antonio d Amaral are our lawful booty and that the same shall be handed over to our Commissioners

4 That the Chief Officers *viz* the Governor Captain Moors Viadoor de Fazenda down to Captains included shall march out with their badges of rank and be treated by us according to the usual rules of war provided that no gold or silver jewels male or female slaves nor any other goods whatsoever shall be accorded to them unless specially granted to them by the Officer Commanding and his Council and that they shall then be transported to Goa or anywhere to the North of that place

5 That all other officers and soldiers shall march out with their full equipment with banners waving drums beating guns shot and matches burning to an appointed place and there pile their arms and that they shall then remain our prisoners of war to be transported on our ships to Europe no baggage being allowed them other than their clothing in other respects the usual treatment being accorded them according to our wont

6 That the Masters at Arms and Musketeers be included under Article 4 they being Portuguese nationals and no others except the Civil servants of the Crown of the rank of Merchant the Fiscal &c who shall be treated according to our wont

7 That all married persons with their wives and children shall be transported to Goa or to the North of that place provided that no gold silver jewels or slaves shall be accorded them except what shall be granted according to the discretion of the Dutch Commander in Chief

8 That the sick shall according to our custom receive good treatment so that with God's help they may be restored to good health through every means in our power

9. That all Tupasses shall be disposed of according to the discretion of the Dutch Commander-in-Chief.

10. The Contracting Parties of both sides hereby undertake the ratification by their Principals of these Articles, in due course. Thus done and Agreed in the Dutch Army within the City of Jaffnapatnam now assembled before the Citadel of the same, this 22nd day of June in the Year 1658, and signed, on the one side, Leonardo de Olivera d'Almeida, Diogo de Sousa de Castro, Albro Rodrigues de Boralha; and, on the other, Jan Van der Laen, Albert de Breugel, Lucas van der Dussen: in my presence, Cornelis Valckenburgh, Secretary.

(Here follows)

Having seen the above Terms and Articles of Capitulation, we have in all respects approved and ratified what has been transacted by our Deputies, as we now approve and ratify the same by these presents. Actum, in the Dutch Army, within the City of Jaffnapatnam, with which the Fortress of the same is now invested, this 22nd day of June, 1658.

((Sgd.) RYCLOFF VAN GOENS.

Actum in the Fortress Nosso Signora dos Milagres on this 23rd day of June, 1658.

(Sgd.) JOAN DE MELLO.

Compared with the Original and found correct, this 24th day of July, 1658. Jaffnapatnam, (Sgd.) CORNELIS VALCKENBURGH, Secretary.

POPULATION

By L. J. B. TURNER, C C S ,
Director of Statistics.

The total population of Ceylon, as enumerated at the Census of 1921, amounted to about 4,505,000 persons, (including military, shipping and miscellaneous), the increase from the 1911 figure of 4,110,000 being 9·6 per cent thereof. This rate is considerably below the average rate of increase since 1871—the date of the first regular Census—the fall being due to the severe incidence of the influenza epidemic in 1918 and 1919, and to the decreased immigration or increased emigration caused by the slump in rubber, and by general depression of trade following the great war.

For Census purposes the races of Ceylon are grouped under the eleven heads shown in the following table, in which are shown their numbers, exclusive of the military and shipping and some other particulars —

RACE	Population as enumerated in 1921 1911		Percentage Increase Since 1911	Percentage of Total Population 1921
Europeans	8,118	7,592	6·9	·2
Burghers & Eurasians	29,439	26,663	10·4	·7
Sinhalese—				
Low Country	1,927,057	1,716,859	12·2	42·8
Kandyan	1,089,097	998,561	9·1	24·2
Tamils—				
Ceylon	517,324	510,561	1·3	11·5
Indian	602,735	548,446	9·9	13·4
Moors—				
Ceylon	251,938	233,901	7·7	5·6
Indian	33,026	32,724	9	·7
Malays	13,402	12,990	3·2	·3
Veddas	4,510	5,332	-15·4	1
Others	21,950	12,721	72·6	·5
All Races	4,498,605	4,106,350	9·6	100·0

Races.

The Low-country Sinhalese show the highest rate of increase as well as the highest proportion of the total population, chiefly on account of the comparatively low death rate experienced in most of the North-Western districts inhabited by them. The Kandyans, who are mostly

found in the centre of the Southern half of the Island, appear to have a higher death rate than the Low-country Sinhalese, but this seems to be counteracted, to some extent, by a greater birth-rate. Both divisions of the Sinhalese are but little affected by emigration.

The Ceylon Tamils occupy most of the Northern half of the Island, but are subject to a heavy death rate, which keeps down their rate of increase; they also lost considerable numbers by emigration, whereas the Indian Tamils, who are mainly found as labourers on the tea, rubber, and other estates in the Sinhalese districts gain largely by recruitment from India. The only other race numbering more than 1 per cent. of the total population is the Ceylon Moors, who are found in all the districts. They have a greater rate of increase than the Ceylon Tamils, chiefly owing to a lower death rate.

Of the other races, the Europeans, Indian Moors, and others are mainly immigrant, while the Burghers and Eurasians, Malays and Veddas are mainly indigenous. Both Europeans and Burghers and Eurasians show a high rate of natural increase, while the Malays show the highest birth-rate, but show a loss from emigration, which is also the cause of the low rate for Indian Moors. The high figure of the rate for Others and the actual decrease of the Veddas may be due to some extent to changes of classification of these races.

Of the 8,118 Europeans enumerated at the Census of 1921, 7,342 or 90.4 per cent. were British, which is a proportion slightly larger than at the Census of 1911 (89.6 per cent.). French came second with 259, and Portuguese third, with 92. The French had decreased by 12.8 per cent. since the Census of 1911, due to the European war (1914-1918). The same explanation accounts for the heavy fall in the number of Germans from 177 in 1911 to 31 (2 males and 29 females) in 1921. Italians numbered 69, an increase of 23.2 per cent. There were also 84 Belgians, 77 Dutch (25 in 1911), 37 Swiss (37 in 1911), 35 Greeks (21 in 1911), 26 Russians (27 in 1911), 18 Danish (14 in 1911), and 11 Spanish (14 in 1911). Of the British, 5,582 entered themselves as English, 1,119 as Scotch, 592 as Irish and 49 as Welsh.

Birth, Death and Marriage Rates.

The annual average birth-rate in Ceylon for all races between 1914 and 1923 was 38.9 per mille of the population; for Europeans 22.0; for Burghers 34.0; for Sinhalese 40.2; for Tamils 35.2; for Moors 36.9; for Malays 45.9; for Others 30.6. The annual average death-rate for all races between 1914 and 1923 was 30.0 per mille; for Europeans, 10.9; for Burghers, 21.5; for Sinhalese, 28.1; for Tamils, 33.7; for Moors, 32.0; for Malays, 34.9; for Others, 37.3. The annual average infantile mortality for the decade 1914-1923 was 193 per thousand births, as against 77 in England and Wales in 1922. The annual average marriage-rate (a large number of marriages are not registered, so that the marriage-rate is greatly under-stated) for all races, excluding Muhammedans, between 1914 and 1923 was 11.3; for Europeans, 21.8; for Burghers, 15.9; for Sinhalese, 13.7; for Tamils, 5.2; for Others, 4.4. The urban birth-rate in 1923 varied from 17.5 per mille to 54.8, with an average of 32.2. The standardized urban death-rate in 1923 varied from 19.8 per mille to 72.5, with an average of 33.3. The birth

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Of the 8,118 Europeans enumerated at the Census of 1921, 7,342 or 90.4 per cent. were British, which is a proportion slightly larger than at the Census of 1911 (89.6 per cent.). French came second with 259, and Portuguese third, with 92. The French had decreased by 12.8 per cent. since the Census of 1911, due to the European war (1914-1918). The same explanation accounts for the heavy fall in the number of Germans from 177 in 1911 to 31 (2 males and 29 females) in 1921. Italians numbered 69, an increase of 23.2 per cent. There were also 84 Belgians, 77 Dutch (25 in 1911), 37 Swiss (37 in 1911), 35 Greeks (21 in 1911), 26 Russians (27 in 1911), 18 Danish (14 in 1911), and 11 Spanish (14 in 1911). Of the British, 5,582 entered themselves as English, 1,119 as Scotch, 592 as Irish and 49 as Welsh.

Birth, Death and Marriage Rates.

The annual average birth-rate in Ceylon for all races between 1914 and 1923 was 38.9 per mille of the population; for Europeans 22.0; for Burghers 34.0; for Sinhalese 40.2; for Tamils 35.2; for Moors 36.9; for Malays 45.9; for Others 30.6. The annual average death-rate for all races between 1914 and 1923 was 30.0 per mille; for Europeans, 10.9; for Burghers, 21.5; for Sinhalese, 28.1; for Tamils, 33.7; for Moors, 32.0; for Malays, 34.9; for Others, 37.3. The annual average infantile mortality for the decade 1914-1923 was 193 per thousand births, as against 77 in England and Wales in 1922. The annual average marriage-rate (a large number of marriages are not registered, so that the marriage-rate is greatly under-stated) for all races, excluding Muhammedans, between 1914 and 1923 was 11.3; for Europeans, 21.8; for Burghers, 15.9; for Sinhalese, 13.7; for Tamils, 5.2; for Others, 4.4. The urban birth-rate in 1923 varied from 17.5 per mille to 54.8, with an average of 32.2. The standardized urban death-rate in 1923 varied from 19.8 per mille to 72.5, with an average of 33.3. The birth

and death rates for Ceylon in 1923 were 39.1 and 30.6 per mille, respectively.

The distribution of the population, military and shipping excluded, among the nine provinces is shown in the following table —

Province	Area in Square Miles	Populations as Enumerated in		Percentage Increase Since 1911	Percentage of Total Population 1921	Average Number of Persons per Square Miles 1921
		1921	1911			
Ceylon	25,331 ² / ₈ *	4,498,605	4,106,350	9.6	—	178
Western	1,432	1,246,847	1,106,321	12.7	27.7	871
Central	2,287 ¹ / ₂	717,739	672,258	6.8	16.0	314
Southern	2,146 ¹ / ₄	671,234	628,817	6.7	14.9	313
Northern	3,429 ¹ / ₂ *	374,829	369,966	1.3	8.3	109
Eastern	3,848 ¹ / ₂	192,821	183,698	5.0	4.3	50
North-Western	3,016	492,181	434,116 ¹ / ₂	13.4	10.9	163
North-Central	4,008 ¹ / ₂	96,525	85,961	12.3	2.1	24
Uva	3,271 ¹ / ₂	233,864	216,692	7.9	5.2	71
Sabaragamuwa	1,892 ¹ / ₂	471,814	408,521	15.5	10.5	249
Miscellaneous	—	751 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—

The high density of the Western Province is due partly to the lower death-rate and to the inclusion in it the town of Colombo, while the low figures in North-Central Province, Eastern Province, and Uva are probably mainly traceable to malaria. The Low-country Sinhalese form nearly the whole of the population in Western and Southern Provinces, while the Tamils predominate in the Northern and Eastern Provinces, and the Kandyan in most of the others.

Religions.

The religions of Ceylon are classified under the five heads shown in the following table, which gives the respective numbers of adherents to each, with some other particulars —

Religion	Population as Enumerated in		Percentage Increase Since 1911	Percentage of Total Population 1921
	1921	1911		
Buddhists	2,769,805	2,474,170	11.9	61.6
Hindus	982,073	938,260	4.7	21.8
Muhammedans	302,532	283,631	6.7	6.7
Christians	443,400	409,168	8.4	9.9
Others	795	1,121	-29.1	0.2
	4,498,605	4,106,350	9.6	100.0

* Exclusive of the Jaffna lagoon—1491 square miles

† 6,467 pilgrims at St. Anna's festival are included

‡ 743 persons enumerated in trains 8 persons enumerated in Great and Little Besses

91 per cent. of the Sinhalese are Buddhists and 9 per cent. Christians; 86.2 per cent. of the Tamils are Hindus and 11.7 per cent. Christians; while the Moors are practically all Muhammedans. Of the 443,400 Christians, 368,499 were Roman Catholics, 44,730 Church of England, 17,345 Wesleyans, 3,536 Presbyterians, 3,511 Baptists, 175 Congregationalists, 1,165 Salvationists, and 2,861 of other denominations.

Occupation Statistics.

Of 1,927,057 Low-country Sinhalese enumerated at the Census of 1921, 868,560 were returned as earners, including both males and females. Of these earners 15.3 per cent. were paddy land cultivators, 6.8 per cent. were owners and managers of, and superior staff in, coconut plantations, 6.4 were domestic servants, 5.7 were paddy land owners and cultivators, and 5.7 were general labourers. The remainder were employed in miscellaneous occupations each including less than 5 per cent. of the earners in question.

Of 1,089,097 Kandyan Sinhalese enumerated at the Census of 1921, 519,356 were returned as earners, including both males and females. Of these earners 45.8 per cent. were paddy land cultivators, and 23.7 were paddy land owners and cultivators.

Of 517,324 Ceylon Tamils enumerated at the Census of 1921, 222,117 were returned as earners, including both males and females. Of these earners 11.8 per cent. were general labourers, 11.2 were labourers and other subordinates in tobacco plantations, 10.6 were paddy land cultivators, and 6.3 were paddy land owners and cultivators.

Of 602,735 Indian Tamils enumerated at the Census of 1921, 464,890 were returned as earners, including both males and females. Of these earners 62.5 per cent. were labourers and other subordinates in tea plantations, and 16.5 per cent. were labourers and other subordinates in rubber plantations.

Of 251,938 Ceylon Moors enumerated at the Census of 1921, 100,374 were returned as earners, including both males and females. Of these earners, 11.5 per cent. were paddy land cultivators, 9.1 per cent. were general labourers, 7.3 per cent. were paddy land owners and cultivators, 5.7 per cent. were shopkeepers and other tradesmen, and 5.2 per cent. were agricultural labourers (otherwise unspecified).

Of 33,026 Indian Moors enumerated at the Census of 1921, 19,445 were returned as earners, including both males and females. Of these earners 15.9 per cent. were shopkeepers and other tradesmen, 12.6 per cent. were labourers and other subordinates in tea plantations, 9.6 per cent. were merchants, 8.1 per cent. were salesmen, 7.3 per cent. were general labourers, and 6.5 per cent. were domestic servants.

Of 8,118 Europeans enumerated at the Census of 1921, 4,614 were returned as earners, including both males and females. Of these earners, 20.8 per cent. were owners, and managers of, and superior staff in, tea plantations, 9.2 per cent. were owners and managers of, and superior staff in, rubber plantations, 5.9 per cent. were merchants, 5.2 per cent. were missionaries, clergymen, and ministers, and 4.2 per cent. were Railway employees.

Of 29,439 Burghers and Eurasians enumerated at the Census of 1921, 9,382 were returned as earners, including both males and females. Of these earners 12·6 per cent. were mercantile clerks, 8·6 per cent were Railway employees, 5·5 per cent were tailors, milliners, and dressmakers, 5·2 per cent were school masters and tutors and 4·8 per cent were Government clerks.

Of 13,402 Malays enumerated at the Census of 1921, 4,137 were returned as earners including both males and females. Of these earners 12·6 per cent were members of the Police Department, 6·5 per cent were Government servants (not otherwise classified), and 4·8 per cent were owners and managers of, and superior staff in, tea plantations.

Of 1,510 Veddas enumerated at the Census of 1921, 1,416 were returned as earners, including both males and females. Of these earners nearly 22 per cent were cultivators (otherwise unspecified), 17·8 per cent were paddy land cultivators, 7·6 per cent were general labourers and 5·7 per cent were paddy land owners and cultivators.

Of 21,959 people of other races enumerated at the Census of 1921 17,585 were returned as earners, including both males and females. Of these earners 17·9 per cent were general labourers, 9·6 per cent were labourers and other subordinates in rubber plantations, 8·7 per cent were domestic servants, 8·4 per cent were labourers and other subordinates in tea plantations and nearly 6 per cent were toddy drawers.

THE CEYLON CIVIL SERVICE

By E. REIMERS

Government Archivist.

The Ceylon Civil Service has a continuous history of its own since October 12, 1798, the date of the arrival of the Hon'ble Frederic North, the first King's Governor of the Island, with his Staff. Previous to that the several Maritime Districts had been administered as a dependency of Madras, since their acquisition from the Dutch in 1795 and 1796, with the Commander in Chief of the Troops as the chief local authority. North's Commission dated at Westminster, April 19, 1798, appointing him "Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Settlements in the Island of Ceylon," had the effect of placing British Ceylon in the position of an Indian Presidency under the Supreme Government of the Governor General of the East India Company at Calcutta. The Governor was also ordered to employ only the Civil Servants of the Madras Presidency except in the Secretary's Office. In 1801—1802 the Home Government decided that the administration of Ceylon should be separated from that of India and should have a Civil Service of its own. The decision was carried into effect by the appointment in March 1801 of 21 Civil Servants and their arrival in Colombo from September 10 of that year. The early administration of the Colony, till the question of its retention was decided at the Peace of Amiens in 1802, may be divided into three different phases, viz. (1) its position as a Dependency of Madras with the Madras Governor in Council as its head, (2) its creation as a Presidency, with a King's Governor as its head, under the Supreme Government of the Governor General of India, and (3) its separation from the East India Company. During the first period, the Districts formerly dependent on the Dutch central seat of Government, Colombo, and the "Commandements" of Jaffnapatnam and Galle were administered by:—

Major General James Stuart, from the beginning of the British occupation, viz, August, 1795.

Major General Welbore Fillis Doyle, in 1796 (Died in 1797).

Brigadier General Pierre Frederick de Meuron, in 1797 and 1798,
(Officer Commanding the Swiss de Meuron Regt. in Dutch pay).

Robert Andrews was appointed as British Resident of Jaffnapatnam and its dependent Districts in September 1795 (more than 4 months before the Capitulation of Colombo which took place on February 15 1796). His later appointment was Resident and Superintendent of Revenue Colombo in addition to his political appointment as Ambassador to the Court of Kandy.

John Jervis was appointed as Superintendent of Revenue Jaffnapatnam December 3 1795 to March 16 1796.

George Garrow Assistant under Andrews at Trincomalie October 1797.

Robert Alexander who superseded Garrow Superintendent of Revenue during Andrews absence on the coast June 1798. He also superintended the first Pearl Fishery under the British from March 16 1796.

Joseph Greenhill was appointed as Commercial Resident in Colombo from February 16 1796.

John Macdowall Deputy Secretary to Government and Dutch Translator and later Collector of Colombo under North.

Edward Atkinson Storekeeper and Commissary and Paymaster General.

Three Master Attendants were also appointed viz

James Dent at Colombo

William Carmichael Gibson at Galle and

Thomas Marshall at Trincomalie.

The Madras Civil Servants established Kachcheries* in their principal stations and introduced a system of administration similar to that which was in vogue in India. The subordinate staffs were also recruited from Madras Indian terms being used to describe them. The stations with separate establishments of their own were Colombo Jaffna Point de Galle and Matura Culpentyn and Puttalam Manar Moletivoe and Trincomalie and Batticaloa.

The Staff which accompanied North to Colombo in 1798 consisted of Hugh Cleghorn Secretary to the Government.

William Boyd Under Secretary.

Henry Marshall Clerk and Copyist.

Gavin Hamilton do

Sylvester Gordon do

Robert Barry do

George Lusignan do

Joseph Joinville Clerk for Natural History and Agriculture.

Anthony Bertolucci Assistant Private Secretary.

Shortly after his arrival North reverted to the Dutch system of administration. Andrews returned to Colombo in October 1798 but

* Hindi Kachahri an office of Administration a court house Jules Hobson Jobson.

his offices were suppressed and he went back to India about the end of the year. His assistants at Jaffna, Batticaloa, and Galle were made independent Collectors, and a fourth Collector was appointed for Colombo. Colonel Barbut was at Jaffna, Garrow was at Batticaloa and Trincomalie, Robert Alexander was at Galle and Matura, and John Macdowall was placed as Collector of the Colombo Province in addition to being Sub-Secretary to the Government. In 1799, Garrow was dismissed and was succeeded by Lieut. Thomas Young. In the same year Edward Atkinson was suspected of maladministration and sent back to India and Collector Macdowall was dismissed for insubordination. Hugh Cleghorn was suspended in December 1799, William Boyd acting as Chief Secretary until the arrival of Robert Arbuthnot.

The Indian Civil Servants who came to Ceylon after North's arrival were:—

Cecil Smith, Auditor and Accountant General, succeeded by Thomas Fraser.

George Gregory, Collector of Galle and Matura, in succession to Robert Alexander.

Josias Dupre Alexander, Assistant to the Commercial Resident.

A. G. Blake, Assistant in the Chief Secretary's Office, and

F. Gahagan, Assistant to the Collector of Jaffna.

Note.—The Capitulation of Colombo had provided for the continuance of the Dutch Courts of Justice until pending suits were decided. The "Raad van Justitie" of Colombo, the Supreme Court of the Dutch Settlements, however, refused to act. Accordingly a Court of Equitable Jurisdiction was established at Colombo, the Dutch tribunals at Jaffna and Galle continuing to function as before. Soon after North's arrival the Court of Equity of Colombo began acting as Court of Supreme Civil Judicature. G. F. Fyrbrantsz and Baron van Linden remained members of the Court and Johannes Tranchell was appointed Vice President of the Landraad of Colombo on their taking the oath of allegiance. In 1799, James Dunkin was appointed as a Judge, and James Sutherland as Registrar of the Supreme Court. North's Proclamation of September 23, 1799, provided:—

(1) Criminal Courts in Colombo to be reduced to one, the Fiscal to hear minor cases.

(2) One Judge to suffice for Civil cases, three for Criminal.

(3) Civil Courts in Colombo, Jaffna, and Galle to have unlimited Civil jurisdiction.

(4) Landraads to be resumed for administration of justice among the native inhabitants.

(5) The Governor and Secretary to be Civil Court of Appeal. The Proclamation of October 14, 1799, ordered that the one Supreme Court of Criminal Judicature in addition to the Governor should consist of General Hay Macdougall, Hugh Cleghorn, James Dunkin, Colonel Josias Champagne, and Joseph Greenhill, with James Sutherland as Registrar. It lasted till 1801.

LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS

(1801—1870)

Name in full	Date of 1st appt as Cadet	Date when left Ceylon Service	Died	Remarks
Robert Arbuthnot	13 3 1801	2 9 1806	—	Resigned
James Scott Hay		27 11 1802	March 1804	
Samuel Tolfrey		1 1 1810	1827	
Alexander Wood		16 3 1811	—	Appears in Pen sion List up to 1848 as Sir A Wood
George Melville Leslie		—	8 3 1812	
George Arbuthnot		20 12 1802	—	Resigned
David Erskine		—	—	Resigned
Robert Boyd		1 4 1836	About 1846	
Charles Menage		—	20-4 1803	
John William Carrington		27 5 1829	—	Retired as Vice Treasurer
Alexander Cadell		—	7 2 1821	Died at Colombo
John D Oily		—	25 5 1824	Created Baronet in July 1821
Alexander Johnstone			—	
John Macdowall		—	14 1 1806	Died at Calcutta Nephew of Gen Macdougall
Richard Bourne		—	15 5 1803	
John Davidson		—	—	
Joseph Wright		—	22 3 1803	
Edward Tolfrey		—	9 8 1821	
William Erskine Campbell		—	22 7 1806	
James Allardyce Barclay		6 2 1804	April 1804	
William Richard Montgomery		2 11 1813	25 1 1814	
Henry Peter John Layard	27 6 1803	11 1 1814	4 10 1834	
John Deane	25 1 1802	1 2 1825	1840	
Richard Plasket	10 7 1802	12 8 1814	1847	Knighted in 1835-
George Lusignan	13 3 1801	—	25 8 1825	
Julius St Ledger	10-2 1803	—	9-9 1803	Vide Gazette of 21 1 1803
Henry Augustus Marshall	20-2 1800	—	23 1 1841	
Henry Po vney	—	—	—	Went on leave in 1814 and did not return
Nicholas Saumarez	April 1802	1 5 1804	—	Resigned
James Dunkin	1799	—	16-10-1808	
John Tranchell	25 4 1799	—	7 7 1807	
John George Kirby	1803	—	4 11 1809	
Thomas Eden	1 5 1802	1 3 1830	8 11 1844	
Thomas Thackery Rennell	1 5 1802	23 2 1810	—	Resigned
William Granville	14 3 1804	1 4 1840	17 1 1864	
J Beven Nares	1804	—	12 12 1810	
Charles Edward Layard	14 3 1804	15 7 1839	19 12 1854	
William Harris Kerr	14 3 1804	1-9-1819	—	

Name in full	Date of 1st appt. as Cadet.	Date when left Ceylon Service.	Died	Remarks
James Richardson	14-3-1804	1-1-1822	—	
William Henry Hooper	5-2-1805	27-6-1826	5-9-1858	
Antony Bertolacci	"	—	—	
J. Badger ..	1805	—	22-4-1818	
James Martland ..	13-7-1805	1-3-1822	—	
William Orr ..	17-10-1800	—	9-2-1817	
John Austin		No information		
James Gay ..	21-3-1807	1-1-1820	—	
John Rodney ..	23-8-1803	1-6-1832	9-1-1847	
Eric Hatfield ..	1809	—	23-10-1811	
William Greenslade ..	20-8-1808	—	20-5-1811	
John Downing ..	8-1-1808	1-3-1830	—	
Charles Scott ..	1-2-1808	23-6-1827	—	
Henry Ralph Sneyd	30-3-1808	1-1-1821	9-3-1872	
Ezekiel Davis Boyd	26-3-1809	1-1-1822	1872	
James Annew Farrel	25-3-1800	1-9-1828	—	
David Stark ..	5-10-1809	1-2-1825	—	
John Wallis ..	24-9-1809	—	18-12-1831	Killed whilst riding.
Mathew Johnson Smyth ..	9-9-1809	—	20-8-1824	
Egbert Bletterman ..	1-1-1811	—	—	
Simon Sowers ..	1-1-1811	3-7-1827	18-6-1840	Compiler of Digest of Kandyan Law
John Gordon Forbes	5-1-1811	20-8-1839	1871	
William Tolfrey ..	1-1-1811	—	4-1-1817	Translated part of the Scrip- tures into Sinhalese and Pali
Thomas Ralph Backhouse ..	5-1-1811	1-1-1824	—	
Henry Wright ..	5-1-1811	18-11-1816	—	
Charles Brownrigg ..	20-10-1811	1-4-1833	Jan'y. 1854	2nd son of Sir R. Brownrigg.
Hon. George Turnour	1-1-1812	—	19-4-1813	Son of Earl of Winterton.
Edmund Wakefield Mead ..	28-1-1812	27-1-1819	—	Resigned while on leave.
J. Atkinson ..	28-1-1813	1-1-1822	—	Resigned.
Richard Malone Sneyd	18-2-1814	6-9-1837	23-10-1861	
Henry Pennell ..	8-6-1814	1-10-1829	1885	
Sylvester Douglas Wilson ..	1814	—	16-10-1817	Killed near Badulla.
Barry St. Ledger ..	14-9-1815	5-2-1820	—	Went on leave and did not return.
John Whitchurch Bennett ..	-9-1816	1-1-1827	—	
Francis James Templer	17-1-1817	—	-10-1854	
William Gisbourne ..	17-1-1817	—	25-12-1839	
Henry John St. John	1-6-1819	—	7-8-1821	Nephew of Earl Craven and Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.
Philip Anstruther ..	18-12-1819	15-5-1845	23-5-1863	

Name in full	Date of 1st appt as Cadet	Date when left Ceylon Service	Died	Remarks
William Moir	1 7 1825	1 5 1840	1 5 1860	
Robert W Wells	20 9 1825	1 7 1842	—	
William Henry Whiting	20 6 1826	1 3 1865	—	
Charles Edmund Mc Naughton	13 8 1826	—	—	
Walker Mathison	3 7 1827	—	17 11 1832	Died at Trinco- malee
Philip Edmund Wodehouse	4 5 1828	1 2 1851	Oct 1887	Governor of Bombay in 1872
Charles Peter Layard	10 12 1828	10 2 1879	17 7 1893	C M G in Sept 1871 K C M G 30-3 1876
John Dinwoodie	2 6 1829	—	10 9 1839	
Algernon Stewart	9 3 1830	18 2 1850	—	
Graeme Reid Mercer	30 6 1830	1 7 1849	1887	
Charles Webster	29 7 1830	—	May 1845	
William Charles Gibson C M G	10-9-1832	1 4 1869	—	Was C S from 10 8 1860
Andrew Walker	12 10 1832	6 6 1848	—	
Edmund Sampson				
Waring	12 10 1832	1 10 1848	—	
John Denis Brown	12 10 1832	—	15 1 1843	
James Caulfield	12 10 1832	—	4 5 1861	
Francis Price	12 10 1832	1 10 1848	—	
Robert Atherton	4 11 1832	—	23 6 1855	
W H Rough	23 4 1833	1 2 1841	—	Resigned
Thomas Oswin	23 4 1833	—	20 6 1841	
Frederic Saunders	7 8 1836	1 9 1865	—	
Edmund Rawdon Power	16 10 1837	1 6 1860	—	
Hon Gerald Chetwynd Talbot	23 6 1838	1 12 1855	13 2 1885	A son of Earl Talbot
Charles Patten Walker	16 10 1837	1869	—	
William Gordon Forbes	5 9 1838	1869	—	
John Thomas Tranchell	29 9 1838	—	1851	
William Morris	29 9 1838	16-6 1869	24 5 1883	
James Gay Layard	30-7 1839	28 2 1851	1872	
Henry Edward O Grady	31 7 1839	—	1867	
Denis James Ronayne	3 1840	1 10 1862	—	
Robert Lanslow	19 6-1840	29 7 1844	—	
Kenneth Mackenzie	29-9 1840	16 6 1851	1852	
Richard H Litzroy Somerset	26-1 1840	19 4 1817	—	Left and became P S to the King of Hanover
Philip Watson				
Braybrooke	24 8 1841	15-9 1869	31 7 1906	
Edward Hume Smedly	24 8 1841	—	1862	
Henry Templer	5 7 1842	—	1852	
Frederick de Livera	30 11 1844	—	12 6 1854	
Theodore Tavalhere	30-11 1844	—	17 4 1859	
George Lee	30-11 1844	1-9 1859	—	Translator of Ribeiro
William Dudley Ryder	30-11 1844	18 10-1847		

Name in full	Date of 1st appt. as Cadet.	Date when left Ceylon Service.	Died	Remarks
Christoffer Temple ..	30-11-1844	1873	—	
John James Staples	30-11-1844	—	21-1-1852	
Francis Brooke				
Norris ..	30-11-1844	1851	—	
T. Skinner ..	30-11-1844	16-8-1854	—	
Thomas C. Power ..	30-11-1844	1-11-1867	—	
W. H. Simms ..	30-11-1844	1-11-1851	—	
John PierreJumeaux	30-11-1844	—	8-4-1850	
Edward Ledwick				
Osbaldeston Mitford	30-11-1844	1-12-1866	-5-1912	
Gother Mann Parsons	30-11-1844	16-10-1854	1872	
Arthur Robertson ..	30-11-1844	12-2-1847	—	
Henry Byrne ..	30-11-1844	1-7-1876	—	
John Morphew ..	30-11-1844	16-8-1858	—	
R. Francis ..	30-11-1844	16-4-1896	—	
William Crofton				
Twynam ..	1-10-1845	16-4-1896	1923	Knighted in 1896
John Henry Rabinel	21-6-1845	—	9-5-1847	
William Frederick				
Hicks ..	1-10-1845	7-3-1847	—	
Henry Keyt ..	1-3-1845	1-8-1852	—	
Andrew Henry				
Rosemalecocq ..	7-3-1845	4-12-1883	1896	
Thomas Lewis Gibson	21-6-1845	—	1869	Died while on leave.
Henry Joseph Staples	21-6-1845	1-9-1859	—	
John Dalziel ..	21-6-1845	1-10-1864	23-5-1873	
F. L. Dicks ..	1-10-1845	—	27-8-1847	Killed by an escaped prisoner.
Sir James Emerson				
Tennent ..	11-8-1845	-12-1850	6-3-1869	Author of History of Ceylon.
Edmund James Wood	21-6-1845	1850	—	
Simon Casie Chitty	21-6-1845	1-10-1849	—	Author of Ceylon Gazetteer.
S. Ambalawanam ..	21-6-1845	1864	—	
Stephen Charles				
Vanderstraaten ..	1-8-1845	—	8-4-1854	
Henry Pole ..	1-8-1845	1-4-1871	—	
Christoffel Henricus				
de Saram ..	1-10-1845	—	1872	
Captain W. Barton ..	11-10-1845	16-5-1867	—	
James Dunbar				
Robertson ..	1-10-1845	—	30-6-1854	
Frederick Layard ..	1-5-1846	1-7-1862	27-4-1872	
John Leonard				
Flanderka ..	1-1-1846	16-6-1867	—	
E. H. Burrows ..	30-6-1846	26-2-1862	—	
John Northmore ..	30-6-1846	1853	—	
Louis Jumeaux ..	1-10-1846	—	24-4-1862	
George Vane ..	8-8-1846	22-6-1882	—	
Thomas Blanche				
Stephen ..	14-10-1846	1-6-1873	—	
William Henry Clarke	1-12-1846	—	—	
Francis Buller Templer	23-5-1845	22-6-1882	—	
William Sims ..	1-12-1846	—	30-10-1852	
Charles Justin				
MacCarthy ..	5-4-1847	1-12-1863	15-8-1864	Knighted in 1857

Name in full	Date of 1st appt as Cadet	Date when left Ceylon Service	Died	Remarks
William Moir	1 7 1825	1 5 1840	1 5 1860	
Robert W Wells	20-9 1825	1 7 1842	—	
William Henry Whiting	20 6 18 6	1 3 1865	—	
Charles Edmund Mc Naughton	13 8 1826	—	—	
Walker Mathison	3 7 1827	—	17 11 1832	Died at Trinco malee
Philip Edmund Wodehouse	4 5 1828	1 2 1851	Oct 1887	Governor of Bombay in 1872
Charles Peter Layard	10 12 1828	10 2 1879	17 7 1893	C M G in Sept 1871 K C M G 30-3 1876
John Dinwoodie	2 6 1829	—	10-9 1839	
Algernon Stewart	9 3 1830	18 2 1850	—	
Græme Reid Mercer	30 6 1830	12 1849	— 1887	
Charles Webster	29 7 1830	—	May 1845	
William Charles Gibson C M G	10 9 1832	1 4 1869	—	Was C S from 10 8 1860
Andrew Walker	12 10 1832	6 6 1848	—	
Edmund Sampson				
Waring	12 10 1832	1 10 1848	—	
John Denis Brown	12 10 1832	—	15 1 1843	
James Caulfield	12 10 1832	—	4 5 1861	
Francis Price	12 10 1832	1 10 1848	—	
Robert Atherton	4 11 1832	—	23 6 1855	
W H Rough	23 4 1833	1 2 1841	—	Resigned
Thomas Oswin	23 4 1833	—	20 6-1841	
Frederic Saunders	7 8 1836	1 9 1865	—	
Edmund Rawdon Power	16 10 1837	1 6 1860	—	
Hon Gerald Chetwynd Talbot	23 6 1838	1 12 1855	13 2 1885	A son of Earl Talbot
Charles Patten Walker	16 10 1837	1869	—	
William Gordon Forbes	5-9 1838	1869	—	
John Thomas Tranchell	29 9 1838	—	1851	
William Morris	29 9 1838	16 6 1869	24 5 1883	
James Gay Layard	30-7 1839	28 2 1851	1872	
Henry Edward O Grady	31 7 1839	—	1867	
Den s James Ronayne	3 1840	1 10 1862	—	
Robert Lanslow	19 6-1840	29 7 1844	—	
Kenneth Mackenzie	29-9 1840	16-6 1851	1852	
Richard H Fitzroy Somerset	26 12 1840	19 4 1817	—	Left and became P S to the King of Hannover
Philip Watson				
Brybrooke	24 8 1841	15 9 1869	31 7 1906	
Edward Hume Smedley	24 8 1841	—	1862	
Henry Templer	5 7 1842	—	1852	
Frederick de Laveræ	30 11 1844	—	12 6 1854	
Theodore Tavalhère	30-11 1844	—	17 4 1859	
George Lee	30-11 1844	1-9 1859	—	Translator of Ribeiro
William Dudley Ryder	30-11 1844	18 10-1847		

Name in full	Date of 1st appt. as Cadet.	Date when left Ceylon Service.	Died	Remarks
Christoffer Temple ..	30-11-1844	1873	—	
John James Staples	30-11-1844	—	21-1-1852	
Francis Brooke Norris ..	30-11-1844	1851	—	
T. Skinner ..	30-11-1844	16-8-1854	—	
Thomas C. Power ..	30-11-1844	1-11-1867	—	
W. H. Simms ..	30-11-1844	1-11-1851	—	
John PierreJumeaux	30-11-1844	—	8-4-1850	
Edward Ledwick Osbaldeston Mitford	30-11-1844	1-12-1866	-5-1912	
Gother Mann Parsons	30-11-1844	16-10-1854	1872	
Arthur Robertson ..	30-11-1844	12-2-1847	—	
Henry Byrne ..	30-11-1844	1-7-1876	—	
John Morphew ..	30-11-1844	16-8-1858	—	
R. Francis ..	30-11-1844	16-4-1896	—	
William Crofton Twynam ..	1-10-1845	16-4-1896	1923	Knighted in 1896
John Henry Rabinel	21-6-1845	—	9-5-1847	
William Frederick Hicks ..	1-10-1845	7-3-1847	—	
Henry Keyt ..	1-3-1845	1-8-1852	—	
Andrew Henry Rosemalecocq ..	7-3-1845	4-12-1883	1896	
Thomas Lewis Gibson	21-6-1845	—	1869	Died while on leave.
Henry Joseph Staples	21-6-1845	1-9-1859	—	
John Dalziel ..	21-6-1845	1-10-1864	23-5-1873	
F. L. Dicks ..	1-10-1845	—	27-8-1847	Killed by an escaped prisoner.
Sir James Emerson Tennent ..	11-8-1845	-12-1850	6-3-1869	Author of History of Ceylon.
Edmund James Wood	21-6-1845	1850	—	
Simon Casie Chitty	21-6-1845	1-10-1849	—	Author of Ceylon Gazetteer.
S. Ambalawanam ..	21-6-1845	1864	—	
Stephen Charles Vanderstraaten ..	1-8-1845	—	8-4-1854	
Henry Pole ..	1-8-1845	1-4-1871	—	
Christoffel Henricus de Saram ..	1-10-1845	—	1872	
Captain W. Barton ..	11-10-1845	16-5-1867	—	
James Dunbar Robertson ..	1-10-1845	—	30-6-1854	
Frederick Layard ..	1-5-1846	1-7-1862	27-4-1872	
John Leonard Flanderka ..	1-1-1846	16-6-1867	—	
E. H. Burrows ..	30-6-1846	26-2-1862	—	
John Northmore ..	30-6-1846	1853	—	
Louis Jumeaux ..	1-10-1846	—	24-4-1862	
George Vane ..	8-8-1846	22-6-1882	—	
Thomas Blanche Stephen ..	14-10-1846	1-6-1873	—	
William Henry Clarke	1-12-1846	—	—	
Francis Buller Templer	23-5-1845	22-6-1882	—	
William Sims ..	1-12-1846	—	30-10-1852	
Charles Justin MacCarthy ..	5-4-1847	1-12-1863	15-8-1864	Knighted in 1857



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A MENDICANT

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Name in full		Date of 1st appt. as Cadet.	Date when left Ceylon Service.	Died	Remarks
W. N. Robertson	..	1-5-1847	1860	—	Went on leave and did not return.
P. L. Gratiaen	..	13-7-1847	—	1851	
John Fraser	..	1-5-1848	—	8-10-1855	
J. Bailey	..	1-1-1848	16-5-1865	1872	
H. Mooyaart	..	1-1-1848	16-7-1865	—	
F. W. Gisborne	..	27-8-1850	—	—	
Robert Temple	..	1-6-1850	1-1-1880	—	
John Parsons	..	1-3-1851	—	5-1-1878	
E. L. Layard	..	1-7-1851	28-3-1853	—	
Alexander Oswald	..				
Brodie	..	15-9-1851	28-12-1864	—	
Thomas Berwick	..	2-7-1851	15-3-1888	—	
J. B. Graves	..	7-5-1851	—	—	
J. Krickenbeck	..	16-4-1852	16-6-1868	1-8-1884	
Edward Newham					
Atherton	..	25-10-1852	-6-11-1881	1-1907	
J. A. Henry de Saram		25-10-1852	—	1871	
James Wheler Woodford					
Birch	..	15-11-1852	-3-1870	Octr. 1875	Murdered by Malays of Perak.
Robert William Trevor					
Morris	..	12-4-1853	—	6-5-1909	
William Wellington					
Cairns	..	7-12-1852	1866	7-7-1888	Knighted in 1877
Henry Steward Oldnall					
Russell	..	21-10-1852	—	-7-1872	
William Walker Hume		1-7-1854	7-10-1883	—	
William Charles					
Macready	..	12-6-1854	—	27-4-1873	
W. D. Wright	..	10-1-1854	—	5-8-1886	
James Swan	..	9-10-1855	1-9-1876	30-5-1880	
Herbert Webb Gilman		4-9-1856	10-6-1875	—	
Richard Francis Morgan		1-10-1856	—	27-1-1876	Knighted in July 1874
Frederick Hugh					
Campbell	..	1-6-1856	1-7-1877	—	
William Edward					
Thompson	..	20-8-1857	20-2-1889	—	
Frederick Richard					
Saunders	..	16-11-1857	1-4-1899	30-3-1910	
William Hay Wodehouse	..	8-10-1858	—	1871	
Henry Bold Knollys		14-3-1859	Retired and obtained appointment in India.		
G. W. Paterson	..	11-2-1859	14-12-1891	18-3-1914	
G. E. Worthington		28-2-1859	22-8-1891	10-11-1910	
Alexander Young					
Adams	..	12-1-1858	15-10-1878	—	
Robert William Durand					
Moir	..	1-7-1856	20-2-1892		
Thomas Steele	..	4-9-1856	18-3-1877		
David Ernest de Saram		28-3-1856	—	15-4-1866	
John Frederick Dickson		28-2-1859	24-9-1885	—	C.M.G. in 1883 Col. Secy. Straits Settle- ments.

CEYLON

Name of Sub	Date of 1st appt. as Cadet	Date when left Ceylon Service	Died	Remarks
John William Little	1 3 1859	—	24 12 1860	
Charles Frederick Hendrick Ludwig	18 3 1859	1 11 1891	—	
Liesching	19 12 1859	—	—	
Henry Charles Canfield	1 6 1860	1 5 1871	—	
J. L. Price	24 10 1860	2 6 1896	—	
Thomas Edward Barnes Skinner	1 12 1860	—	—	
Robert Caesar Childers	20 4 1861	1 5 1894	—	
George Sanders Williams	5 5 1861	—	15 1 1875	
Frederick Jayatileke	24 4 1862	1 2 1883	—	
Reginald Carolus Pole	20 1 1862	—	7 2 1876	
Frank Colebrook Wallisford	21 6 1862	—	1868	
Edward Guard Smedley	20 5 1861	—	27-9 1865	
Richard Theodore Pennefather	4 10 1862	—	17 6 1866	
James Massie	4 11 1863	1 1 1897	—	
Edward Elliot	9-9 1863	3 1895	—	Appointed Administrator Dominica
Philip Arthur Templar	10 6 1864	—	4 12 1899	
Lionel Frederic Lee	23 11 1864	22 4 1899	—	
Aelian Armstrong King	2 3 1865	—	18 4 1870	
Prideaux Selby	5 6 1865	18 6 1895	—	
George William Templar	14 8 1865	1 1 1889	—	
Robert Massie	21 10 1865	12 12 1890	—	
James Whitaker Gibson	6 11 1865	23 10 1906	—	
Gibson John Henricus De Saram	1 12 1865	—	20 12 1873	
Arthur Mainwaring	19 12 1865	18 4 1876	—	
Arthur Jumeaux	10 2 1866	16 12 1895	24 11 1896	
Robert Reid	10 2 1866	1 10 1895	—	
Patrick William Conolly	3 1 1866	1 7 1868	—	
Robert John Callander	10 2 1866	—	1867	
Arthur Henry Turner	10-2 1866	—	1871	
Arthur Brookland Mason	10 2 1866	—	—	Resigned
Thomas William Rhys Davids	10 2 1866	20-9 1897	—	
Augustine Rawlins Dawson	24 2 1866	7 7 1904	—	
Colin Alexander Murray	1 7 1866	—	29 3 1901	
Francis Conrad Fisher	7 11 1866	—	1902	
Charles Edward Ducat Pennycuik	1 3 1867	23-6-1903	—	
Evan M. D. Byrde	2 1 1867	—	1905	
George Thomas Michael O'Brien	2 1 1867	—	17 2 1916	
George Henry Withers	23 5 1867	—	3-6 1889	
William John Hade Boake	1-9-1867	—	1876	
Robert Stott Pargiter				

Name in full	Date of 1st appt. as Cadet.	Date when left Ceylon Service.	Died	Remarks
Walker T. Wragg ..	1-1-1868	-7-1883	—	Appointed P.J. Natal.
Luke Frederick Kelly	10-2-1868	—	—	
Hardinge Hay Cameron	4-4-1868	6-9-1904	—	
James Alexander Swettenham ..	3-6-1868	-2-1895	—	Appointed C.S. Straits Settle- ments.
Frederick John de Livera ..	1-7-1868	—	1901	
John Acheson Rowley Smyth ..	7-9-1868	1877	—	
Sir Henry T. Irving, G.C.M.G. ..	4-6-1869	6-1-1888	—	
Cornelius Dickmann	16-6-1868	15-3-1886	—	
Bertram Fulke Hertshorne ..	25-1-1869	—	—	
Hugh Nevill ..	1-9-1869	—	1897	
John Edward Smart	1-9-1869	1-12-1888	—	
Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G. ..	8-3-1870	—	24-8-1885	
Henry Watkins Green	27-1-1870	27-10-1894	—	
Samuel Haughton ..	3-9-1870	22-9-1904	—	
Henry Luttrell Moysey	3-9-1870	23-11-1906	—	
John Davenport Mason	3-9-1870	4-5-1903	—	
William Penny ..	25-4-1871	15-10-1891	—	—
Charles Edmund Dunlop	28-4-1871	14-1-1898	1915	—
George A. Baumgartner	14-7-1871	—	—	
Francis Robert Ellis ..	..	23-6-1906	—	
Albert Gray ..	..	1875	—	Resigned in 1875.
Thomas Maitland Gibson M.A. ..	..	—	—
Robert Wilson Ievers	2-4-1872	—	10-2-1905	C.M.G.
Gerald Charles Roosmalecocq ..	2-4-1872	16-11-1901	—	
John Gilbert Haughton	10-7-1873	—	—	
Harry Charles Purvis Bell	..	8-12-1912	—	
Arthur Nonus Birch ..	3-6-1873	-8-1878	—	
Herbert Wace ..	25-9-1873	—	28-5-1906	
George Merrick Fowler	5-1-1874	28-9-1907	—	C. M. G.
Edward Thomas Noyes	13-4-1874	—	—	
Robert Hamilton Sinclair	..	—	27-4-1886	
Edward Francis Hopkins	8-7-1874	19-1-1908	—	
P. Arunachalam ..	3-4-1875	1913	1924	Knighted in 1914
Cecil John Reginald Le Mesurier ..	8-7-1875	—	—	
Henry Percy Baumgartner	8-7-1875	—	1-1-1899	
Charles Morant Lushington	8-2-1876	19-8-1912	—	
Godfrey Dominick L. Browne ..	..	—	7-12-1906	
Christopher Edmonds	14-2-1876	—	—	
Alexander Murray Ashmore ..	31-8-1876	—	7-12-1906	K. C. M. G.
Louis Oxley Pyemont- Pyemont ..	..	—	—
Henry Leighton Crawford	11-5-1877	22-4-1911	—	C.M.G. in 1906.
Leonard James Edward Giffard Tate	..	—	—	
William George Haines	..	12-6-1898	—	
John Penry Lewis ..	9-7-1877	—	1923	

Name in full	Date of 1st appt as Cadet	Date When left Ceylon Service	Died	Remarks
John William Frederick Collingham Brodhurst	29-10-1877	15-11-1911	—	C M G
James Green Edge ..	26-2-1878	—	—	—
Ferdinands Hamlyn Price	13 3-1878	30-11-1910	—	—
Leonard William Booth	14-3-1878	24-1-1914	1923	C M G
Thomas Mc Causlard Twigg ..	23-5-1878	—	—	—
Edward Morrison de Coucy Short	17-5-1878	1- 2 1910	—	—
Charles Thomas Doyne Vigors	..	11-12 1912	—	—
Marcus Synnot Crawford	1-9-1878	—	28-9-1890	Drowned at Mt. Lavinia
George Shadwell Saxton	5 12 1878	—	—	—
James Maclean	5-12-1878	—	—	—
Colville Eardley Wilmot	16-9-1879	2 3 1906	—	—
Herbert White	16-9 1879	23 12 1909	—	—
John Herbert Fearnley Hamilton	22-9 1879	—	20-5-1891	—
William Henry Jackson	23-9 1879	—	1922	—
William Rutherford Bogle Sanders	3 10 1879	12 1910	1-1913	—
Stephen Montagu Burrows	13-10 1880	—	—	Knighted
Walter Edward Davidson	..	2 8-1901	1923	Left on Appt as Asst Col Secy , Pretoria 2-8-1901
Arthur Sampson Pagden	25-10-1881	1-4-1920	—	—
Herbert Rayner Freeman	29-9-1885	20-11 1919	—	—
William Henry Moor .	..	8-1902	—	Appt Asst Col. Secy , South Africa
Edward Seymore Fowler	..	—	4-7-1886	—
Robert Bailey Hellings	23 12-1885	18-7-1921	—	—
James Jamieson Thorburn	14-10-1886	1905	—	Appt Senior Pro- vincial Com Southern Nigeria
John George Fraser .	17 10-1887	1923	—	Knighted 1923
David Miller Heen	..	—	—	—
Richard Annesley Brohier	Appt as Asst Auditor General	—	—	—
	15-3-1886	1-1-1909	—	—
Sir Edward Noel Walker, K C M G	10 11 1887	—	—	—
Bertram Hill	21-9-1888	6 10 1918	—	—
Keith William Bruce Macleod	21-9-1888	29 1-1913	—	—
Benjamin Horsburgh	19-10-1889	21-8-1923	—	C M G
Charles Stewart Vaughan	..	11 8-1922	—	—
William Andrew George Hood ..	..	28-12-1908	—	—
Howard Orme Fox ..	..	—	—	—
Charles Russell Cumberland	..	24-8-192	—	—
George Daniel Thompson	..	—	—	—
James Stewart Drieberg	4-6-1890	—	4-9-1907	—
John O'Kane Murty ..	23-1-1890	—	—	—
J. J. Casie Chetty ..	2-2-1890	—	—	—

Name in full		Date of 1st appt. as Cadet.	Date when left Ceylon Service.	Died	Remarks
Geoffrey Montague Cookson	..	9-10-1891	9-11-1912	—	—
Robert Warden Lee	..	..	—	—	—
William Edward Thorpe	..	..	—	—	—
Baxandall Constantine	..	..	23-10-1923	—	—
Frederick Bowes	..	..	4-7-1923	—	C.M.G.
G. W. Woodhouse	..	1-9-1892	—	—	—
A. Beven	..	..	—	—	—
Philip de Saram	..	20-2-1892	—	—	—
W. L. Kindersley	..	5-1-1893	—	—	—
W. H. B. Carbery	..	15-2-1893	—	—	—
R. W. Byrde	..	..	6-11-1920	—	—
Tikiri Banda Panabokke	..	3-3-1895	—	—	—
J. H. Leak	..	5-12-1895	—	—	—
E. B. Alexander	..	..	—	—	—
F. Bartlett	..	..	—	—	—
P. E. Pieris	..	..	—	—	—
Francis Jago Smith	..	16-10-1896	—	—	—
Louis William Conrad Schrader	..	..	—	—	—
Maurice Salvador Sreshta	..	..	—	—	—
Thomas Rickford Edward Loftus	..	11-5-1896	—	—	—
Harry Edward Beven	..	..	—	—	—
Thomas Brownlee Russell	..	21-10-1897	—	—	—
Arthur Charles Allnutt	..	3-11-1898	—	1919	—
Robert Nieman Thaine	..	..	—	—	—
Alexander Ransford Slater	..	..	1914	—	Appt. C. S. Gold Coast.
Ebenezer Francis Ondaatje	..	1-7-1898	—	26-7-1913	—
Rasiah William Allagacoon	..	1-8-1898	—	—	—
Arthur Gardner Clayton	..	22-9-1899	18-1-1918	—	—
Richard Arthur Greendall Festing	..	27-10-1899	—	—	—
James Conroy	..	..	—	18-12-1915	—
Bernard Joseph Dutton	..	..	—	—	—
Edward Brandis Denham	..	..	1922	—	Appt. C. S. Kenya Colony
William Augustus Weerakoon	..	6-11-1899	—	—	—
Francis Graeme Tyrell	..	16-10-1900	—	—	—
Charles Valentine Brayne	..	25-10-1901	—	—	—
George Frederic Plant	..	..	—	—	—
Harold George Dalway Turnbull	..	..	—	—	—
Malcolm Stevenson	..	..	Feb. 1917	—	Appt. Chief Secy., Cyprus.
John Scott	..	..	—	—	—
Alexander Norman Galbraith	..	8-11-1901	—	—	Killed in Action.
John Murray Davies	..	17-3-1902	—	—	—
Thomas Webb Roberts	..	21-10-1902	—	—	—
George Frederick Reginald Browning, B.A. (Ox.)	..	21-10-1902	—	—	—
William Ernest Wait M.A. (Edin.)	..	..	—	—	—

Name in full	Date of 1st appt as Cadet	Date when left Ceylon Service	Died	Remarks
Edward de Kretser	11 1901	Asst Auditor General		I S O in 1903
Reginald Gibson Saunders	11 1899	—	—	—
Wilfred Thomas Southorn B A (Ox)	21 11 1903	—	—	—
Humphrey William Codrington B A (Ox)	21 11 1903	—	—	—
Edward Beaumont Fraser Sueter		—	17-9 1916	Drowned at Bentota
Leonard Sidney Wolff B A (Cantab)	19 11 1904	1912	—	—
Edward Turner Millington B A (Manchester)		—	—	—
Alfred Wallace Seymour	18 11 1905	—	—	—
George Furse Roberts	30 12 1905	—	—	—
Thomas Reid B A (Dublin)	18 11 1905	—	—	—
Arthur Pearson Boone B A (Cantab)		—	—	—
John Christopher Wilberforce Rock		—	—	—
George Fitz George Forrest	19 4 1905	—	—	—
Thomas Arthur Hodson B A (Ox)	18 11 1905	—	—	—
Thomas Graham Willett B A (Ox)	2 11 1906	—	—	—
Edwin Tom Hughes B A (Ox)	17 11 1906	—	1918	Killed in Action
Harry Archibald Burden B A (Cantab)		—	—	—
Frank Halley Chambers B A (Ox)	1 12 1906	—	—	—
Thomas Augustus Carey B A (Dublin)	2 11 1906	—	1917	Killed in Action
John Duncan Brown B A (Cantab)		—	—	—
Maxwell MacLagan Wedderburn M A (Edin)	1 12 1906	—	—	—
Bernard Senior	1 3 1907	—	—	I S O in 1906
Hugh Clifford	3 5 1907	Appt Col Secy Sept 1912	—	Knighted in 1909 Apptd Govr Gold Coast
Kenneth Perks B A (Ox)	16 11 1907	—	—	—
George William Berkeley Throckmorton		—	—	—
David William Arnott B A (Cantab)		—	—	Killed in Action
Charles Harrison Jones B A (Oxon)		—	—	—
Herbert Ward Milligan B A (Oxon)		—	1917	Killed in Action
Arthur Langdon Crossman	14 11 1908	—	—	Retired owing to ill health

Name in full	Date of 1st appt. as Cadet.	Date when left Ceylon Service.	Died	Remarks
Bertram George de Glanville		—	—	—
Lewis James Barnettson		—	—	—
Turner, M.A. (Edin.)	31-10-1908	—	—	—
Francis Daniel Peries	25-2-1909	—	—	—
Hubert Ernest Newnham, B.A. (Oxon.)	.. 13-11-1909	—	—	—
Guy Stanley Wodeman B.A. (Cantab.)	.. ..	—	—	—
James Devane, B A (Dublin)	.. 18-11-1909	—	—	—
Mark Aitchison Young, B.A. (Cantab.)	.. 13-11-1909	—	—	—
Mungo Tennent Archibald	..	—	—	—
William Kenneth Hunter Campbell, B.A. (Oxon)	..	—	—	—
Walter Terence Stace, B.A. (Dublin)	.. 29-10-1910	—	—	—
Charles Henry Collins, B.A. (Lond.)	.. 12-11-1910	—	—	—
Henry Monck-Mason Moore, B.A. (Cantab.)	..	—	—	—
Ralph Marcus Meaburn Worsly, B.A. (Oxon.)	..	—	—	—
Edward Trevor Dyson, B.A. (Oxon.)	.. 26-11-1910	—	—	—
William Lindsay Murphy, B.A. (Dublin.)	.. 12-11-1910	—	—	—
Albert Humphry Pindar, B.A. (Cantab.)	.. ..	—	15-9-1916	Killed in Action.
Punchi Banda Herat	.. 4-4-1910	—	—	—
Chinnappah Coomaraswamy	..	—	—	—
Douglas Hastings Balfour	16-1-1911	—	—	—
Francis Marshall, B. sc. (Leeds)	.. 17-11-1911	—	—	—
Norman John Luddington, M. sc. (Dublin)	.. ..	—	—	—
Charles William Bickmore	..	—	—	—
Roger Herbert Whitehorn, B.A. (Cantab.)	.. ..	—	—	—
John Rodley Walters, B.A. (Cantab.)	.. ..	—	—	—
Arthur Marston Legge	..	—	—	—
Edmund Rodrigo	.. 14-12-1912	—	—	—
Wilfred Ernest Hobday	..	—	—	—
Norman Izat, M.A. (Edin.)	..	—	—	—
Walter John Lancashire Rogerson, B.A. (Cantab.)	..	—	—	—
Edward Foster Marshall, B.A. (Oxon.)	.. ..	—	—	—
Cecil John Suckling Pritchett, B.A. (Oxon.)	.. ..	—	—	—
Alexander Howard Egan, B.A. (Dublin)	.. ..	—	—	—
Murari Prasad	.. ..	—	—	—
Cyril Leonard Wickremasinghe	.. 23-4-1912	—	—	—
Noel Edward Ernst	.. 1-5-1912	—	—	—
Tatodus Goonetilleke	.. 18-3-1913	—	1921	egombo.
Valuppillai Coomaraswamy	26-3-1913	—	—	—

Name in full	Date of 1st appt. as Cadet.	Date when left Ceylon Service.	Died	Remarks
William Sperling Christoffelsz ..	1-1-1913	—	—	I.S.O. in 1906.
Frederick Christian Loos	"	1922	—	—
Richard Owen de Saram	"	—	—	—
Henry James Vincent Ekanayake	"	—	—	—
Vivian Percival Redlich	"	—	—	—
Reginald Edward Stubbs	2-1-1913	1919	—	C.M.G., 1914. Apptd Govr. Hong Kong. Knighted in 1919.
Nicholas Wilfred Morgappah	1-1-1913	—	—	—
Gerard Abraham Joseph	"	—	1923	—
Edward Ernest Davidson	"	—	—	—
Alan Norman Hutt, B.A. (Oxon)	28-11-1913	—	—	—
Stanley Ewart Hancox, B.A. (Oxon)	13-12-1913	—	—	Resigned
Arthur Nesbitt Strong, M.A. (Edin)	"	—	—	—
Savaksha Dhunjisha Dhondy, B.A. (Oxon)	19-12-1913	—	—	—
John Alexander Maybin, M.A. (Edin)	13-12-1913	—	—	—
Navroj Mancekji Bharucha, B.A. (Cantab)	9-12-1913	—	—	—
William Edmund Grenier	1-11-1913	—	—	—
Arthur William Metzeling	"	—	—	—
Candiah Suntheram	7-11-1913	—	1924	—
John Edward de Silva	1-1-1913	—	1923	—
Gerald Frederick de Livera	22-10-1913	—	—	—
Mohan Hargovinddas Kantawala B.A. (Cantab)	5-12-1914	—	—	—
Ian Pendlebury Mackdonald B.A. (Oxon)	28-11-1914	—	—	—
William Oswald Stevens B.A. (Oxon)	"	—	—	—
Leslie Donald Charleton Hughes B.A. (Oxon)	"	—	—	—
William Guy Nott Bower, B.A. (Oxon)	"	—	—	Resigned
Franklin Charles Gimson, B.A. (Oxon)	"	—	—	—
Richard Bryant Naish, B.A. (Oxon)	"	—	—	—
Charles Ernest Jones, B.A., B.Sc. (Lond)	"	—	—	—
Louis Lucien Hunter	1-9-1914	—	—	—
Cyril Ernest de Pinto	"	—	—	—
Herbert Eric Jansz	28-9-1914	—	—	—
Arthur Eric Christoffelsz	30-3-1915	—	—	—

Name in full	Date of 1st appt. as Cadet.	Date when left Ceylon Service	Died	Remarks
Melville Kerverne Trelawny				
Sandys, M.A. (Oxon.)	3-11-1919	—	—	—
Sydney Phillipson,				
M.A. (Manchester) ..	7-11-1919	—	—	—
Reginald Jones-Bateman	..	—	—	—
Hilary Rudolph Robert				
Blood, M.A. (Glas.)	9-1-1920	—	—	—
Paikiasothy Saravanamuttu,				
B.A. (Lond.) ..	1-8-1919	—	—	—
Reginald Sydney Vernon				
Poulier, B.A. (Lond.)	..	—	—	—
Edward Wilmot Kannangara,				
B.A. (Lond.) ..	..	—	—	—
Treodore Duncan Perera,				
L.L.B. (Lond.) ..	..	—	—	—
Bernardin Vincent Caspersz	1-7-1919	—	—	—
Benjamin Belleth	..	—	—	—
James Reginald Toussaint	..	—	—	—
Godwin de Livera	..	—	—	—
William George Vallipuram	..	—	—	—
Harry James Leigh				
Leigh-Clare	.. 20-2-1920	—	—	—
Philip James Hudson	11-3-1920	—	—	—
George Neil Farquhar,				
M.C.	.. 27-3-1920	—	—	—
William Denis Battershill	15-4-1920	—	—	—
Henry Pilkington				
Kaufmann	.. 29-4-1920	—	—	—
Gilbert McCall Rennie	..	—	—	—
Cedric Francis Ingledow	21-8-1920	—	—	—
Richard Morgan Davies	16-9-1920	—	—	—
Edward Harold Davies	14-10-1920	—	—	—
Richard Aluwihare	.. 18-10-1920	—	—	—
Carl Evan Arndt	..	—	—	—
Reginald Young Daniel,				
B.A. (Oxon.) ..	..	—	—	—
Dionysius Bartholomew				
Seneviratne, M.M.	.. 20-10-1920	—	—	—
Ralph Henry Bassett	.. 18-12-1920	—	—	—
Chellappah				
Suntharalingam	.. 18-12-1920	—	—	Resigned.
Charles Campbell Woolley,				
M.C.	.. 13-5-1921	—	—	—
Arthur Godwin Rana-				
singha, B.A. (Lond.)	29-1-1921	—	—	—
Edward Henry Lucette,				
M.C., B.A. (Oxon.)	13-5-1921	—	—	—
Frank Leach, M.C.,				
B.A. (Oxon.) ..	..	—	—	—
Harold Lancelot Hopper,				
M.C., B.A. (Oxon.)	5-8-1921	—	—	—
Edwin Ronald Sudbury,				
B.A. (Oxon.)	..	—	—	—
George Cockburn Miles,				
B.A. (Oxon.) ..	..	—	—	—
Charles Joseph Dane				
Lanktree	.. 27-10-1921	—	—	—
Edward Heron Ryan				
Tenison, B.A. (Oxon.)	11-11-1921	—	—	—

Name in full	Date of 1st appt as Cadet.	Date when left Ceylon Service	Died	Remarks
Gerald Larcom Dean				
Davidson ..	11-11-1921	—	—	—
Joseph Light ..	26-11-1921	—	—	—
Saravanamuttu Samuel				
Navaratnam, B.Sc.				
(Lond.) ..	12-12-1921	—	—	—
Kandiah Somasunderam	„	—	—	—
Theodore Wije				
Goonewardene ..	1-4-1920	—	—	—
Julius Albert Gunaratna	1-5-1920	—	—	—
Robert James Pereira	„	—	—	—
Cornelius Senaratne ..	1-1-1921	—	—	—
Susarpillai Mudaliyar				
Philip Vanderkoen ..	24-1-1921	—	—	—
John Archibald Mulhall	23-12-1921	—	—	—
Joseph Nalliah Arumugam,				
B.Sc. (Lond.) ..	12-12-1921	—	—	—
Peter Oliver Fernando	„	—	—	—
Sena Pandukabbaya				
Wickramasingha, B.A.,				
L.L.B. (Cantab.)	10-11-1922	—	—	—
Cathuravelu Sittampalam,				
B.A. (Cantab.)	2-2-1923	—	—	—
Kanthiah Vaithianathan	8-6-1923	—	—	—
Leopold James de Silva				
Seneviratne, L.L.B.	29-11-1923	—	—	—
Peter Henry de La Harpe	20-6-1923	—	—	—
Chellappah Rasanayagam	1-9-1923	—	—	—
Henry Wilkin Abeywardene	„	—	—	—
William Holmes, B.A.,				
L.L.B. (Dublin) ..	15-12-1923	—	—	—
Walter Douglas Godsall				
B.A. (Oxon.) ..	7-12-1923	—	—	—
Leslie Arthur Northcroft,				
B.A. (Cantab.) ..	15-12-1923	—	—	—
Ralph Norman Bond,				
B.A. (Cantab.) ..	„	—	—	—
Nicolas Wilfred Morgappah				
(Jr.), B.A. (Lond.)	23-11-1923	—	—	—

[Omissions and corrections will be welcomed by the Compiler of the above record.]

CHIEF OFFICIALS OF GOVERNMENT—PAST AND PRESENT

GOVERNORS OF CEYLON.

The Hon. the Governor of Madras in Council	..	Feb.	15, 1796
The Hon. Frederick North (afterwards Earl of Guilford)	..	Oct.	12, 1798
Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B.	..	July	19, 1805
Lieut.-General Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart., G.C.B.	..	Mar.	11, 1812
Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, K.C.B.	..	Feb.	2, 1822
Lieut.-General Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B.	..	Jan.	18, 1824
The Right Hon. Sir Robert Wilnot Horton, Bart., G.C.B.	..	Oct.	23, 1831
The Right Hon. James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie	..	Nov.	7, 1837
Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B.	..	April	5, 1841
The Right Hon. the Viscount Torrington	..	May	29, 1847
Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B.	..	Nov.	27, 1850
Sir Henry George Ward, K.C.M.G.	..	May	11, 1855
Sir Charles Justin MacCarthy, Kt.	..	Oct.	22, 1860
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, K.C.M.G.	..	May	16, 1865
The Right Hon. Sir William Henry Gregory, K.C.M.G.	..	Mar.	4, 1872
Sir James Robert Longden, K.C.M.G.	..	Sept.	4, 1877
The Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G. (afterwards Lord Stanmore)	..	Dec.	3, 1883
Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G.	..	May	28, 1890
The Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.	..	Feb.	10, 1896
Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G.	..	Dec.	3, 1903
Sir Henry Edward McCallum, G.C.M.G.	..	Aug.	24, 1907
Sir Robert Chalmers, G.C.B. (now Lord Chalmers)	..	Oct.	18, 1913
Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., LL.D.	..	April	15, 1916
Sir William Henry Manning, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.	..	Sept.	11, 1918

ADMINISTRATIONS BY LIEUT.-GOVERNORS OR OTHERS.

Military Governors	Colonel (later Major-General) James Stuart	From	To
	Major-General Welbore Ellis Doyle	Feb. 16, 1796	Jan. 1, 1797
	Lieut.-Colonel Peter Bonnevaux	Jan. 1, 1797	* June 30, 1797
	Brigadier-General Pierre Frederic de Meuron	June 30, 1797	* July 12, 1797
		July 12, 1797	Oct. 12, 1798

* Approximate date.

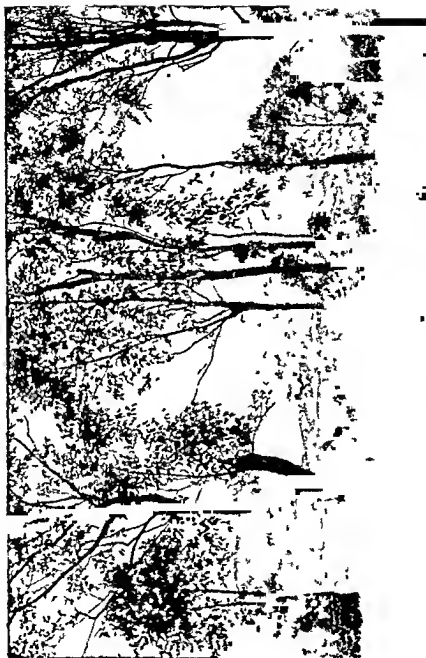


Photo by

VIEW OF NUWARA ELIYA FROM ONE TREE HILL

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Plate Lxi

		From	To
Colonel Josias Champagne	..	Mar. 14, 1799	.. July 22, 1799
Major-General John Wilson	..	Mar. 19, 1811	.. Mar. 10, 1812
Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, K.C.B.	..	Feb. 1, 1820	.. Feb. 1, 1822
Major-General Sir James Campbell, K.C.B.	..	Nov. '6, 1822	.. Jan. 17, 1824
Major-General Sir John Wilson, K.C.B.	..	Oct 13, 1831	.. Oct. 22, 1831
Sir J. Emerson Tennent, K.C.B.	..	April 19, 1847	.. May 28, 1847
Sir Charles Justin MacCarthy, Kt.	..	Oct. 18, 1850	.. Nov. 26, 1850
Do do	..	Jan. 18, 1855	.. May 10, 1855
Major-General Henry Frederick Lock- yer, C.B., K.H.	..	June 30, 1860	.. July 29, 1860
Colonel Charles Edmund Wilkinson, R.E.	..	July 30, 1860	.. Oct. 21, 1860
Major-General Terence O'Brien	..	Dec. 1, 1863	.. Mar. 30, 1865
Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Kt.	..	Mar. 31, 1865	.. May 15, 1865
Lieut.-General Studholme Hodgson	..	July 2, 1868	.. June 12, 1869
Sir Henry Turner Irving, G.C.M.G.	..	Jan. 4, 1872	.. Mar. 3, 1872
Sir Arthur Nonus Birch, K.C.M.G.	..	April 17, 1874	.. Aug. 14, 1874
Do do	..	Dec. 20, 1875	.. Jan. 29, 1876
Do do	..	Jan. 15, 1877	.. Mar. 31, 1877
Do do	..	May 9, 1877	.. Sept. 3, 1877
Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G.	..	Feb. 28, 1881	.. Sept. 9, 1881
Do do	..	July 10, 1883	.. Dec. 2, 1883
Major-General Sir John Chatham McLeod, K.C.B.	..	June 21, 1885	.. Nov. 4, 1885
Sir Edward Noel Walker, K.C.M.G.	..	Mar. 15, 1888	.. July 23, 1888
Do do	..	Jan. 5, 1889	.. Feb. 17, 1889
Do do	..	April 14, 1893	.. Sept. 23, 1893
Do do	..	Dec. 21, 1894	.. Jan. 13, 1895
Do do	..	Oct. 24, 1895	.. Feb. 9, 1896
Do do	..	Mar. 20, 1899	.. Nov. 24, 1899
Sir E. F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B.	..	April 25, 1902	.. Oct. 24, 1902
Do do	..	Nov. 19, 1903	.. Dec. 2, 1903
Sir Alexander M. Ashmore, K.C.M.G.	..	Sept. 8, 1905	.. Dec. 2, 1905
Sir Hugh Clifford, K.C.M.G.	..	July 11, 1907	.. Aug. 23, 1907
Do do	..	June 3, 1909	.. Oct. 10, 1909
Do do	..	June 30, 1911	.. Nov. 17, 1911
Do do	..	Nov. 23, 1911	.. Jan. 3, 1912
Sir (then Mr.) R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.	..	Jan. 24, 1913	.. Oct. 17, 1913
Do do	..	Dec. 4, 1915	.. April 14, 1916
Do do	..	Mar. 24, 1918	.. Sept. 10, 1918
Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B.	..	Jan. 8, 1920	.. Jan. 18, 1920
Do do	..	Mar. 6, 1920	.. Sept. 12, 1920
Do do	..	Jan. 30, 1922	.. Feb. 8, 1922
Benjamin Horsburgh, C.M.G.	..	Oct. 23, 1922	.. Nov. 5, 1922
Cecil Clementi, C.M.G.	..	Nov. 6, 1922	.. Feb. 11, 1923

COLONIAL SECRETARIES

H Cleghorn Secretary to Government	*Oct 12 1798
William Boyd (acting)	Jan 1800
R Arbuthnot Chief Secretary to Government	Sept 10 1801
The Hon John Rodney	Sept 3 1806
P Anstruther Colonial Secretary	May 1 1833
Sir J Emerson Tennent K C B	Nov 29 1845
Sir Charles J MacCarthy Kt	Jan 2 1851
W C Gibson C M G	Aug 10 1860
Sir Henry Turner Irving G C M G	June 4 1869
Sir Arthur Nonus Birch K C M G	June 3 1873
Sir John Douglas K C M G	Aug 18 1875
The Rt Hon Sir Cecil Clementi Smith P C G C M G	Nov 17 1885
Sir Edward Noel Walker K C M G	Nov 10 1887
Sir Everard Ferdinand im Thurn K C M G C B	June 18 1901
Sir Alexander M Ashmore K C M G	Sept 10 1904
Sir Hugh Clifford K C M G	May 3 1907
Sir (then Mr) Reginald Edward Stubbs K C M G	Jan 2 1913
Sir Graeme Thomson K C B	Oct 20 1919
Cecil Clementi C M G	Nov 6 1922

ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARIES

	From	To
Sir Charles Justin MacCarthy Kt	Dec 19 1849	Dec 31 1849
Do do	Nov 27 1850	Jan 2 1851
William Charles Gibson C M G	Oct 18 1850	Nov 26 1850
Do do	Jan 18 1855	May 10 1855
Do do	Mar 1 1859	Aug 9 1860
Sir Charles Peter Layard K C M G	April 1 1869	June 30 1869
Do do	April 6 1871	Sept 5 1871
Do do	Jan 5 1872	Mar 3 1872
Do do	April 18 1874	Aug 14 1874
Do do	Jan 15 1877	April 10 1877
Do do	May 9 1877	June 30 1877
Do do	July 1 1877	Aug 31 1877
Sir John Douglas C M G	Mar 23 1873	July 6 1873
Do do	Mar 6 1875	July 15 1875
Do do	Dec 20 1875	Jan 30 1876
William Henry Raverscroft C M G	Feb 1 1878	Aug 25 1878
Do do	Feb 28 1881	Sept 9 1881
Do do	July 10 1883	Dec 2 1883
Do do	Dec 27 1881	Mar 21 1882
Do do	June 10 1885	Nov 22 1885
Do do	April 4 1887	Aug 2 1887
George Thomas Michael O'Brien	Mar 15 1888	July 23 1888
Do do	Jan 5 1889	Feb 17 1889

	From	To
James Alexander Swettenham, C.M.G.	April 1, 1892	Oct. 19, 1892
Do do	April 14, 1893	Sept. 23, 1893
Do do	Dec. 21, 1894	Jan. 13, 1895
William Thomas Taylor, C.M.G.	Oct. 24, 1885	Feb. 9, 1896
Do do	Mar. 15, 1896	Dec. 18, 1896
Do do	Mar. 20, 1899	Nov. 24, 1899
Do do	April 26, 1900	Nov. 9, 1901
Robert Wilson Ievers, C.M.G.	Nov. 10, 1901	Jan. 4, 1902
Do do	April 25, 1902	Nov. 24, 1902
Francis Robert Ellis, C.M.G.	Nov. 19, 1903	Dec. 2, 1903
George Merrick Fowler, C.M.G.	Sept. 8, 1905	Dec. 2, 1905
Do do	Dec. 5, 1906	May 17, 1907
Do do	July 11, 1907	Aug. 23, 1907
Herbert Wace, C.M.G.	April 5, 1906	May 28, 1906
Henry Leighton Crawford, C.M.G.	May 29, 1906	Aug. 10, 1906
Do do	Nov. 25, 1908	Jan. 15, 1909
Do do	June 3, 1909	Oct. 10, 1909
Leonard William Booth	June 30, 1911	Nov. 17, 1911
Do do	Nov. 23, 1911	Jan. 3, 1912
Do do	Sept. 20, 1912	Jan. 17, 1913
Do do	Jan. 24, 1913	Oct. 17, 1913
Arthur Sampson Pagden, C.M.G.	Dec. 4, 1915	April 14, 1916
Do do	Mar. 24, 1918	Sept. 10, 1918
Do do	April 6, 1919	Oct. 19, 1919
Benjamin Horsburgh, C.M.G.	Jan. 8, 1920	Jan. 18, 1920
Do do	Mar. 6, 1920	Sept. 12, 1920
Do do	Jan. 30, 1922	Feb. 8, 1922
Do do	April 10, 1922	Oct. 22, 1922
Frederick Bowes, C.M.G.	Oct. 23, 1922	Nov. 5, 1922
Benjamin Horsburgh, C.M.G.	Nov. 6, 1922	Feb. 11, 1923

AUDITORS-GENERAL.*

Cecil Smith, Accountant and Auditor-General	Jan. 24, 1799
Thomas Frazer, Civil Auditor and Accountant-General	Sept. , 1799
Robert Boyd,† Accountant-General and Civil Auditor	Sept. 29, 1802
Richard Plasket, Civil Auditor-General	June 14, 1809
John d'Oyly, Civil Auditor-General‡	Aug. 12, 1814
Edward Tolfrey	Mar. 15, 1815
George Lusignan	Feb. 22, 1817

* The duties of Auditor-General were distributed between the Controller of Revenue and the Colonial Auditor by Minute of March 15, 1907.

† Robert Boyd was Accountant-General on March 16, 1802, probably from January 23, 1802. Till he assumed the duties of Auditor of Civil and Judicial Accounts on September 29, 1802, in addition to his own, Messrs. Samuel Tolfrey and James Scott Hay, respectively, or, perhaps, only the latter, held these offices, probably from the end of 1801.

‡ Designation of office changed to Auditor-General on Dec. . . .

J W Carrington	Nov 13 1817
H A Marshall	Mar 1 1822
H Wright	Feb 1 1841
Sir Charles J MacCarthy, Kt	May 28 1847
W C Gibson C M G *	Oct 1 1851
R T Pennefather	June 24 1861
R J Callander	Jan 3 1869
Sir John Douglas K C M G	Mar 10 1870
C A D Barclay	June 16 1876
W H Ravenscroft C M G	May 23 1877
Sir G T M O'Brien K C M G	Oct 18 1890
Sir J A Swettenham K C M G	July 31 1891
Sir W T Taylor K C M G	June 10 1895
F R Ellis C M G	Mar 1 1902
G M Fowler C M G	Aug 11 1906

COLONIAL AUDITORS

Bernard Senior, I S O	Mar 1 1907
D S MacGregor	April 8 1909
W W Woods	May 27 1914
F G Morley	Mar 1 1922

CONTROLLERS OF REVENUE

G M Fowler C M G	May 27 1907
H L Crawford C M G	Sept 28 1907
W H Jackson C M G	April 22 1911
A S Pagden C M G	Nov 12 1913
B Horsburgh C M G	April 1 1920
E B Alexander	Aug 21 1923

COLONIAL TREASURERS

William Boyd Vice Treasurer†	†Oct 12 1798
Nicholas Saumarez Vice Treasurer	Jan 1 1804
John Rodney Vice Treasurer	May 1 1804
Thomas Eden Vice Treasurer	Feb 1 1806
J W Carrington Vice-Treasurer	Jan 2 1811
John Deane Vice Treasurer	Jan 10 1816
J W Carrington Vice Treasurer	Mar 1 1822
W Grimvill Vice Treasurer‡	May 1 1828
G Turnour	Feb 1 1841
I J Templer	Nov 1 1843

* Acted as Auditor General from November 27 1850

† The Governor being Treasurer *ex-officio*

‡ Approximate date

§ Treasurer in 1931

J. Caulfield	..	..	..	Oct.	23, 1854
F. Saunders	..	..	..	May	5, 1861
George Vane, C.M.G.	..	..	..	Sept.	1, 1865
W. D. Wright	..	..	..	June	22, 1882
Sir G. T. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	..	..	..	Aug.	6, 1886
Sir F. R. Saunders, K.C.M.G...	..	..	..	Oct.	18, 1890
L. F. Lee	..	..	..	April	1, 1899
C. E. D. Pennycuick	..	..	..	Dec.	5, 1899
H. H. Cameron	..	..	..	June	11, 1901
H. C. Nicolle	..	..	..	Sept.	6, 1904
Bernard Senior, C.M.G., I.S.O.	..	..	..	Dec.	12, 1908
W. W. Woods	..	..	..	Feb.	22, 1922

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington	..	..	Jan.	23, 1802*
Sir Alexander Johnston (acting)	..	..	April	2, 1806
E. H. Lushington	..	..	April	15, 1807
W. Coke (acting)	..	..	Mar.	6, 1809
Sir Alexander Johnston	..	..	Nov.,	1811
Sir Hardinge Giffard, LL.D.	..	..	April	8, 1819
Sir Richard Otteley	..	..	Nov.	1, 1827
Sir Charles Marshall	..	..	Feb.	18, 1833
Sir William Rough, Sergeant-at-law	..	..	Mar.	9, 1836
Sir Anthony Oliphant	..	..	Oct.	22, 1838
Sir William Ogle Carr	..	..	April	17, 1854
Sir W. Carpenter Rowe	..	..	May	3, 1856
Sir Edward S. Creasy	..	..	Mar.	27, 1860
Sir William Hackett	..	..	Feb.	3, 1877
Sir John Budd Phear	..	..	Oct.	18, 1877
Sir Richard Cayley	..	..	Oct.	1, 1879
Jacobus Petrus de Wet	..	..	May	31, 1882
Sir Bruce Lockhart Burnside	..	..	May	21, 1883
The Right Hon. Sir John Winfield Bonser, Kt.	..	..	Nov.	13, 1893
Sir Charles Peter Layard, Kt...	..	..	April	26, 1902
Sir Joseph Turner Hutchinson, Kt.	..	..	Oct.	23, 1906
Sir Alfred George Lascelles, Kt., K.C.	..	..	May	1, 1911
Sir Alexander Wood Renton, Kt.	..	..	Aug.	22, 1914
Sir Anton Bertram, Kt., K.C.	..	..	July	26, 1918

QUEEN'S ADVOCATES, ETC.

James Dunkin, His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal	..	Feb.	19, 1801
Sir Alexander Johnston, His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal	..	Aug.	1802
James Dunkin, His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal	..	April	2, 1806
William Coke, His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal	..	Sept.	5, 1808
Sir Hardinge Giffard, LL.D., His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal	..	Feb.	* 26, 1811

* Date of arrival in Ceylon.

Henry Matthews His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal	Nov	1	1821
Sir W Norris His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal	Feb	28	1829
Sir W O Carr King's Advocate	April	2	1833
J Stark Queen's Advocate	Dec	10	1839
Arthur Buller Queen's Advocate	Oct	17	1840
H C	June	23	1848
Her	May	3	1858
Sir	Jan	1	1863
Sir Richard Cayley Queen's Advocate	April	4	1876
Sir Bruce Lockhart Burnside Queen's Advocate	Oct	24	1879

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL

Sir Francis Fleming Queen's Advocate	July	4	1883
(Title changed to Attorney General Jan 1 1884)			
Sir John Charles Samuel Grenier	Sept	30	1886
Sir Charles Peter Layard	Nov	1	1892
Sir Alfred George I scelles Kt K C	June	18	1902
Sir Anton Bertram Kt K C	May	18	1911
Sir Henry Cowper Gollan Kt K C C B E	Oct	13	1918

GENERAL OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF THE FORCES
IN CEYLON

Colonel (later Major General) James Stuart	Feb	15	1796
Major General Welbore Ellis Doyle	Jan	1	1797
Colonel P Bonnevaux H E I C S	* June	30	1797
Brigadier General P F de Neuron H E I C S	* July	12	1797
Colonel Josias Champagne	* Feb		1799
Major General Hay MacDowall	July		1799
Major General Wemyss	Feb	29	1804
Major General Sir Thomas Maitland G C B	July	19	1805
Major General Sir John Wilson (second in command)			1811
Lieut General Sir Robert Brownrigg Bart G C B			1812
Major General A C Jackson (second in command)			1812
Major General Sir E Barnes K C B K M T K S A			1820
Major General Sir James Campbell K C B	July	22	1822
Major General Sir Hudson Lowe K C B (second in command)			1826
Major General Sir John Wilson K C B	Oct	14	1831
Major General Sir Robert Arbuthnot K C B			1839
Lieut General Sir Colin Campbell K C B	April	6	1841
Major General W Smelt C B	June	25	1847
Major General P Bunbrigg C B	May	23	1852
Major General T Reed C B	Sept	13	1854
Major General H F Lockyer, C B K H			1856
Major General Terence O'Brien			1860
Major General Studholme John Hodgson			1865

Major-General Henry Renny, C.S.I.	..	..	1869
Major-General J. A. Street, C.B.	..	..	1874
Major-General W. Wilby, C.B.	..	..	1879
Major-General Sir John C. McLeod, K.C.B.	..	Mar. 31,	1886
Major-General W. O. Lennox, V.C., C.B.	..	April 1,	1887
Major-General W. G. Dunham Massey, C.B.	..	April 1,	1888
Major-General W. Clive Justice, C.M.G.	..	Mar. 3,	1893
Major-General F. T. Hobson	..	Mar. 26,	1897
Major-General Sir Hector Macdonald, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	..	Mar. 26,	1902
Brigadier-General G. L. C. Money, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	..	June 29,	1903
Brigadier-General R. C. B. Lawrence	..	Dec. 11,	1905
Brigadier-General A. J. Whitacre Allen, C.B.	..	June 24,	1909
Brigadier-General H. H. L. Malcolm, C.B., D.S.O.	..	May 28,	1913
Brigadier-General F. Hacket-Thompson, C.B.	..	Sept. 27,	1915
Brigadier-General F. A. Macfarlan, C.B.	..	Sept. 11,	1918
Colonel Commandant Clifford Coffin, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	..	July	1921
Colonel Commandant H. W. Higginson, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	..	June	1924

Henry Matthews His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal	Nov	1	1871
Sir W Norris His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal	Feb	28	1879
Sir W O Carr King's Advocate	April	2	1833
J Stark Queen's Advocate	Dec	10	1879
Arthur Buller Queen's Advocate	Oct	17	1840
H C Selby Queen's Advocate	June	23	1848
Her	May	3	1858
Sir	Jan	1	1863
Sir	April	4	1876
Sir	Oct	24	1879

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Sir Francis Fleming Queen's Advocate	July	4	1883
(Title changed to Attorney General Jan 1 1884)			
Sir John Charles Samuel Grenier	Sept	30	1886
Sir Charles Peter Layard	Nov	1	1892
Sir Alfred George Lascelles Kt K C	June	18	1902
Sir Anton Bertram Kt K C	May	18	1911
Sir Henry Cowper Gollan Kt K C C B E	Oct	15	1918

GENERAL OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF THE FORCES
IN GEYLON

Colonel (later Major General) James Stuart	1 Feb	15	1796
Major General Welbore Ellis Doyle	Jan	1	1797
Colonel P Bonnevau H E I C S	* June	30	1797
Brigadier General P F de Meuron H E I C S	* July	12	1797
Colonel Josias Champagne	* 1 Feb		1799
Major General Hay MacDowall	July		1799
Major General Wemyss	1 Feb	29	1804
Major General Sir Thomas Maitland G C B	July	19	1805
Major General Sir John Wilson (second in command)			1811
Lieut General Sir Robert Brownrigg Bart G C B			1812
Major General A C Jackson (second in command)			1812
Major General Sir L Barnes K C B K M T K S A			1810
Major General Sir James Campbell K C B	July	22	1822
Major General Sir Hudson Lowe K C B (second in command)			1826
Major General Sir John Wilson K C B	Oct	14	1831
Major General Sir Robert Arbuthnot K C B			1839
Lieut General Sir Colin Campbell K C B	April	6	1841
Major General W Smelt C B	June	25	1847
Major General P Bambergh C B	May	23	1852
Major General F Reed C B	Sept	13	1854
Major General H I Lockyer C B K H			1856
Major General Terence O'Brien			1860
Major General Studholme John Hodgson			1865

Major-General Henry Renny, C.S.I.	..	..	1869
Major-General J. A. Street, C.B.	..	..	1874
Major-General W. Wilby, C.B.	..	..	1879
Major-General Sir John C. McLeod, K.C.B.	..	Mar. 31,	1886
Major-General W. O. Lennox, V.C., C.B.	..	April 1,	1887
Major-General W. G. Dunham Massey, C.B.	..	April 1,	1888
Major-General W. Clive Justice, C.M.G.	..	Mar. 3,	1893
Major-General F. T. Hobson	..	Mar. 26,	1897
Major-General Sir Hector Macdonald, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	..	Mar. 26,	1902
Brigadier-General G. L. C. Money, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	..	June 29,	1903
Brigadier-General R. C. B. Lawrence	..	Dec. 11,	1905
Brigadier-General A. J. Whitacre Allen, C.B.	..	June 24,	1909
Brigadier-General H. H. L. Malcolm, C.B., D.S.O.	..	May 28,	1913
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Brigadier-General F. A. Macfarlan, C.B.	..	Sept. 11,	1918
Colonel Commandant Clifford Coffin, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	..	July	1921
Colonel Commandant H. W. Higginson, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	..	June	1924



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ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE CHURCH

INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO CEYLON.

By F. F. MARTINUS.

The introduction of Christianity may, without any controversy, be reckoned as having taken place during the Portuguese occupation of this Island. There is, however, mention of a community of Christians here as early as the fifth century. The absence of any mention since to this community and the absence of any evidence of Christianity when the Portuguese came here points to the conclusion that the community referred to were visitors to the Island—come here possibly for trade—and that on their departure all trace of Christian worship disappeared. The original mention to this community is by an Egyptian merchant, Cosmas Judicopleustes, who afterwards became a monk. He also mentions that this community were Persians and that they had a special liturgy, with the three Orders of bishops, priests and deacons.

The Portuguese came into Ceylon in 1505, and with the absence of any mention of Christianity during the preceding ten centuries we may, for practical purposes, reckon the advent of the early navigators of Europe as the advent also of Christianity into Ceylon. The Portuguese made no secret of their religion or of their anxiety to spread it wherever they went. Their treaties and negotiations with the rulers here had provision for the introduction and the practice of their religion.

The first few years of their stay was taken up with establishing themselves in the Island and making their connection sure. Their first missionaries arrived shortly after, in 1518, when a party of Franciscan Friars were sent out from Portugal. The establishment of the Roman Catholic Church may be reckoned as from that date and it became the first Established Church in the Island.

It is only natural to expect that there would be some opposition from the Buddhists of that time and from the *est, le* but on the whole Christianity prospered under the conditions, and with the conversion of the *Siri al* faith it must have been a power in the land. It *1* and a half, and in 1658, met its first serious set *opposition was not always free of negotiation.*

In that year the Dutch who were warring with the Portuguese in Europe finally wrested the Island from them and ruled in their place. The Portuguese were thereafter generally looked down upon by the more fortunate Dutch who also did what they could to oust their form of Christianity from the Island. They introduced the Presbyterian form of worship—and with one stroke of the pen so to say, the State Church shifted from the Roman Catholic Church to the Dutch Presbyterian Church—that was in 1642 for the Dutch had been in the Island some years before they finally conquered the Portuguese. For years it went hard with the Roman Catholics for among other things harbouring or concealing a priest was an offence punished with death a decree which was in force from September 1658 till repealed by the British.

Despite this decree and despite the general persecution the Roman Church struggled and in the later years of the Dutch occupation most successfully and ultimately it was the more influential of the two forms of worship.

The Dutch who held sway till 1815 were in their turn ousted by the British for as one outcome of the war which broke out between England and Holland an English force was landed at Trincomalee in 1795. This drove the Dutch from every citadel of theirs finally ousting them from the Island in 1815. With the coming of the British and for the use of the military the Anglican form of worship was introduced and in course of time just as the Dutch Presbyterian Church superseded the Roman Catholic as the State form of religious worship the Anglican Church superseded the Presbyterian. The British also introduced general religious toleration and with the passing of the Emancipation Act there was freedom of worship. That law also rid the churches of all Government Christians who reverted to Buddhism or Hinduism and brought about that friendly rivalry and tolerance between the various churches we find today.

The Baptist and the Wesleyan Missions came in the early days of the British occupation in 1812 and 1814 respectively and the American Mission who restricted their work largely to the work of the Island started about the same time in 1813 it is reported. The Salvation Army started here in 1883 and is the youngest of the Christian agencies at work in Ceylon.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The taunt that Christianity followed in the wake of the British guns was literally true in Ceylon for when the British forces landed here provision had to be made for the religious exercises of the men. As the area of military influence increased in the Island this provision also increased. Thus it came about that the British Government in Ceylon appointed what were known till quite recently as Colonial Chaplains. As the British population for whose use these Chaplains were appointed were not all members of the Church of England Colonial Chaplains were appointed from among other denominations as well and thus began the Ecclesiastical Department of Government which existed till the Church was disestablished.

The Colonial Chaplains were all paid by Government, as were also the Anglican Bishop and the Archdeacon.

The Colonial Chaplains were first placed under the Episcopal control of the Bishop of Calcutta and later of that of the Bishop of Madras—the Bishops of those two dioceses visiting the Island at long intervals and administering the rite of confirmation. This control was changed in 1845, when Ceylon was made into a separate diocese, Dr. James Chapman being the first Bishop.

Dr. Chapman was head of the Ecclesiastical Department, and had control of all the State-paid clergy, though he limited his energies to only the chaplains of his own communion.

The system of State aid to churches was opposed by several Christians, who had as their chief spokesman the "Ceylon Observer." The agitation went on for years, and in 1881, the Legislature determined not to make any further appointments of State-paid clergy. The clergy then in the Ecclesiastical Department were the last on the list. They continued in their offices and were given pensions on retirement, but in process of time the several churches had to appoint and pay for the clergy that followed them. The change to the system was thus gradual and free of any hardship.

The Colonial Chaplains were not the only clergy engaged in church work at the time, for the two Societies, the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, had been at work in the Island from almost the dawn of the British occupation, and when the disestablishment came these had a vast organisation of parish churches and parishioners to make good the loss of the Government grant of salaries.

In view of the disestablishment a Synod was established by Ordinance, and it helped to weld the Church of England into one whole, and enthused its members. Its financial wants were kept prominently before them by the annual meetings, at which the Bishop usually presided and delivered an address reviewing the year's work.

The Church is passing through a period of stress at the moment, as its chief educational institution, St. Thomas' College, has had to shift from its old home at Mutwal, under the shades of Christ Church Cathedral, and go to Mt. Lavinia where several buildings are still wanted for its occupation. The site of the Cathedral has also become impossible owing to the opening of the docks and the coal sheds in its immediate neighbourhood. Plans have been drawn for a new Cathedral on Galle Face, in a more central position—a structure, in proportion and architecture, more in keeping with the requirements and the affluence of the Anglican community. A third point of importance is the retirement of its Bishop, Dr. E. A. Copleston, the election of a successor at a historic meeting of the Synod and the consecration of the new Bishop, the Rev. Mark Rudolph Carpenter-Garnier which took place in England recently.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The romance of early church work is largely the heritage of the Roman church. Its history falls easily into three sections—the early Portuguese times, the privations under the Dutch, and the tolerance under British rule.

In the Portuguese era the church had the State for its powerful ally and the Government made no treaty but stipulated for every facility for the propagation of the Gospel. In that happy period too Dharmapala, a grandson of a quondam king Bhuvaneka Bahu VI, was converted to Christianity, taken to Portugal and there crowned at Lisbon king of Ceylon under the title of Don Juan. The Portuguese upheld his rule and he wielded the sceptre as a Christian monarch from 1542 to 1597. The Franciscan Friars were given special privileges and conversions were rapid and numerous in this reign.

St. Francis Xavier was at this time in India and report of his preaching and his miracles led to an invitation to him from the Indian settlers in Mannar. He sent over certain of his priests who baptised several hundreds of Tamils on their arrival. The king of Jaffna, Singhi Raja, in whose territory was Mannar, was greatly incensed when he heard of the doings of the missionaries. He confiscated the lands and other possessions of the converts, imprisoned them, branded them and maimed them. This failed to stop the Christianising of his people and the autocrat of the North ordered several hundreds of the neophytes to be executed. Missionaries were refused admittance into the country, but all measures were unavailing. The new religion made rapid progress, even members of the Raja's family embracing Christianity.

So the new religion gained an estimable footing in both the Sinhalese and the Tamil kingdoms.

The second of the period, the Dutch era, was a time of much hardship for the new rulers of the Island were determined on the extirpation of the Roman Church. One decree was passed against any harbouring of priests on pain of death, another against the holding of Catholic assemblies, against the celebration of Mass, the administration of baptism and the preparing for the ministry.

While this antagonism went on Joseph Vaz, the great missionary, came to Ceylon. He was imprisoned but all the hardship he endured only made him a greater hero among the poor. He went about the whole Island and gained the confidence of the king of Kandy, Vimala Dharmapala II, by his self-denying labours among the Sinhalese during an epidemic of small pox. During the deadly outbreak he carried a charmed life and his work endeared him to the people. He was there after able to organise a Church in Kandy, get priests out to help him and he was vicar of an unlimited parish in the central Province for 24 years.

The British period is a period of expansion. Colombo, Jaffna, Kandy, Galle and Trincomalee were made into sees and later Colombo was raised to the status of an Archdiocese. The biggest churches and schools are the property of the Roman Church and it is easily the richest religious organisation in the Island.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

The Portuguese avowed that their purpose in colonisation was to extend their religion. The Dutch, on the other hand, made it perfectly clear that their intentions were wholly commercial. But in spite of it they enforced the Christian religion in such a wholesale fashion that they brought into existence a set of people who for the sake of employment and Government preferment were ready to become what were called "Government Christians."

The Dutch Church has been joined more recently by the Scotch Presbyterians, but they have been satisfied with making haste slowly. Their contribution has been their churches in Wolvendahl (Colombo), Galle and Jaffna—which are only a few of the many monuments left of their rule in Ceylon by the Dutch.

EDUCATION

Education in the Colony, excluding that carried on at the University Medical and Law Colleges, is under the control of the Director of Education. There is no separate inspectorate for English and Vernacular Schools and there are special inspectors for drawing, needlework, drill and games, manual training and industries.

The expenditure on Education in 1922-23 was slightly over £270,000. In 1923-24 it will be over £400,000. Compulsory education has been in force under the Town Schools Ordinance of 1906 and the Rural Schools Ordinance of 1907.

The number of pupils in attendance at Schools in 1922 was 428,512, which is slightly less than 1 in 10 of the population of the Island.

In 1922 there were 1,035 Government Schools which are under the direct management of the Director of Education and 2,121 assisted schools under the control of various Missionary and other Societies and of private owners. These assisted schools receive an annual grant-in-aid from the Education Department if they conform to the regulations of the Code. The total number of pupils in attendance in 1922 in the various assisted schools was about 235,000.

The University College was opened in January, 1921, with the intention that it should in due course, be incorporated into a University. In the meantime the work of the College covers the courses for London University, arts and science degrees including Honours Courses in the main branches of study.

Three Government Scholarships are offered annually on the results of the final examinations of the London University, one for arts and two for science. The Scholarships are tenable for two years at an approved institution in Great Britain with a possible extension to a third year and are worth £300 per annum with free passages to England and outfit allowance.

VILLAGE OBSERVANCES IN CEYLON

SOME SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES

By F F MARTINUS

All primitive countries have observances all their own just as they have modes of dress and social customs peculiar to themselves. Ceylon is no exception to this rule and as in most other places similarly circumstanced Western thought and Western culture have driven these quaint observances and customs to the less frequented parts of the country away from the chief centres where visitors from foreign countries mostly congregate.

Those quaint observances are largely the survivals of the everyday observances of a pre-historic time and are not unfrequently connected with the supernatural. There is an extensive mythology in the Orient and everywhere gods and demons are believed to take an active part in the concerns of humanity. Apart from those observances with regard to the appealing and the pleading of those gods and demons whose identity and characteristics seemed to be well known there is the good and the bad that planets in their courses occasion.

These latter observances have a well recognised place among Oriental peoples and are readily resorted to even by those who can claim to be thoroughly Westernized and to have entirely adopted Western modes of thought and points of view. Indeed in most Oriental homes the astrologer is a persona grata and his advice is sought in connection with every concern in life. The study of astrology is as important a branch of study and general Oriental culture as medicine is and most Orientals have a smattering of both departments of learning.

No undertaking generally speaking is set afoot without consulting the stars. It is impossible to enumerate these occasions but it may be said in a general sort of way that in every concern in life from the birth to the grave the horoscope must be consulted and each aspect, whether good or bad, has its appropriate observance.

A child is born and a horoscope is drawn up and it is believed to detail the fortunes and misfortunes of his whole life. These prognostications are stored up by his parents and in course of time he is himself made familiar with them.

The child, if he is to be given milk other than his mother's milk, can only take that nourishment at the time ordained by the stars; is he to be weaned, it must be according as the stars dictate; is he to be taught his alphabet, sent to school, apply for employment, begin his avocations in life, marry, build a house, buy a bull, make a cart or undertake any of the other concerns of life, it can only be after a consultation of the stars. Some people keep these observances more rigidly than others, but the more orthodox are looked down upon as superstitious for consulting the stars so persistently.

The astrologer foretells what is to take place, or fixes what is the best time for a definite undertaking, or advises how best to circumvent the evil that is portended. The child that is born is "bad" for the father or the mother, and certain observances when performed will take away the evil. The proposed marriage will be unfortunate, it will lead to incompatibility of temper and serious disagreement. There is no remedy for it and the engagement must be given up.

Apart from this, again, there are other observances. The beginning of the ploughing of the fields, the sowing of the seed, the harvesting, the threshing of the paddy, and the hundred and one other works which are of consequence among an agricultural people, have their own individual observances—partly propitiatory to the gods and deities who watch over the work, partly a petition for the success of the undertaking, and partly a social event in which all those who take part in the work can be feted and entertained.

Observances also enter into the ordinary individual life of a person. A few of these will illustrate their nature and frequency.

Evidences are accumulating that a baby is to be born, and a propitiatory observance to the gods becomes necessary. This is a feast to which several of the intimate friends and relatives are called. The portion of the food to the deities is dished out first and offered up in a place suitable for the purpose. The feast is an unpretentious one, consisting of "milk-rice" (kiri-bath). The portion for the gods is carried on the leaf of the plantain tree, where it is made into an octagonal cake and divided into eight parts by pressing down the diagonals of the octagon. Incantations are said over this offering, and incense is held, and it is then served for the consumption of the gods.

Most ancient observances have a sane and intelligent explanation. The above may not inaptly be meant to unite the family at this impending crisis and thus be a help to each other at a time when assistance will be welcome, and when also the dangers in store may help to heal old scores and make it easier to be conciliatory.

The birth of the child is getting to be within measurable distance. The mother must have a new house or an additional room must be built for her in the old one. The work of building is undertaken as the stars dictate and when the moon is still waxing. (The reference to the moon is readily accounted for as the moon has considerable influence over birth). Whatever the room is, whether in a new house or in the old one, it is consecrated by an offering of rice, on which is written the names of the nine planets. Flowers are offered to this in incense

held. And after the room is then purified and ceremonially prepared the mother to be enters it while munthrams are being recited for her safe delivery.

When the child is born a gold ring a grain of rice a piece of coral etc. are rubbed on a stone with breast milk and the consequent paste placed in the baby's mouth. The room is sprinkled with rice and some paddy is heaped in the middle of the room and the baby is placed on it in a lotus leaf by an aunt or the grandmother who will carry the child inclined to the right.

Often the child is made to wear a gold ornament on which is embossed the weapons of war—the conch the defending rod sword arrow and a baton etc. This is to ward off evil influences and to placate the planets. The naming of the child must be at an auspicious moment and the ears bored if it is a girl also at an auspicious moment on a Monday Thursday or Friday.

The first time the baby is taken out of the room in which it was born has also to be at an hour and day fixed after consulting the stars and after a similar scrutiny must be fixed the day on which baby sees the sun for the first time. Then too paddy is heaped on the floor and alongside it is a pot of water with a three fold thread issuing from it. A canopy is spread overhead with flowers suitably suspended from it. Eight water pots holding coconut flowers and lighted wicks stand round the paddy. This is the parents' offering to the planets and the deities. Thereafter while priests chant the father brings the baby. It is made to hold the end of the three fold thread. When the invocation is over the canopy is tilted and the sun is allowed to kiss baby's face for the first time! Seeing the moon is also contrived in similar fashion.

Cutting the hair for the first time is an important occasion. A concoction of jasmine and *Ethana* flowers and water is charmed and put into a conch shell. An attractive and well built man is selected and invited to pour the concoction on the child's head—and while that is being done the child's hair is cut. The child thereafter bathes in scented water and it is the occasion for a feast to the priest who officiated. Milk rice and sweets are provided and what is left over in the priest's alms bowl after the meal is given to the child the priest in the meantime invoking blessings on his head.

The next event is the learning of the alphabet. It has to be in the early morning. The child must be dressed in white and made to approach the teacher in the attitude of a suppliant with his hands together in the act of worship. The pupil names the letters of the alphabet after the teacher and after that is done the teacher is offered a tray of delicacies.

Ceremonies are performed when the child now come into his teens begins work in the field or in the factory. Marriage comes next and brings a series of social festivities in its train. The bridegroom must shave his chin for the occasion and that often is the first time the razor touched his face. He may be possessed of an ample beard but none need be shaved than his chin. The occasion is the opportunity for presents—the man's mother leading off with a ring. The chief actor in

the marriage arrangements is, of course, the match maker, who discovers the partner, negotiates the dowry, brings the parties together and sees that success crowns the enterprise.

The bridegroom and his party come to the wedding in a procession, and is met at the door by the bride's brother, who washes the bridegroom's feet. The marriage ceremony itself is simple. The thumbs of the bride and bridegroom are then bound together with silken thread and water poured on the hands by the bride's maternal uncle while the company present invoke blessings on the young couple. Thereafter there is an exchange of presents—wearing apparel and jewels—between the bride and bridegroom. While they descend from the dais where the ceremony has taken place, a coconut is dashed on the floor and broken.

The burial is also crowded with observances. The body was in days gone by generally disposed of by cremation. A pot of water is carried round the funeral pyre three times, and on the third round it is pierced with the pointed end of a conch shell—the water being allowed to spout in a thin stream on that third round. Thereafter a near relative sets fire to the pyre.

The funeral service consists of "pan sil" and prayers by the assembled priests, while the funeral ovation is delivered by the most prominent of the assembled monks.

The cremation is followed by almsgiving and the feeding of the old, the poor and the infirm on the third day with milk rice; on the eighth day with rice and curry; and at the close of the third month when a variety of eatables is provided.

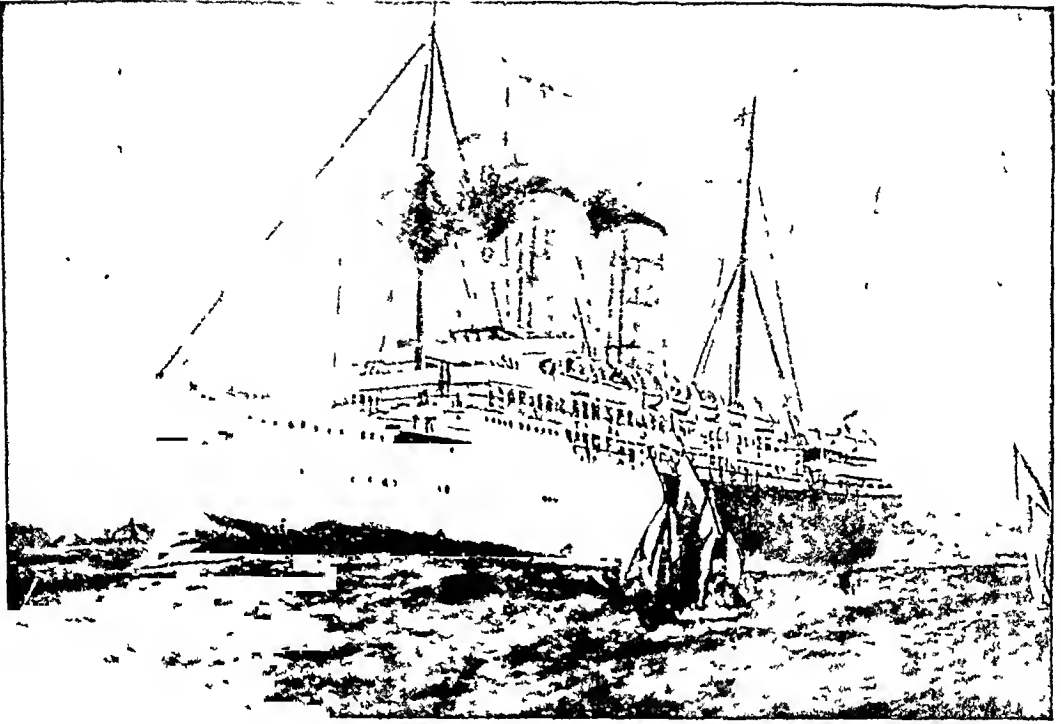
These are a few of the more intimate observances. They are cited to illustrate their nature and frequency. They play no inconsiderable part in the life of the village though in the towns and cities they are observed with much hesitation, as they are considered foolish and superstitious.



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INFORMATION FOR TRAVELLERS

Passengers' Baggage.

Passengers' baggage is defined by the Customs regulations as the *luggage* baggage of a passenger accompanying him or arriving, in Ceylon within one month before or after his arrival. *Bona fide* baggage includes wearing apparel and personal effects, provided that the articles are not for sale, and are imported for the personal use of the passenger or for the use of members of his family travelling with him, but it does not include the following articles, on which duty must be paid in all cases, according to rates given in the Customs tariff:

- (a) Arms, ammunition,
- (b) Alcoholic liquor exceeding two quarts, and perfumed spirit exceeding one quart,
- (c) Cigars and cigarette (exceeding 100 in number, whether in opened or unopened boxes and other tobacco, exceeding 1 lb. in weight,
- (d) Pianos, pianolas, carriages, motor cars, motor cycles, and side cars,
- (e) Articles for household use, such as furniture, pictures, carpets, glass, crockery, cutlery, and silver and plated ware, except such articles (other than furniture or carpets) as shall appear to the Customs authorities to be imported in a moderate quantity, and to be required for the personal use of the passenger whilst travelling, or immediately upon his arrival at his destination.

Passengers' baggage may be passed either after examination by the Charges Officer (at the Baggage office or in the Warehouse, as the case may be), or on a formal declaration made before the Charges officer, provided that in the latter case also examination may be made whenever the Charges Officer considers it advisable.

If the baggage is on the ship's manifest, a document of title must be produced before delivery is allowed.

Importations by Visitors.

A refund of seven-eighths of the duty paid by visitors to the Island on articles imported by them will be allowed on the re-exportation thereof, provided:—

- (a) The articles are easily identifiable and are specially identified. For this purpose they should be declared for re-exportation at the time of import and the fact stated on the baggage declaration.
- (b) There must have been no change in the ownership of the articles.

- c) The re-export must be within six months of the date of importation, unless special sanction is obtained to extend the period.
- (d) No drawback will be allowed on goods on which the import duty paid did not amount to Rs 5
- (e) The claim must be established at the time of re-export. For this purpose the articles should be deposited at the Baggage office or the Warehouse 24 hours before they are intended to be shipped, and the original receipt for the duty paid should be produced. The claimant must fill in the prescribed form, and when he has obtained the certificate from the Charges Officer he should bring it to the Customs-house for payment.

Visitors' Motor Vehicles.

Motor cars and motor cycles of visitors are admitted on deposit of the duty or on proof of the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover the duty with the Royal Automobile Club or other recognized club. The duty deposited is refunded if the car or cycle is re-exported within six months. After six months a refund of seven eighths of the duty is made, provided the car or cycle is re-exported within a period of twelve months from the date of importation. For this purpose the car or cycle should be declared for re-exportation at the time of import and the fact stated on the baggage declaration. There must have been no change in the ownership of the car or cycle.

Passport Regulations.

Applications for passports to travel in foreign parts must be made in the authorized form, and enclosed in a cover addressed to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo.

Passports are issued at the Colonial Secretary's Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., the day following that on which the application for the passport has been received, except on Sunday and public holidays.

Applications should, if possible, reach the office before 4 p.m. on the previous day. If the applicant does not reside in Colombo, the application form may be sent by post.

Passports are granted —

- (1) To natural-born British subjects
- (2) To the wives and widows of such persons, and
- (3) To persons naturalized in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which the husband is for the time being a subject.

Passports are granted —

- (1) In the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalized in the United Kingdom or in Ceylon, upon the production of a declaration by the applicant in the authorized form, verified by a declaration made by an official of any banking firm established in Ceylon or by any Justice of the Peace or Minister of the Christian religion resident in the Island. The applicant's certificate of birth and other evidence may also be required.

- (2) In the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate passport, upon the production of a declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a form (B) to be obtained upon application to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo.
- (3) In the case of persons naturalized in any of the British self-governing Dominions or in any Crown Colony other than Ceylon, upon production of a recommendation from the Government of the State or Colony concerned; and in the case of natives of British India and persons naturalized therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the Government of India or from the Government of the Province in which the applicant was born or naturalized.

If the applicant for a passport be a naturalized British subject, the certificate of naturalization must be forwarded to the office with the declaration or letter of recommendation.

British subjects travelling to foreign countries must be in possession of valid passports bearing the *visa* of the Consular Representative of the country or countries to be visited.

All *visas* should be obtained before departure from Ceylon.

The addresses in Ceylon to which application for the *visa* should be made and at which particulars of the latest regulations and any special requirements may be obtained are given below.

If it is desired to take a Ceylonese or Indian out of the Island as a personal attendant, the employer, before the servant's passport can be issued, must furnish a bond in the prescribed form by which he guarantees to defray the cost of repatriation of the servant.

Full information on any matter relating to passports will be obtained on application to the Secretariat.

List of Foreign Consuls.

Name of Country	Name of Consul	Colombo Address	T'phone No.
America, United States of	• Marshall M. Vance	• Lloyds' Building, Prince Street	• 574
Argentine Republic	H. G. P. Maddocks (Vice-Consul)	• Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd., Prince Street	• 232
Belgium	• J. A. Henderson	• G. K. Logan (acting)	• 19, Queen Street
Bolivia	• W. E. Mitchell	• Darley, Butler & Co., Ltd., Queen St.	• 129
Brazil	• Marshall M. Vance (Acting provisionally)	• Lloyds' Building	• 574
Chile	• Louis E. Zainarty (Acting)	• The Manse, Scots Kirk Bungalow, Kandy	• —
Denmark	• Kai Henrick Neilsen	• 15, Baillie St.	• 270
Finland	• C. W. Mackie (Vice-Consul)	• 9a, Prince St.	• 1700
France	• Frank Dupuy	• Prince Building, Prince St.	• 997

Name of Country	Name of Consul	Colombo address	Telephone No.
Germany	• Baron Roudt Von Collenberg Bodigheim (Consul-General in Calcutta with Jurisdiction over Ceylon)	—	—
Italy	• Mon E Dumonteil Lagreze	Messageries Maritimes Co., 5, Prince St	9
Japan	• C Hayashi	Gaffoor Building, Fort	1728
Maldives	E Abdul Hamid Didi Effendi (Ambassador)	Mirihana Walauwa, Nugagoda	—
Mexico	W E Mitchell	Darley, Butler & Co., Ltd., Queen St	129
Netherlands	L Van der Spoel	Holland-Ceylon Commercial Co., Gaffoor Building	{ 1929 1930
Norway	E B Creasy	E B. Creasy & Co., Bailie St.	80
Persia	M I Mohamed Ali (Vice-Consul.)	Teheran House, Dam Street	952
Portugal	T W Hockley	Delmege, Forsyth & Co., Chatham St.	670
Peru	Herbert Tarrant	Tarrant & Co., 20, Bailie St.	89
Russia	M Rygaloff	Victoria Arcade, Fort	—
Siam	A N L Clark	Clark, Young & Co., Prince St	82
Spain	Senor Don Miguel Malagner Y. Salvador (Consul at Bombay with jurisdiction over Ceylon)	—	—
	T W Hockley (Acting Vice-Consul)	Delmege, Forsyth & Co., Chatham St	670
Sweden	S P Hryley	Chamber of Commerce Building, Fort	250
Switzerland	• Henrick I rei	• Volkart Bros., Gaffoor Building, Fort	{ 1721 1722
Venezuela	C D Carolis	• 19, Mun St., Pettah	816

Banks and Financial Houses Operating in the Colony.

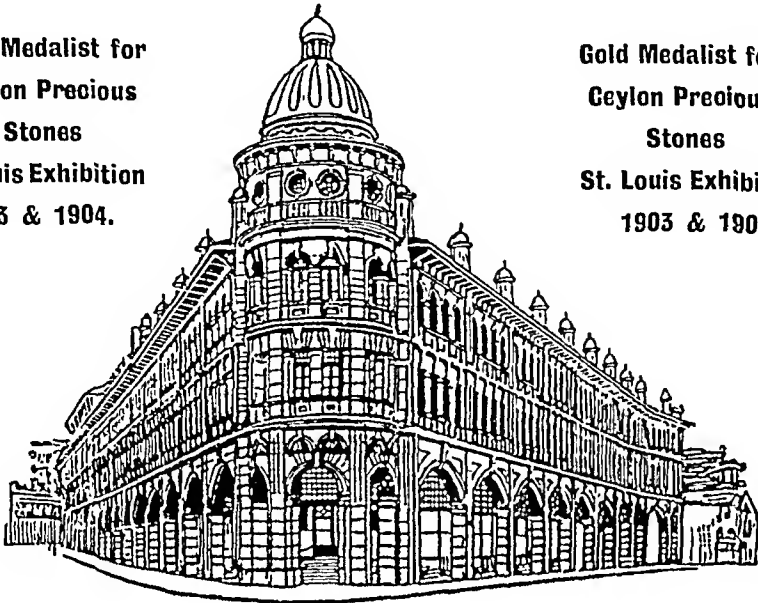
(JUNE, 1924)

Name of Bank	Imperial Bank of India.
Address of Head office	.. Calcutta Circle, Calcutta, Bombay Circle, Bombay, and Madras Circle, Madras.
Branch in Ceylon	.. No. 6, Bailie Street, Fort, Colombo.
London office	• 5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.

N. D. H. ABDUL CAFFOOR

PATRONIZED BY ROYALTY

Gold Medalist for
Ceylon Precious
Stones
St. Louis Exhibition
1903 & 1904.



Gold Medalist for
Ceylon Precious
Stones
St. Louis Exhibition
1903 & 1904.

The Leading House for Gems,
Pearls and Jewellery.

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SELECTION OF STAR STONES,
PEARLS, CABACHONS, RUBIES,
SAPPHIRES & CAT'S EYES GO TO

— **ABDUL CAFFOOR** —

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very rare antique Jewellery, on view.

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"GAFFOOR,"
COLOMBO.

TELEPHONE NO. 723.

COLOMBO.

P. O. Box No. 1.

CODES USED:
A. B. C. 5TH EDITION,
BENTLEY'S & PRIVATE.

Bankers in the United Kingdom

- . The Bank of England, the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd, The London County, Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd, The National, Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd, The Bank of Scotland, Barclay's Bank, Ltd

Name of Bank
Address of Head office
Branch in Ceylon
Bankers in the United Kingdom

- .. The P & O Banking Corporation, Ltd
112, Leadenhall Street, London, E C 3
Prince Building, Fort, Colombo

Lloyds Bank, Ltd, The London County, Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd, The National, Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd, Royal Bank of Scotland

Name of Bankers
Address of Head office
Branch in Ceylon
Bankers in the United Kingdom

Thos Cook & Son
Ludgate Circus, London
York Street, Fort, Colombo

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd

Name of Bank
Address of Head office
Branches in Ceylon

Hatton Bank and Agency Co.
Hatton, Ceylon
Maskeliya Up-cot and Glentilt, *Bogawantalawa* Kotiyagala and Campion, *Agras* Holbrook and Diyagama, *Ilatawala* Harden Huish

Agents in Ceylon
Agencies in the United Kingdom

- .. Messrs Aitken, Spence & Co, Colombo.
.. Messrs Spence Wallis & Co, 17, Philpot Lane London, E C.

Name of Bank
Address of Head office
Agents in Ceylon

- .. Bank of Uva, Ltd.
.. Badulla, Ceylon
.. The Imperial Bank of India, Harrisons Crossfield, Ltd, Secretaries, Colombo

Name of Bank
Address of Head office
Branches in Ceylon

- Jaffna Commercial Corporation, Ltd
Jaffna, Ceylon
.. Colombo, Batticaloa, Kalmunai, Point Pedro, Chavakachcheri, Changinai, Chunnam and Vannarponnai.

Agents in Ceylon

- .. National Bank of India, Ltd; Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, Colombo.

Agencies in the United Kingdom	..	Messrs. Tetley and Whitley, Manchester.
Name of Bank	..	Ceylon Savings Bank.
Address of office	..	Colombo.
Whether Government or Private	..	Government.
By What Authority established	..	Ordinances Nos. 12 of 1859 and 12 of 1892.
When established	..	August 6, 1832.
Name of Bank	..	Post Office Savings Bank.
Address	..	At 199, Post Offices.

Banking Agencies.

<i>Name of Banks</i>		<i>Agencies in Ceylon</i>
Coutts & Co.	..	George Steuart & Co., Colombo.
Martin's Bank, Ltd.	..	do do
Ulster Bank, Ltd., Belfast	..	do do
London County, Westminster & Paars Bank, Ltd.	..	do do
Bank of Montreal	..	do do
Charles Hoare & Co.	..	do do

Trade and other Publications.

- Chamber of Commerce (Colombo) Annual Report.
- Chamber of Commerce (Colombo) Weekly Price Current.
- Planters' Association Year Book.
- Low-country Products Association Year Book.
- Customs Returns (issued by the Principal Collector of Customs; Monthly Return of Imports and Exports, price, Rs. 2; Blue Book Return, annual, price, Rs. 10; Administration Report, Annual).
- The Ceylon Produce, Commercial and Company Results (Reports of Company meetings held in Ceylon and elsewhere; published quarterly by the "Times of Ceylon.")
- Tea and Rubber Reports, Weekly (various Brokers).
- Handbook of Rupee Companies (Colombo Brokers' Association).
- The Tropical Agriculturist (monthly); published by the Department of Agriculture; Rs. 10 per annum, post free for Ceylon residents; Rs. 15 per annum, post free for residents abroad.
- Annals of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya (edited by T. Petch, B.A., B. Sc., Botanist and Mycologist; published by the Department of Agriculture; Rs. 2.50 per annum, post free for regular residents in Ceylon; Rs. 6 per annum, post free for residents abroad; Single copy, Rs. 3).

Bankers in the United Kingdom

The Bank of England, the London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd, The London County, Westminster and Parrs Bank Ltd, The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd, The Bank of Scotland, Barclay s Bank, Ltd

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Messrs Spence Wallis & Co, 17, Philpot Lane London, E C.

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Address of Head office
Agents in Ceylon

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.. Badulla, Ceylon
.. The Imperial Bank of India, Harrisons Crossfield, Ltd, Secretaries, Colombo

Name of Bank
Address of Head office
Branches in Ceylon

Jaffra Commercial Corporation, Ltd
Jaffra Ceylon
.. Colombo, Batticaloa, Kalmunai, Point Pedro, Chirakkachcheri, Changarai, Chungam and Vannariponnaru

Agents in Ceylon

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- Chamber of Commerce (Colombo) Weekly Price Current.
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- Customs Returns (issued by the Principal Collector of Customs; Monthly Return of Imports and Exports, price, Rs. 2; Blue Book Return, annual, price, Rs. 10; Administration Report, Annual).
- The Ceylon Produce, Commercial and Company Results (Reports of Company meetings held in Ceylon and elsewhere; published quarterly by the "Times of Ceylon.")
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Bulletins and Leaflets of the Department of Agriculture (published by the Department of Agriculture; contains articles on planting, agricultural, and horticultural topics, Rs 1 per annum, post free in Ceylon; Rs 2 50 per annum, post free abroad; Rs. 10 for whole period of residence in Ceylon, Bulletins—single copy, 15 cents, Ceylon 40 cents abroad, post free in either case, leaflets—single copy, 5 cents)

The Ceylon Poultry Club Monthly Magazine (published by the Ceylon Poultry Club, Re 1 per copy)

Principal Newspapers and Other Publications.

IN ENGLISH

Title of Publication

Office of Publication

"Ceylon Government Gazette," with supplements (Fridays, not open to general advertisers)	}	Government Printing Office, Colombo
"The Ceylon Observer " (daily)		
"The Overland Observer " (Weekly)	}	"Ceylon Observer " Press, Colombo
"The Ceylon Observer " Christmas Number		
Ferguson's Ceylon General Directory of Addresses		
Ferguson's Ceylon Directory		
"The Times of Ceylon " (Daily)	}	"Times of Ceylon" Press Colombo.
Do (Weekly)		
Do (Sunday Illustrated)		
Do Christmas Number		
Do Green Book		
The Ceylon Antiquary and Literary Register		
"The Ceylon Independent " (daily)	..	"Ceylon Independent " Colombo.
"The Ceylon Morning Leader " (daily)	}	"Ceylon Morning Leader" Colombo.
"Morning Leader " Year Book		
"The Ceylon Daily News " (daily)	}	"Ceylon Daily News " Printing Works, Colombo
Do (weekly)		
"The Tropical Agriculturist " (Journal of the Ceylon Agricultural Society)	}	Cave's Printing Press, Colombo.
"The Ceylon Catholic Messenger " (bi-weekly)		
"The Buddhist Chronicle " (weekly)	..	Mahabodhi Press, Colombo
"The Hindu Organ " (English bi-weekly and Tamil weekly)	..	"The Hindu Organ " Office, Jafna.

"The Morning Star" (Anglo-Tamil weekly)	} "The Morning Star" office, Tellippallai, Jaffna.
"The Catholic Guardian" (English weekly with a counterpart in Tamil, fortnightly)	} The Catholic Guardian office, Jaffna.
"The Ceylon Patriot" (weekly)	.. "The Patriot" office, Jaffna.
"The Lamp" (Anglo-Tamil fortnightly)	.. Wesleyan Mission Press, Batticaloa
"Plâté's Ceylon Annual"	} Plâté, Ltd., Colombo.
"Sport in Ceylon, Illustrated"	

THE VERNACULARS

"The Lakmina" (Sinhalese daily)	} "Dinamina" Press, Colombo.
"Dinamina" (Sinhalese daily)	
"Nanartha Pradipaya" (Sinhalese bi-weekly)	} "Ceylon Catholic Messenger" Press, Colombo.
"Sarasavi Sandaresa" and "Silhala Samaya" (Sinhalese weekly)	} Buddhist Press, Colombo.
"Thesa Nesan" (Tamil daily)	.. "Thesa Nesan" Press, Colombo.
The Sanmarkapothini (Tamil fortnightly)	.. "The Sanmarkapothini" Office, Jaffna.

Bibliography.

General.—For general reference, Sir. J. Emerson Tennent's "Ceylon," 2 volumes, London 1859 is still of great value, in spite of it being somewhat out of date. The Official Handbook of Ceylon, edited by L. J. B. Turner, C. C. S., published in 1922, is another valuable compilation.

Historical.—A resume of the history of Ceylon will be found in Tennent's "Ceylon," in Obeyesekera's "Outlines of Ceylon History," (published by the "Times of Ceylon"), and in Blaze's "History of Ceylon for Schools." The "Mahawansa," a metrical chronicle in Pali, containing a remarkably accurate dynastic history of Ceylon from 550 B.C. to 1,758 A.D., has been translated into English by Turnour, Wijesinghe and Geiger (to 304 A.D.). But the last translation is the only one easily available, it being published by the Pali Text Society, 1912, and on sale at the Government Record Office, Colombo, price Rs. 10. Numbers of other works deal with the history of Ceylon, particulars being available from the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo, or from the Secretary, Historical Association, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.

Population (Occupations, Religions, Literary, etc.)—The Census Tables in three volumes and the Census Report issued after each Census are available at the Government Record Office, Colombo, price Rs. 10 per copy.

Government Statistical and General Information —The Ceylon Blue Book (price Rs 10, at the Government Record Office) contains most of the information likely to be required. It is summarized in useful form in the Annual General Report (price cents 75). The administration Reports of the various Departments contain valuable information.

Agriculture —The "Tropical Agriculturist" issued monthly by the Department of Agriculture, contains valuable information on various subjects.

Railway —Cave's book on "The Ceylon Government Railway" (price Rs 2 50) contains considerable information on this subject.

Roads —The official "Itinerary of Roads," available at the Government Record Office, price Rs 5, is recommended to persons touring Ceylon. It contains a 12 mile to the inch map, but, in addition, it is advisable to procure the Motor Map of Ceylon, 8-mile to the inch (Surveyor-General's Office, in book form, price Rs 5 50), which contains very full information for motorists.

Legal —The Ordinances, or Legislative enactments, are published in three bound volumes (price Rs 8 50 each) and paper covered addenda (price from Rs 1 to Rs 2 each) and are obtainable from the Government Record Keeper.

Information for Travellers, Guide Books, &c —There are various Guide Books to Colombo, Kandy, &c issued by Messrs Platé, Ltd., "How to See Ceylon" by Bella Sydney Wolf, the "Ruined Cities of Ceylon" by H. W. Cave & Co., and the "Book of Ceylon" (H. W. Cave & Co.), which is now out of print. The Guide to Kandy and Nuwara Eliya and the Buried Cities of Ceylon by S. M. Burrows is also out of print.

The Ceylon Manuals on Vanni District by J. P. Lewis, C.M.G., Kurunegala and Puttalam Districts by Frank Modder, and North-Central Province by R. W. Ievers contain much valuable information.

Sport —Hunting and Big Game Shooting by Harry Storey. "Sport in Ceylon Illustrated," edited by L. W. Goenander and published annually by Platé, Ltd. Handbook to Ceylon Sport by P. I. Batholomewsz 1901 to 1914. "Ceylon Cricketers' Almanack," by L. W. Goenander, 1911-1913. A Guide to Ceylon Rugby Football, 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1921 by L. W. Goenander. Royals St. Thomas' at Cricket—a complete record of matches, published in 1915—edited by L. W. Goenander, Sixty Years of Cricket in Ceylon edited by S. P. Goenander.

100
100
100



Courtesy of PLATE Ltd., Colombo

A STORM CLOUD
IN COLOMBO HARI OUR

TABLES OF CURRENCY

Table Showing Comparative Money Values.
Currency—Rupees and Cents—100 cents=Re. 1.

	Ceylon		India			British			United States of America	
	Rs.	cents	Rs.	Annas.	Pies.	£.	s.	d.	\$	Cents
Silver ..	1	00	1	—	0	—	1	4	—	30
„ ..	—	50	—	8	0	—	—	8	—	15
„ ..	—	25	—	4	0	—	—	4	—	7½
„ ..	—	10	—	1	7	—	—	1½	—	3
Nickel ..	—	05	—	—	10	—	—	1	—	1½
Copper ..	—	01	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

The value of the Rupee, as compared with English drafts, etc., fluctuates constantly according to the rate of exchange on London.

The Ceylon Government issues notes of Rupees 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 1,000.

Indian Government Currency Notes are subject to a small discount.

Indian Silver coins are current except the two anna piece.

The present value of some obsolete coins used in the early Portuguese and Dutch periods is thus appraised

One pagoda or star pagoda ..	Rs. 4.50
One copper fanam ..	about 10 cents
One stiver ..	„ 2½ „
48 stivers 1 rixdollar ..	Rs. 1.13
96 stivers 2 rixdollars ..	„ 2.25
One half fanam ..	about 5 cents
One half pice ..	„ 1¼ „
One challie ..	„ ¾ „

By the minute of Sir Wilmot Horton, dated September 26, 1863, the rupee was wrongly put into circulation at two shillings, the half rupee at one shilling, and the quarter rupee at sixpence. The earlier monetary system under the British rule included rixdollars, fanams.

and pice, but in 1825 pounds shillings and pence were introduced, and nearly fifty years later (1872) the decimal currency was adopted which is the present legal tender British Sovereigns and half Sovereigns are in circulation at fifteen and seven and a half rupees respectively. As already mentioned the coins now in use in the Island comprise the rupee fifty cent piece twenty five cent piece ten cent piece nickel five cent piece and copper one cent and half cent pieces. The copper five cent piece and quarter cent piece were current twenty years ago but are now out of circulation. The rupee is the same as the British Indian coin but the other pieces are struck expressly for the Islands use. All these latter bear on their obverse His Majesty's effigy with inscription George V King and Emperor and on their reverse impression the representation of a talipot palm (*corypha umbraculifera*) with inscription Ceylon date of the year and value of the piece in English Sinhalese and Tamil.

— —

TABLES OF NATIVE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Sinhalese Dry and Land Measures

1 Amunam	=	4 pelas
	=	40 lahars or kuruni
	—	8 parrals
		5 bushels
	—	20 pecks
	=	160 quarts or seers
1 Peh		10 lahars or kuruni
		2 parrals
	—	1½ bushel
		5 pecks
		40 quarts or seers or neli
1 Lahar		4 quarts or seers or neli
1 Parral	—	5 lahars or kuruni
	—	20 quarts or seers or neli

The extent of land is generally indicated by the amount of seed necessary for sowing it and the area surveyed is computed by the Amunam and its minor divisions the peh the lahar and the parral. Thus five amunams of land would mean an area over which that quantity of grain might be sown. The following are the principal measures of land survey with their equivalents in the standard table of measures.

1 Amunam s sowing extent	2½ acres
1 Peh s	— 2 roods and 2 perches
1 Lahar s	= 10 perches
1 Parral s	= 1 rood and 10 perches
1 Quart s	2½ perches

These measures vary in the different provinces, and depend to a great extent upon the character of the soil, the strength of the wind, the description of seed sown, and the supply of water. The usual measures of land in the Jaffna district are:—

12 Kulis	= 1 lachelam
24 Lachelams	= 1 acre

Table of Distances.

The “fathom” of two yards, is the commonest measure of distance.

The “hoo” cry indicates the distance at which a piercing shout may be heard at the farthest limits, or, approximately, a range of about five hundred yards.

The “gawwa” is nearly the length of four statute miles.

Native Measures of Capacity in the household usually comprise the “bottle” for liquids; the “bundle” for firewood, straw, grass, herbs and grams; and the “seer”; or “measure” for grain and other loose food stuffs.

Lineal Measure.

The “span,” used in measuring cloth or similar goods, is the length of the outstretched fingers. The “cubit,” of eighteen inches, is used in the measure of superficial area.

Liquid Measure.

In liquid measure the “gills” and “gallons” are the same as in the Imperial system; but a distinctive measure, the “leaguer” of one hundred and fifty gallons capacity, is largely used in the arrack trade.

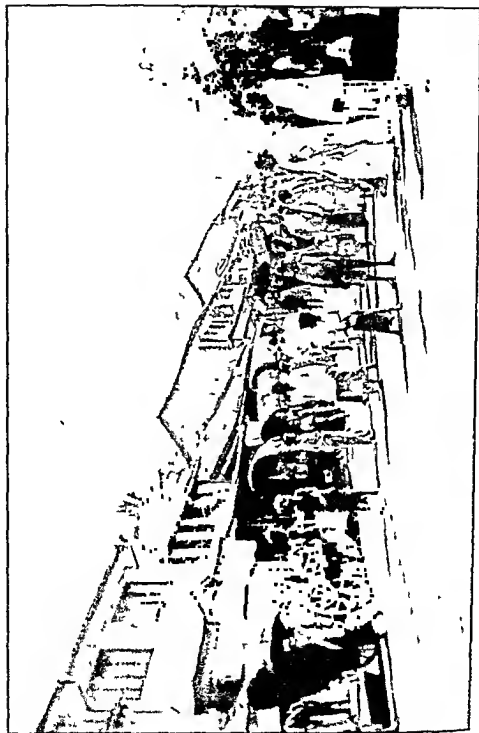


PLATE 4

A STREET SCENE IN KANDY

PLATE 4, 1/1

INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS*

RAILWAYS.

From an economic point of view, the internal communications of Ceylon may be considered as consisting of a railway system of five lines radiating from Colombo, supplemented by feeder roads diverging from the various railway stations, and by canals in the Western and North-Western Provinces, &c. For convenience the round-the-Island steamers may be treated as part of the internal communications.

All the railways in Ceylon are state owned and Government controlled, the management being vested in the Ceylon Government Railway Department.

The total length of line open at the end of May, 1924, was 740 miles, of which 623 miles are broad gauge ($5\frac{1}{2}$ feet gauge) and $117\frac{1}{2}$ miles narrow gauge ($2\frac{1}{2}$ feet gauge). In addition the following lines were under construction, namely, (a) a connecting line between Colombo Harbour and the main line; (b) an extension of the north coast line from Chilaw to Puttalam; (c) new lines from Maho (on the Northern line) to Batticaloa and Trincomalee respectively, in connection with development of local food production; (d) a line to Kolonnawa Oil Depot; and (e) duplication of main line to Rambukkana. A line to Horana and Agalawatta has been surveyed, and the Hambantota line is under survey.

The principal line is the main Up-country line ($5\frac{1}{2}$ feet gauge), which leaves Colombo in a north-easterly direction, and runs 45 miles to Polgahawela through low-country coconut areas before turning east through rubber and low elevation tea to Peradeniya Junction. From Peradeniya a branch line, running north, serves the towns of Kandy and Matale and the surrounding tea, rubber, and cacao areas. The main line turns south at Peradeniya, and runs through the towns of Gampola and Nawalapitiya and the surrounding tea and rubber districts. From the latter station the tea districts proper are entered, the line rising south and east to Hatton, Talawakele and Nanu-Oya. At Nanu-Oya a narrow gauge ($2\frac{1}{2}$ feet) line runs north-east to Nuwara Eliya, the sanatorium, and down through the Uda Pusselawa tea districts to the terminus, Ragalla, while the main line continues south-east to the summit level at Pattipola (6,225 feet), whence it descends into the tea and rubber districts of Uva. At Haputale it turns north to Bandarawela and Badulla, the capital of the province of Uva.

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The total length of the main line from Colombo to Badulla is 181 miles and the distance from Colombo to certain of the stations with the approximate time of the journey are given in the following table.—

Colombo to	Approximate Miles	Time of Journey Hours	Colombo to	Approximate Miles	Time of Journey Hours
Veyangoda	22½	1½	Nawalapitiya	87½	5½
Ambepussa	34½	2½	Hatton	108½	7
Alawwa	40½	2½	Talawakele	116	7½
Polgahawela	45½	2½	Nanu Oya	128	9
Kadugannawa	65	3½	Nuwara Eliya	134½	10
Peradeniya	71	4½	Ragalla	147½	12½
Kandy	74½	4½	Haputale	153½	11½
Matale	91½	6	Bandarawela	160½	12
Gampola	78	4½	Badulla	181	14

Northern Line.

The Northern line to Jaffna and Talaimannar (for India)—5½ feet gauge—leaves the main line at Polgahawela, whence it runs north through the rubber and coconut district of Kurunegala. Shortly after leaving this station it enters the dry zone, where the rainfall is below 75 inches yearly, and cultivation, except occasional paddy, gradually disappears. About 16 miles north of Anuradhapura, famous for its buried cities and their antiquarian interest, one branch of the line runs north-west from Madawachchi to Mannar and Talaimannar. From the latter point the steamers of the South Indian Railway convey passengers and goods a distance of 22 miles to Dhanushkodi on the South Indian Railway. From Madawachchi the other portion of the line continues north to Kankasanturai. At Elephant Pass the more fertile and highly cultivated area of the Jaffna peninsula is entered: thence the line runs in a northerly and westerly direction to Jaffna and on to the terminus at Kankasanturai. The length of the line from Polgahawela to Kankasanturai is 211 miles, and from Madawachchi to Talaimannar Pier 66 miles. The distance from Colombo to the chief stations, with times, &c., are —

Colombo to	Approximate Miles	Time of Journey Hours	Colombo to	Approximate Miles	Time of Journey Hours
Kurunegala	58½	3½	Talaimannar	200	11½
Anuradhapura	126½	6½	Elephant Pass	214½	11½
Madawachchi	112½	7	Jaffna	245½	13
Mannar	192	10½	Kankasanturai	256½	13½

South Coast Line.

The southern sea coast line to Galle and Matara (5½ feet gauge) runs in a southerly direction from Colombo through an almost continuous belt of coconut trees for 68½ miles. For the first seven miles it passes through the rapidly extending suburbs of Colombo, necessitating a frequent train service. Beyond Mount Lavinia several towns, the headquarters of a large part of the Ceylonese capitalists of the Island, are passed in succession. At Panadura the distillery area may be said to

be entered. Toddy is drawn for the distilleries at intervals along the coast as far as Matara, and is distilled into arrack at some 200 distilleries, erected here and there among the coconut trees. At Alutgama the Southern Province is entered, and the chief villages of the Galle district are passed, Galle itself being reached some 72 miles from Colombo. Thence the line proceeds to Matara, passing the town of Weligama. Though the line runs almost exclusively through coconut groves, it supplies areas of rubber and tea as well. The very important rubber district of Kalutara, the tea plantations of Deniyaya, the rubber of Elpitiya are, for example, dependent upon it. The distances from Colombo to the chief stations, with times, &c., are:—

Colombo to	Approximate Miles	Time of Journey Hours	Colombo to	Approximate Miles	Time of Journey Hours
Mount Lavinia	9	$\frac{3}{4}$	Ambalangoda	53	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Moratuwa	13	1	Galle	72	4
Panadure	$17\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	Weligama	90	5
Kalutara South	$27\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	Matara	$98\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Alutgama	$38\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$			

North Coast Line.

The north coast line to Negombo and Chilaw ($5\frac{1}{2}$ feet gauge) branches from the main line at Ragama, 9 miles from Colombo, and passes through rich coconut districts to Negombo, Marawila, and Chilaw. Mills for the manufacture of coconut produce are common in this part of the Island. The distances from Colombo to the chief stations with times, &c., are:—

Colombo to	Approximate Miles	Time of Journey Hours	Colombo to	Approximate Miles	Time of Journey Hours
Ja-ela	13	$\frac{3}{4}$	Nathandiya	38	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Negombo	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	Madampe	44	3
Lunuwila	$33\frac{1}{4}$	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Chilaw	$50\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$

This line is now being extended to Puttalam, $32\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of Chilaw. This extension will serve an important coconut area, and will carry large quantities of salt, which is manufactured on a fairly large scale at Puttalam.

Kelani Valley Line.

The Kelani Valley line ($2\frac{1}{2}$ feet gauge) leaves Colombo in a southerly direction, but soon turns east to Padukka, and north to Avisawella. Thence the line branches, one line holding northward to Dehiowita and Yatiyantota, while the other runs south to Ratnapura, Kahawatta, and Opanake. As the line—locally known as the K. V. or Kelani Valley—runs through the heart of one of the principal rubber districts of Ceylon, all the stations are more or less important centres for the requirements and produce of the numerous rubber estates. T

from Colombo to Opanake is 85 miles, and from Avisawella to Yatiyantota 11 miles —

Colombo (Maradana) to	Approximate Miles	Time of Journey Hours	Colombo (Maradana) to	Approximate Miles	Time of Journey Hours
Padukka	22	1½	Parakaduwa	50½	3½
Avisawella	36½	2½	Ratnapura	63½	4½
Dehiowita	42½	3½	Opanake	85½	7
Yatiyantota	48	4			

Passenger Fares.

Single fare first class 10½ cents per mile (16 cents Main line above Nawalapitiya, 17 cents Uda Pusselawa line) Second class, 6½ cents per mile (10 cents Main line above Nawalapitiya, 12 cents Uda Pusselawa line) Third Class, 3½ cents per mile (2½ cents Pallai to Kankasanturai, 4 cents Uda Pusselawa line) Return tickets are issued at two single fares, less 1 cent except in the case of the Uda Pusselawa line, on which section double the single fares are charged. Reductions are made for children, pioneers, and coolies of any nationality, and for periodical tickets.

Parcel Rates.

The parcel rates vary according to weight and distance carried. A 7 lb parcel is charged from 10 cents, a 14 lb parcel from 20 cents, and so on, according to distance, one hundredweight being charged from 60 cents upwards. Goods traffic is divided into six classes, according to the nature of the traffic. The classes are the following —

Class 1 — Veils, gunpowder, and other dangerous articles, piano or other musical instruments, and plate glass.

Class 2 — Furniture, wine, or other liquors in bottle, groceries, oilminstores, millinery, textile fabrics, glassware, crockery and unpacked machinery.

Class 3 — Rice, grain of all kinds in bags or packages or in bulk, oil, wine, or other liquor in casks, jute, horns, jaggery, sugar, cinnamon plants, seed, refined salt or saltpetre, bales of unmanufactured cotton, cordage, machinery packed in cases, manufactured metals, coir matting, castings, soap, hardware, tools, and agricultural implements.

Class 4 — Tea, coffee, cacao, coconut palm produce, country grown grain, fibre and wrought timber.

Class 5 — Fruit, vegetables and unwrought timber.

Class 6 — Coke, coal, minerals, bricks, lime, tiles and stone, unworked metals, manure, firewood and liquid fuel.

The charges for each class vary according to the section of the line.

The following is the standard classification in cents per mile:—

SECTION	First Class	Second Class	Third Class	Fourth Class	Fifth Class	Sixth Class
Hill section, Nannu-Oya to Ragalla ..	44	44	44	44	44	44
Other hills sections above Nawalapitiya ..	56	37	30	24	24	19
Over all lines, Nawalapitiya and below except the coast line, Chilaw line and all lines north of Kurunegala	45	30	20½	15	12	9½
Coast line, Chilaw line and all lines north of Kurunegala	29	19	15	15	12	9½

The minimum distance on which a mileage charge shall be made is ten miles.

The minimum charge for a consignment of goods is 25 cents.

Demurrage, insurance on valuable articles, warehouses, loading and like charges shall be made in addition to the above rates, which apply only to the carriage of goods.

Goods of the sixth class in quantities less than 4 tons are charged as for 4 tons, or at third class rate on actual weight, whichever is lower.

Horses are loaded and unloaded at owner's risk.

ROADS.

Ceylon may be said to be very well roaded. The total mileage of cart roads is about 12,640. The total mileage maintained by the Public Works Department is about 4,087 miles, of which 3,466 miles are metalled, 382 gravelled, 239 natural. Of 3,852 miles maintained by the District Road Committees, 310 miles are fully metalled, 389 miles are track metalled, 869 miles are gravelled, 2,284 miles are natural road. These Committees also maintain a large mileage of bridle paths. The Village Committees also maintain 4,701 miles of cart roads and several miles of footpaths.

Most of the metalled roads are maintained in good order, and, with but few exceptions, may be considered passable to all classes of traffic. Gravelled roads can be considered as dry weather roads only; in dry weather they are generally in fair order, but they cannot be relied upon to the extent of metalled roads.

The only direct charge on road users is that for the use of ferryboats but, on the main roads, the ferries have, in almost every case, been replaced by bridges. Indirect charges are made in the form of taxes on wheeled vehicles of every kind.

The principal roads in the Colombo District are those radiating from Colombo which may briefly be said to be four in number —

- 1 The north coast road to Negombo, Chilaw, Puttalam
- 2 The Up-country road to Kandy, via Kaduganawa Pass, running north-east from Colombo and branching at Ambanpitiya to Polgahawela and Kurunegala
- 3 The Kelani Valley road to Ratnapura, &c., running east from Colombo branching at Awaswelli to Yatiyantota, and thence up to Ginigathena Pass to Hatton and the Up-country
- 4 The south coast road to Kalutara, Galle, Matara, Hambantota.

The Colombo District is fairly well supplied by the railway but the above and the other roads of the district carry considerable traffic to the railway and across country.

As the railway skirts the coast and does not run through the Kalutara District the roads running inland carry heavy traffic between the numerous estates and the railway. The chief of these are Pinidura to Horana, Nambiyana, Ratnapura, Kalutara to Matugama and Kaluwellawa with a branch at Nagoda to Tebuanwa, Nehoda, Anguruwatota, Mutugama to Matugama and Nehoda with a branch to Morawaka.

Southern Province — The Galle and Matara Districts resemble Kalutara in that the railway skirts the coast, and the interior is dependent upon the roads for transport. The important district of Elpitaya is fed by a road from Ambalangoda while it is also linked up to the coast road and railway by roads to Kosgoda and Bentota via Urugaha and to Talawatta via Batapola. The district of Baddegama, with several estates and an important plumbeago industry, is similarly linked up to Hikkaduwa, Dodunduwara and Galle. From Galle important roads run to the extensive tea and rubber districts of Udugama and Morawak Korale but the produce of the latter is sent to Matara, which gives some 10 miles road transport. Matara at the end of the south coast railway line is an important centre of distribution. It is the railhead for the Morawak Korale estates for the prosperous and thickly populated district to the north and east and for the towns and villages in the district of Hambantota. The main road from Matara is the coast road to Tangalla and Hambantota. Others of importance are those running north to Akurissa, Morawaka, Demawara, &c., and the road to Hikkamara, Belaita and Tangalla.

The road from Tangalla to Hambantota passes through and gives an outlet for a large tract of paddy lands under the Walawera Scheme and is continued till it meets at Wellawaya the main road to Haldumulla east through Koslanda, Wellawaya, Muppara and Pitiya on the east coast. The large and in many ways important food producing district of Pissa under the Kurundi-Oya Scheme is from 15 to 20 miles from Hambantota and is reached by a branch road from the coast end of the road from Hambantota to Wellawaya and also by a shorter cut from Bundala.

Sabragamuwa.—North of the Matara District are the important planting—principally rubber—districts of Sabragamuwa, namely Rakwana, Balangoda, Ratnapura and the Kelani Valley. The last two are served by the narrow gauge railway from Avisawella which has now been extended to Opanake, but the districts of Balangoda and Rakwana are still dependent on the roads. The main road from Ratnapura to Bandarawela *via* the Haputale Pass passes through the district of Balangoda, while Rakwana district is served by the road from Kalia-watta, running south to Madampe, thence branching to Rakwana and to Pallewella and Timbulketiya.

The Kegalla District of the Province of Sabragamuwa, which may be taken to include that part of the Province lying north-east of the railway as far as Karawanella, is partly supplied by the railway from Avisawella to Yatiyantota. From Karawanella an important road runs to Ruwanwella, Bulatkolimpitiya, and Kegalla through numerous rubber estates, and a branch road from Imbulana runs north to Pindeniya. From Ruwanwella a main road runs west and north to Veyangoda and Negombo. From Yatiyantota the main road from Colombo runs east and south through rubber country to Kitulgala, a branch road leading to Poonagala.

Central Province.—North and east of Sabragamuwa lies the large and important Central Province, which contains the principal tea districts of Ceylon, as well as large tracts of rubber. We have seen how the railway runs through the Provinces, and the road systems may best be considered in relation to the distribution centres on the railway, such as Kandy, Wattegama, Matale, Gampola, Ulapane, Nawalapitiya, Hatton, Talawakele, Watagoda, Nuwara Eliya and Ragalla.

Kandy, as well as being one of the main centres of planting enterprise in Ceylon, is of great importance as a centre of local distribution. The distribution by road is chiefly to the east, where there is no railway. Thus, the road leaving Kandy eastwards along Malabar street divides into two a short distance from the town. On the north of the Mahaweli-ganga it runs to Teldeniya, and supplies the rubber and cacao estates of Dumbura and the tea estates of Rangala and Deanstone. On the south it runs to Hanguranketa, Padiyapellella, and Maturata and supplies the Hanguranketa side of Hewaheta and some of the Maturata estates. This road is joined up with the road from Peradeniya to Galaha and Hewaheta, along which the Galaha, Deltota, and Hewaheta estates on the Deltota side transport their produce to Peradeniya or Kandy. Besides Malabar street, there are two main exits from Kandy: one to Peradeniya to join the Up-country road from Colombo, the other north to Katugastota, where, though not exactly at the same point, it breaks into three, one branch to the west being the main road to Kurunegala, one to the north going to Matale, and the third running east to Wattegama and Madulkele.

Wattegama is the railhead for the two important tea districts of Hunasgiriya or Elkaduwa and Kelebokka or Madulkele. From Kandy branches at Wattegama, the turn to the south to Madulkele and Kabaragalla, and the road to the north

branches from the Elka-
1 and joins the north road
town.

Matale, as a terminus of the railway, is the centre of distribution for a large extent of country. The main road in the district is the north road, which runs through rich rubber country to Dambulla. Just outside Matale town a road on the right runs to Rattota and Gammaduwa through rubber and tea. Some six miles farther north a turn to the left at Udagama heads to Paldeniya and Galewela through occasional estates. About two miles from Udagama a further turn to the left runs through rubber to Yatawatta.

Now, following the railway and up-country road south from Kandy, we find the important centre of Gampola, 12 miles distant. This station supplies a wide area, chiefly to the east, along the road to Ramboda and Nuwara Eliya. The road to Nuwara Eliya runs south-east from Gampola through the district of Pussellawa, first through rubber and then through tea, as the elevation increases. About 3 miles from Gampola a branch road serves more estates towards Pupuressa. Five miles further on a road to the right leads to the Peacock Hill estates. On the west side of Gampola the road to Dolosbage supplies the Lower Dolosbage estates, and a minor road to Kadugannawa also carries considerable traffic to Gampola.

From Ulapane the road to Riverside serves the estates at the foot of the Peacock Hill.

Nawalapitiya is an important centre, supplying the districts—mostly tea-growing—of Dolosbage on the west, Kotmale on the east, and Yakdessi on the south-west towards Ginigathena. The Gampola road branches at Nawalapitiya to those three districts.

The railway now enters the tea districts proper. Galboda, Wattiwala, and Rozelle are merely local centres, but in Hatten we find an important centre supplying the extensive districts of Dikoya, Maskeliya, and Bogawantalawa. The road runs south through upper Dikoya, branches at Dikoya Bazaar to Annfield and Tillyrie and numerous other tea estates, and later to Castlereagh, the main road continuing south-east to lower Dikoya, Bogawantalawa and Campton. At Norwood the Maskeliya road runs to the west towards Adam's Peak with branch roads to Upcot, Upper Maskeliya, and Luccombe. In this locality almost every acre is planted with tea, or is connected with its production.

Talawakele is a centre of similar importance, serving the extensive tea district of Dumbulla. The main up-country road to Nanu-Oya branches at Lindula to the Agrapatna to the south-east, and another branch road serves the Railway Gorge to Elgin.

Watagodu supplies part of Dumbulla—Meddacumbura and other estates—and the district of Pundulu-Oya.

Nanu-Oya and Nuwara Eliya—on the narrow gauge railway—supply the neighbouring tea estates, and the extension of the narrow gauge line to Ragalla serves the Uda Pussellawa estates, which are also supplied by roads from Brookside to High Forest and Bramley or from Ragalla to Kirklees. The main road from Nuwara Eliya to Ragalla following the railway also takes the interstation trade.

Southward from Nuwara Eliya the main road to Bandarawela and Badulla *via* Welimada passes *via* Hakgalla into Uva Province. A little beyond Hakgalla a road connects to Ambawela station, serving estates in this neighbourhood.

Uva.—From Nannu-Oya the broad gauge main line runs into the Province of Uva with extensive plantations of tea at the higher, and rubber at the lower, elevations.

All the stations have important traffic in tea or rubber, the chief centres being Haputale for Haldmulla and Koslanda, Bandarawela for parts of Haputale district, Poonagala, &c., and for New Galway (Welimada, &c.), Ella and Demodera. From Ella the road runs west for 2 miles to Knmbalwela and then north to Badulla, while the road to Passara leaves Ella to the east. From Badulla a road continues north to Taldena, and from Passara the main road holds north by east to Lunugala and Bibile, and thence to Batticaloa on the east coast. The other main road of Uva runs from Haldmulla east through Koslanda estate area to Wellawaya, Buttala, Muppane, and Pottuvil on the east coast.

Eastern Province.—There are four main roads leading into the Eastern Province—the roads from Kandy to Dambulla and Trincomalee, and from Anuradhapura to Trincomalee, in the north; the road from Badulla and Bibile to Chenkaladi and thence to Batticaloa in the centre; and the road from Moneragalla to Pottuvil in the south. Trincomalee, Kalkudah, Batticaloa, Kalmunai, and Pottuvil are joined by the north and south coast roads. Between Trincomalee and Kalkudah there are eight Government ferry boats, and difficulties may be encountered during the winds of June to August and the rains of November to January.

Government motor buses run daily from Batticaloa to Badulla and from Trincomalee to Anuradhapura.

A further means of communication to Batticaloa and Trincomalee is the round-the-island steamer, which at present runs fortnightly, calling on the outward and return journeys at Trincomalee, at Batticaloa during April to September, and at Kalkudah during October to March.

North-Central Province.—The North-Central Province has the Northern line of railway running nearly through the middle of it, and from Anuradhapura roads run north and south, more or less marching with the railway, north-east to Trincomalee, south-east to Dambulla (part of the north road), and south-west to Puttalam. From Madawachchi a road runs parallel with the railway to Mannar.

North-Western Province.—South-west of the North-Central Province lies the North-Western, the northern part of which lies in the comparatively dry zone. The railway (Northern line) runs through the eastern part of the Province, the town of Kurunegala being the chief centre and supplying the important rubber district on the south-east along the road to Kandy, and the coconut estates on the road which runs west to Naramwala, Kuliyapitiya, Madampe and Dankotuwa on the west coast, and links up with the Colombo-Puttalam road and canal systems and the Colombo-Chilaw railway. An important road, though one not very extensively used, runs north-west from Kurunegala to Puttalam

on the west-coast, and a road partly metal, partly gravel, runs from the same centre north-east to Dambulla, and serves several coconut and rubber estates. The Kurunegala district is further served by a few feeder roads to the railway and by a road from Wariyapola to Chilaw. The rich coconut area of the district of Chilaw is served by the railway, by the coast road from Colombo, and by a road running inland in a northerly direction. From Chilaw, an important terminus, the coast road runs north to Puttalam, but has little traffic over most of its length. The extension of the Colombo-Chilaw railway to Puttalam is under construction and meanwhile a private motor service plies once daily between Chilaw and Puttalam, 33 miles distant. Good motor cars can be hired in Kurunegala and Chilaw from 50 cents per mile.

Northern Province—The Northern Province has two lines of rail road, the North line to Jaffna and the Talaimannar line from Madawachchi. As the greater part of this Province lies in the dry or comparatively dry zone, there is little cultivation and a small amount of traffic, the only main roads in the southern part of the province being that from Mankulam to Mullattivu, and a road west from Vavuniya. The peninsula of Jaffna, is however, highly cultivated, and is covered with a network of roads leading from Jaffna town all over the peninsula.

The distances from Colombo to other chief towns by road (given to nearest half mile) are shown in the following list.—

Colombo to—	Miles.
Ratnapura <i>via</i> Panadure and Horana	59
Kalutara South	26½
Galle	72½
Matara	100
Tangalla	122
Hambantota	148
Tissamaharama	168
Kegalla	49
Peradeniya	68
Kandy	72
Matale	88
Mihintale (<i>via</i> Kandy)	152½
Nuwara Eliya (<i>via</i> Peradeniya)	110
“ (<i>via</i> Ginigathena)	about 107
Badulla (<i>via</i> Peradeniya)	146½
Batticaloa (<i>via</i> Badulla)	250
Anuradhapura (<i>via</i> Matale)	about 155
Kurunegala	55
Trincomalee (<i>via</i> Kurunegala)	170
Jaffna (<i>via</i> Kandy)	272
Mullattivu (<i>via</i> Kandy)	241
Mannar (<i>via</i> Kandy)	103
Negombo	23
Chilaw	51
Puttalam	83
Anuradhapura	120
Yatdiyantota	42
Ratnapura (<i>via</i> Avisawella)	56

CEYLON—THE LAND WE LIVE IN

SPECIMENS OF ALL TEMPERATURES.

There was a time when even Cabinet Ministers had but the vaguest idea of the more distant parts of the Empire; when atlases had to be requisitioned to "see what British possession we have." That day is long past. Ceylon is a less benighted place now. There is scarcely a person with any pretensions to general information who does not know this "Clapham Junction of the East,"—this "important station on the high-way" to the remotest ends of the earth.

It is an island 270 miles long, 150 miles broad, 25,841 square miles in area and 760 miles in circumference, situated off the southernmost corner of India, and, at its shortest distance across, 40 miles from that continent.

Its chief port of call is Colombo, which is also its administrative and commercial capital, and in its harbour ply the ships of every country with commodities for this Island or in transport. It has also a port at Trincomalee, a natural harbour, the largest, deepest and, from an artistic point of view, the grandest in the East. It is the Naval Station for Ceylon. There are other ports of minor importance, the most historic among them, Galle, was Ceylon's first port of call.

Colombo is on the high way to the East and is in frequent communication with the best known ports:—

London	7,083 miles.	..	21	days voyage.
Fremantle	3,135	..	10	"
Singapore	1,574	..	5	"
Madras	600	..	2½	"
Bombay	891	..	3	"
Calcutta	1,250	..	4	"
Aden	2,093	..	7	"

The Island has a broad belt of flat country for its maritime provinces, where there is tropical heat all the year round, and where the coconut, the palmyra and the tobacco grow to perfection. The central part of the island is hilly, with a number of peaks which reach up to good heights. The chief amongst them is Pidurutalagala ("Pedro" for short) which is 8,296 ft. above sea level. And 2,000 ft. below its summit nestles Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon's chief hill station, its show town and its holiday resort. There are other peaks which come up to 7,000 ft., and in among them are other hill stations, beautiful in location and in scenery and enviable for its restful, invigorating climate.

One peak in particular must be mentioned—Adam's Peak, nearly 7,000 ft. high, and the first point of Ceylon to catch the eye from



Pfradeniya

THE PFRADE NIYA GARDENS

Pfradeniya

at sea. On the summit is a Buddhist temple and on a huge boulder by it is an indentation believed to be the foot print of the Buddha, —on account of which millions of pilgrims have visited this for worship. It is the world-famed hill of the *Siri Pada*, the sacred foot print.

From the vast ranges of hills and peaks spring a number of rivers, which however are short and non-navigable. The chief among these is the Mahaweli Ganga, 206 miles long; Malwatu Oya, 104 miles; Kelani Ganga, 90 miles; and the Maha Oya, 78 miles. Tanks are a special feature in Ceylon and these are a legacy of the times of the Sinhalese Kings, who used these as reservoirs for water for irrigation purposes,—paddy, the chief staple at that time, being an aquatic plant.—There are lakes too, chiefly the Kandy and the Nuwara Eliya lakes, both artificial, and a number of lagoons, some of which help to the manufacture of salt.

Ceylon has every grade of temperature, from the torrid heat in the seaboard, to the more temperate clime in the varying heights of hill stations, where almost every shade of temperature of Europe can be found. Colombo has an average maximum temperature in the shade of 84 degrees,—there are towns which boast of 90—but the minimum in Nuwara Eliya has often been as low as 52 and 53.

The climate of Ceylon is divided into the dry and the rainy seasons, which are occasioned by the two monsoons. The North-East monsoon starts at the tail end of November and lasts till the middle of May. This is the hot and dry season, and includes the lenten drought. The mercury then hovers between 87 and 92 in the maritime countries, when also men's thoughts lightly turn to the of hills! The Sou'west monsoon begins towards the end of May and for six months periodical showers of rain fall, and the temperature is more equable. Except in the north and east, the rain fall is well distributed, and amounts, in the wettest regions, to 200 inches a year.

COLOMBO'S PRINCIPAL SIGHTS

The Colombo Harbour—It is most appropriate that in a description of Colombo, the harbour should be given first place for the harbour made the town. Time was and not so long ago, that the chief port of the island was at Point de Galle and that made Galle famous and rich from practically the dawn of modern history. Galle has a natural harbour and despite its treacherous sunken rocks ships of all the world rode at anchor there. The mail boats from Europe touched there the various mercantile lines made their way there, and there too the Maldivian fleet paid their annual visit. But the harbour was small and risky and occasionally a ship came and cast anchor in the Colombo roads. And when the suggestion was made to create a harbour at Colombo there was great jubilation and in the course of time the fine artificial harbour of Colombo came into being. The greatness of Galle was transferred to her more fortunate rival, the shipping agency houses moved hither and the splendour and opulence the port brought to Galle now became Colombo's heritage. The Colombo that now is is the gift of the harbour and as surely as pretty and romantic Galle subsided into the obscurity which now is her portion Colombo rose in opulence and greatness till now it is the administrative social and commercial capital of the island. The harbour is provided with a patent slip and a dry dock reckoned as the most efficient in the East.

The political history of Colombo is easily told. In the days of the Sinhalese kings Colombo was one of the many centres of the island which was important only because of the fishers who came periodically from South India at the various fishing seasons. The Portuguese were the first to see its importance. They held possession of it, as well as of other maritime ports for a century and gave way to the Dutch who held sway for nearly 150 years giving over ultimately to the British who have been here since 1815. The Portuguese brought their language and their religion while the Dutch left numerous buildings, canals and a code of laws—the Roman Dutch law—which is even now administered in Ceylon.

The palm fringed coast is one of the sights to the new comer the furthest corner to the north where the palm trees are seen dwindle into insignificance is Negombo a pretty little town. The square black tower, seeming to rise from practically the seashore is the Angelus Cathedral built by the first Anglican Bishop, Dr. Claughton who came here from a mastership at Eton. The spire to the south is All Saints Church where the Sinhalese aristocracy worship and in between the two a huge square block is the Roman Catholic Cathedral St. Lucia's wherein is the seat of the Catholic Archbishop.

Colombo was a Dutch fort and its ramparts—largely now demolished—are now taken up by its prominent buildings.

On landing one is met by the **Grand Oriental Hotel**. This stands at a corner of the old Fort and the road which runs by it, straight in front of the jetty, was the site of the Old Dutch Canal, the chief waterway to the harbour, and goods came by boat through the canal to the single warehouse which was in Baillie Street, near where the present "Observer" Office buildings are. Colombo is reputed to have some of the best hotels east of Suez, and after the recent re-building of the Grand Oriental Hotel, the boast is most generously emphasised. On the left is the Victoria Arcade, the P. and O. Offices, the National Bank and some of the principal shops like Cargills and Apothecaries, with the ubiquitous curio shops and jewellery stores and silk shops scattered everywhere.



Photo by

THE ROAD FROM COLOMBO TO GALLE

Platt, Ltd

Turning to the right at the Hotel one goes up Church Street, where one meets with some specimens of Dutch architecture. Here also are the more prominent Government Offices. Adjoining the G. O. H. comes **St. Peter's Church**, the Garrison (Anglican) place of worship, which was the residence of the Dutch Governors of old. On the ground behind it the Dutch Military had their ceremonial parades. The building is interesting for its style of architecture and the hundreds of memorial tablets which recall the pioneers in every department in the early British days.

At the turning to the left comes the Secretariat building. Customs houses on the right. In front of the Secreta

Gardens, originally a Dutch burial ground, whence the bones of the historic dead were exhumed and taken to the Wolfendahl Church—perhaps the finest specimen of Dutch architecture—with Military honours, the British Governor and the leading Government officials taking part, and there buried with great state and pomp. Gordon Gardens was later used as a sports ground for the Europeans, but in more recent times it was turned into an adjunct of the Governor's residence and terraced and named after Governor Arthur Hamilton Gordon, later Lord Stanmore. On the grounds too is Queen Victoria's Statue, erected in commemoration of her Jubilee, and the place is open to pleasure-seekers who wish for a shady nook on a hot afternoon. Queen's House, just adjoining Gordon Gardens, is the residence of the Governor.

The General Post-Office is in front of Queen's House, but it is the site of old Military buildings. Indeed beyond Queen's House the land was entirely given over to the Military, but the leading exchange banks, mercantile offices and the Clock Tower gradually elbowed the Military buildings into unobtrusive corners by the sea, and further south, beyond the Clock Tower, where there is ample accommodation for cricket and footer and for large airy barrack-rooms. It has for the last few years been conceded that this Clock Tower has impeded traffic long enough and possibly soon after the present picture is in print, the Clock Tower will be relegated to its proper sphere and the light-house light, which gave it its importance, brought more into their normal and natural surroundings.

Keeping still right ahead, past the Barrack Square, one crosses the rail lines and beyond it is a little building which seems sadly out of keeping with the storied structures around. In the old days the postern gates of the Fort were near this spot, and the old horse-coach thundered past it with the London mails and new-comers from Europe after a tedious ride from Galle.

Here start the fine open grounds which, in moments of expansiveness, Colombo calls its *Maidan*. This again is historic ground. In days when Colombo was smaller and its rich residents fewer, the *Maidan* was the centre of its life. Here foregathered the rank and file, the beauty and intellect of Colombo. The Military Band played *here* and everybody came *here* in palanquins, bullock-coaches or horse-gharries! As time advanced these pretty undulating grounds was Colombo's race-course! But later a more spacious and up-to-date racecourse was found elsewhere, and despite the Club House, in the centre of the grounds, the Colombo Club, the premier European Cricket Club, moved elsewhere, and the Club House remained behind, but never lacked for residents to retain its unique position in the centre of Colombo's charming esplanade. In the early days this Club House was the only theatre hall in Colombo. Concerts were held here and among those who appeared there were Sir Charles Halle, at one time England's leading pianist and his wife, Madame Norman Neruda, the world's foremost violinist of her day. Now the festivities held at the Club House are the annual dances during the Colombo season in August.

At the Fort-ward end of the *Maidan*, adjoining the lake, is to be

the new Anglican Cathedral, which Mr. Fellowes Prynne has planned and which one day will be the rallying point of all Anglicans in the Island. At the further end of the *Maidan* is the **Galle Face Hotel**, the *Hotel de Luxe* of the East. It marks the entrance into the fashionable quarter of the town, and is part and parcel of "fashionable Colombo." As the name implies this hotel is on the road to Galle and Mount Lavinia Hotel—the fashionable hotel for those who wish to live out of the hurly-burly of impetuous life and yet lose none of the soberer, quieter joys of Colombo life.

As one faces the Galle Face Hotel, to his left at the foot of the hill is **Christ's Church, Galle Face**, the leading church of the C. M. S. and the Memorial Tower erected to the memory of Sir William Mitchell, a



Photo by PART OF COAST RAILWAY FROM COLOMBO TO GALLE *Platé, Ltd.*

prominent merchant in his day, sometimes Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and member of the Legislative Council. By its side is the Victoria Masonic Temple—the headquarters of a multiplicity of Lodges. Beyond this again, secured by moats and lakes, is Slave Island, where in the Dutch and the early British days slaves were kept and auctioned.

Along the straight road past the Galle Face Hotel, one goes as far as the Mount Lavinia Hotel, the greater part of the way being the dusty native quarter, with the new buildings of St. Thomas' College—the leading S. P. G. Institution—to break the monotony.

Those with less leisure at their disposal and not wishing to make the trip to Mount Lavinia will turn off at Turret Road to have a glimpse at the lordly houses that make the fashionable quarter.

pretty The comprehensive name for this part of the town is Cinnamon Gardens, and the name is sufficiently indicative of the previous history of this quarter—for Ceylon was noted for its spices and cinnamon was a Government monopoly with the Dutch The chief characteristics of the country here are the extremely remarkable flatness of the land and loose sandy (cinnamon) soil And here are some of the finest residences in Ceylon almost palatial in their dimensions Within this area also comes the Museum whose collection of exhibits is very well worth a visit Here are archaeological remains from Ceylon's once forgotten Capitals it has mineral and entomological collections in addition to exhibits of the birds and beasts and reptiles and also of the jewellery and curios of ancient Ceylon There is a full range of precious stones and other minerals found in the island copies of frescoes in the historic rock fastness known as Sigiriya some rock carvings of the 12th century and models of contrivances used anywhere in Ceylon for social or industrial purposes In this same locality come the Civil Servants bungalows the Nondescripts Colombo Cricket Club and Sinhalese Sports Club grounds the Havelock Racecourse with its well appointed grand stand making an ideal racecourse as picturesque as it answers all needs Coming back in the direction of the Museum one comes right against the Victoria Park where the pride and the beauty of the town daily playfully with each other and the bird plays while fashionable Colombo watches as interested spectators At Park Street a marvellous banyan tree is to be seen The length of the drive depends on whether the visitor has a gharry or car In the latter case a run round the Racecourse past Prince's Club the Colombo Cricket Club and the Ladies Golf links can be made Otherwise it is best to return via Lower Road and Green Path to Colpetty and thence back to the Galle Face and the Fort Lower Road in June is particularly beautiful It is lined with flamboyant trees (called Gold Melur in India) and no words can describe the masses of flame coloured blossoms seen against the blue sky

Going north by way of Main Street or Norms Road one reaches the Native Quarter—first the little boutiques and shops and by and by the little dwelling houses where the labourer lives happy and contented or querulous and grumbling with his family usually large whom he rears on three-quarter rupee per day inclusive of house rent and taxes! Passing round the Maradana Railway Station congested areas and open country alternate till the Kelani River is reached and this is the northern boundary of the town The river is a slow sluggish river with just enough drift for shallow boats which are called *pilla* boats The river too is so silted that twice a year during the rainy season the water overflows the banks and a considerable area of cultivated land is inundated Over this river is the longest bridge in the Western Province and the road falls into the old cart road to hand, now superseded by the railway The first point of interest is the Kelani Temple, a large Buddhist temple of historic importance and the most sacred shrine in Colombo to which Buddhists from every corner of Ceylon make their pilgrimage The temple was built in 1350 B.C. The neighbourhood of the temple and the drive back is full of interest.

as everywhere native life abounds. This is so till the road reaches the **Pettah**, a division of the town which received its name in Dutch times—the town under the Fort walls. This is the chief native mercantile centre, and considerable trade takes place here every day and very large sums of money change hands. Besides the regular traders are the **Shylocks**—the **Natu Chota Chettiyars**—Indian money lenders. They inhabit a street by themselves and are the native “bankers.” They have a hand in most businesses and much of the profits come to them! Their temples (Hindoo) are in the street in which they live, **Sea Street**, and are in striking contrast to the rest of the town's architecture.

Among the places of religious worship as already mentioned is **St. Lucia's Cathedral** (Roman Catholic), where also is the seat of the

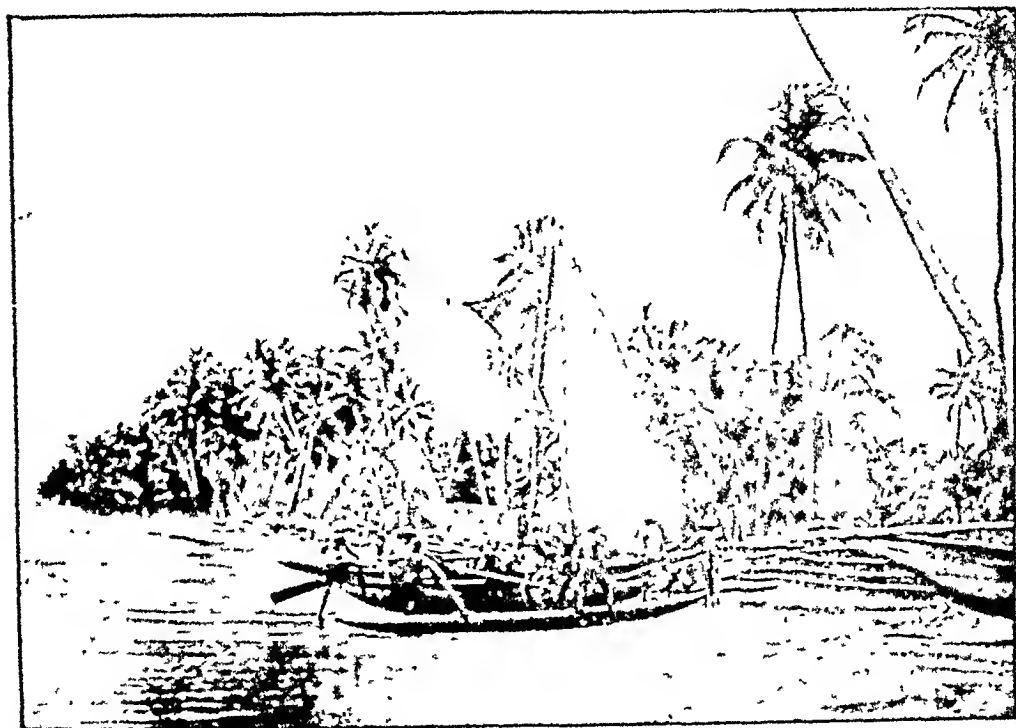


Photo by

“KATAMARAN” OR FISHING BOAT

Picté, Ltd.

Catholic Archbishop. Around it are **St. Benedict's Institute** and the **Kotahena Convent**, both very prosperous institutions.

The visitor is well advised to visit **Mount Lavinia**, which is six miles to the south of Colombo. It can be reached by motor in twenty minutes, while the train will take you there in less than forty minutes. Travelling by train is more advantageous, for the coast line between Colombo and Mount Lavinia gives the tourist a chance of seeing fresh Ceylon scenery instead of more streets and boutiques and villas. The **Mount Lavinia Hotel**, which is quite close to the **Railway Station**, is a beautiful spot. Inside the reef there is safe bathing and there are other recreations like fishing, tennis and billiards which the visitor who intends spending a few days there could indulge in.

STREET LIGHTING IN COLOMBO

It is of interest to note that the streets of Colombo were first lighted by gas on 10th August, 1872 there being some 800 lamps lighted with the old fashioned fish tail burners.

This was rendered possible by the establishment of a private London Company—known hereafter as the Colombo Gas & Water Co Ltd—in the island towards the close of 1868 and in January, 1869 a contract was signed with the Company for the lighting of Colombo with gas.

The work of erecting the gas installation was begun soon after and it was hoped to light the city by October 5th 1871 but on September 25th 1871 a serious accident took place with the gasholder the whole being wrecked and a torrent of water was let loose sweeping down the boundary wall and deluging the grounds near by.

A new tank was subsequently got out and the work was completed in August 1872.

Some 28 years after the roads of Colombo were first lighted (in 1900 to be exact) all the public lamps—then numbering 1 684—were converted from the flat flame burner into the incandescent system (the incandescent mantle being invented by Baron Von Auw Welsbach in 1885) and as such a radical change in street lighting took place. At first the upright mantle was employed but of recent years we have seen a tremendous improvement in the general lighting of Colombo's thoroughfares by the employment of inverted burners and mantles and in the principal roads gas arc lamps.

The Company starting on a small scale has grown very largely of late and its ramifications as a public utility undertaking in Colombo extend now in all directions.

At one time the Company owned and controlled the Electric Light Station at Kandy but this was sold over to the Kandy Municipal Council in 1922.

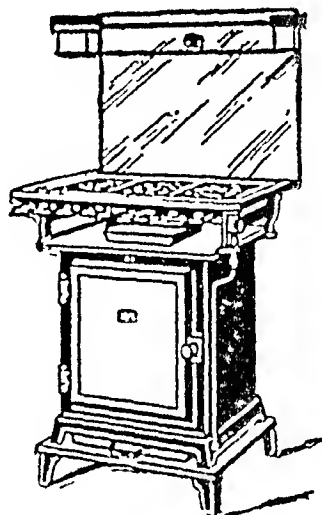
During the War we do not think any other concern in the Town was so disorganised or so disrupted as the Public Lighting Department. The Company was continually having to change its programme of supplying gas for public and private lighting in compliance with the imperial authorities.

Last year the Company extended its plant in the South of the Town by erecting a large 2 ft spiral guided gasholder engine and governing apparatus at Havelock Town (Greenlands Road) the new Depot being opened by the Mayor of Colombo on 10th July, 1923.

This year the Company has effected a large alteration and extension at the main Gas Works in the Pettah which when completed will be capable of satisfactorily dealing with the City's gas requirements for many years to come.

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two thousand years ago—these are some of the features of interest as we journey into the Kandyan district

The precipitous mountain of Allagalla, is the most conspicuous feature of the landscape. Our train creeps along upon its steep side of granite. The track is visible in our picture like a belt passing around the rock. The peak towers aloft 2,500 feet above us, while the beautiful valley lies a thousand feet below. On the far side of that peak lies Hatarahyadda, a warm but radiant valley, where primeval manners and customs are yet uninfluenced by the march of western civilisation.

Allagalla is always majestic, but most beautiful immediately after excessive rainfall, when it is literally besprinkled with cataracts some of which burst forth many hundreds of feet above the railway, and dash into the valleys some thousand feet below, increasing in volume and gathering enormous impetus as they pass under the line in deep fissures. Unsettled weather is extremely frequent and is productive of an endless variety of cloud and storm effects over the wonderful valley which undulates below until in the far distance it is backed by the rugged mountains opposed to Allagalla and which reach a greater height. At one time a vast sea of mist is rolling in fleecy clouds over the lowland acres and the summits of the hills are standing out from it like wooded islands. At another every shape of the beautiful landscape is faultlessly defined and every colour is vivid beneath the tropical sun.

Our attention will perhaps be mostly attracted to the Dekkha valley. The terraced rice fields, the beautiful trees, plants and creepers upon the slopes beneath us, the distant mountains rising in tiers on all sides and overhung with vapours whose forms and contrasts of tone from the deepest black to the purest white are almost always present, the curious shapes displayed by the heights—all these contribute to make our slow progress seem all too rapid.

We are now in the freshness of mountain air and have left behind us the steamy low-country where the simmering heat, although the efficient cause of the beautiful features of the landscape, is nevertheless very trying to our energies. For thirteen miles we have been slowly crawling round the mountain sides ever moving upwards, till at length, through a narrow pass we emerge upon one of the ledges of the mountain system where the brave Kandyans held their capital for centuries against all the attempts of Europeans to take it. An ancient prophecy was current amongst them that whoever should pierce the rock and make a road into Kandy from the plains would receive the kingdom as his reward. The prophecy was at length fulfilled by the British, who made the road, pierced the rock and secured the safe and permanent possession of the prize. The scene of the exploit is now before us. From the train we see the road and the pierced rock. The eminence rising above this rock is known as Scout's Hill from the circumstance that the Kandyans jealously guarded this gate to their kingdom with their forces always in readiness should any enemy appear from the low country.

A lofty column comes into view as we arrive at the top of the pass. This is not, as is often supposed, in commemoration of the interest in it of the railway, but a memorial to Captain Dawson, R.E., who pierced it.

and superintended the construction of the road. It was erected in 1832.

At Peradeniya New the world renowned Royal Botanic Gardens are reached, famed alike for their usefulness and their beauty. Here in a situation perfectly ideal, from whatever point of view it is regarded is a marvellous collection of living specimens of the *flora* of the whole tropical world. Entrance is free from sunrise to sunset.

Upon arrival at Kandy the visitor who has but a short time to spare should consult the manager of the Queen's Hotel as to the best things to be seen according to the time at disposal and thus be introduced to the many interesting temples and points of vantage that abound in this most fascinating district, where endless variety characterises the landscape and vivid contrast of the foliage, while the scenes of life that greet us have nothing in common with the western world.

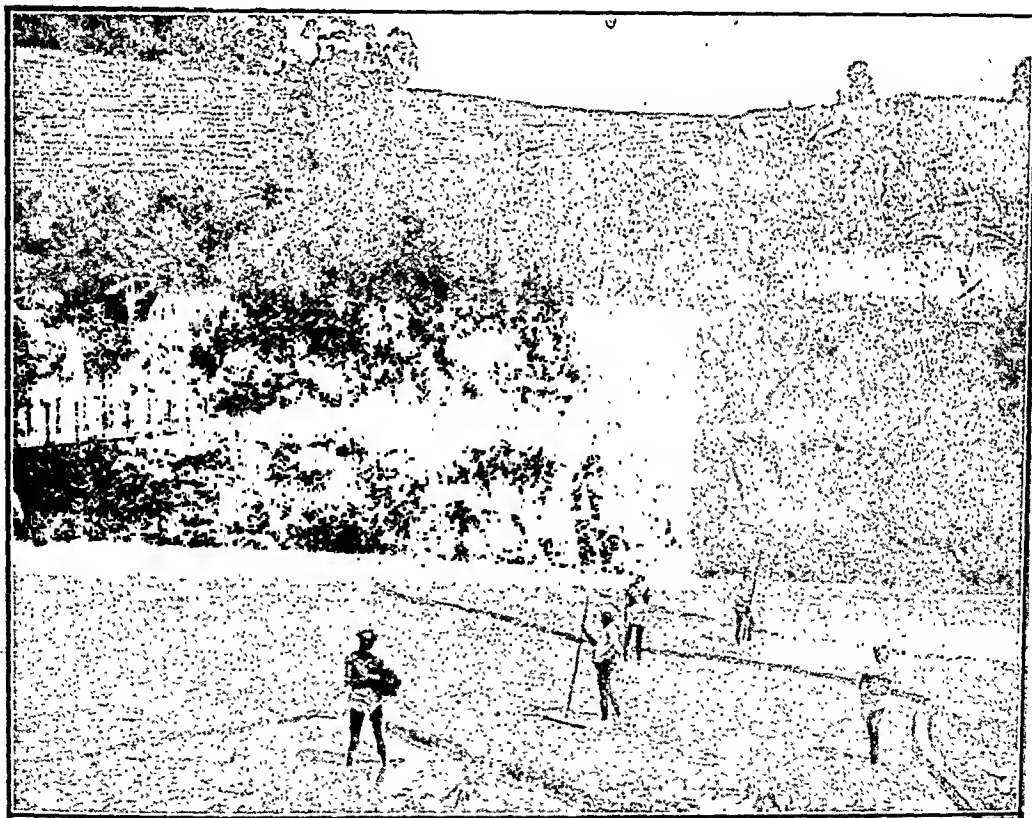


Photo by

SOWING SEED BROADCAST

Platté, Ltd.

THE PERADENIYA GARDENS

The Peradeniya Gardens (150 acres) described as the most beautiful botanical gardens in the world and situated in the wet lower zone of the mountains and in the planting districts, are the headquarters of the Department of Agriculture and are mainly concerned with scientific research, agriculture, horticulture, landscape, etc. Among their objects are the giving of pleasure and instruction to the public and training up gardeners in giving advice on garden matters to residents in the Colony and trying experiments with different methods of cultivation etc. Nurseries are kept up for the supply of the more important and interesting plants to the public and seeds also are sold.

Peradeniya is supposed to take its name from *pera* (ගුරා) or *deniya* (a plain) which would suggest an early connection with the introduction or cultivation of fruits. The site was chiefly a royal residence of the Kandyan Kings before the formation of the Gardens, evidence of this being still existent in the form of some carved stone pillars in different parts of the grounds. It should be mentioned that the Gardens are at an elevation of about 1600 feet above sea level. The climate is moist, hot and very equable, the mean annual temperature being about 76° F. though as low as 55° F. on the grass is sometimes recorded in the early mornings of January and February. Rain falls at frequent intervals and on an average of about 170 days, in the year with a total yearly average of 89 inches. February and March are usually the driest, and April and May the hottest months. The vegetation is purely tropical, being characterised by an abundance of climbing plants or frimas, palms, bamboos, pandani or screw pines, epiphytes (orchids, ferns, acroids etc.) and lofty trees, the latter having buttressed roots. The leaves are generally large, thick and leathery, the flowers usually brilliant and of considerable size and the fruits often of immense proportions and borne on the trunks of trees or chief branches. Other striking tropical features are the great variety of bird, insect and reptile life. All the main roads are open to carriages and motor cars, and visitors are often content, through want of time or other reasons, with what they can see from their conveyances. But it should be remembered that to see the Gardens properly and appreciate their beauty they should be explored on foot.

Most of the principal trees and plants are labelled, and there are small directing boards at the corners of the principal drives at intervals so that the visitor is easily able to see and appreciate the attractions of Peradeniya. The visitor should not miss the Museum, also the Fernery, the Flower-Garden, the Palmetum, Arboretum, etc. On the opposite side of the river is the Government Experiment Station where numerous crops are grown in trial plots, and where experiments in the cultivation and harvesting of crops are being conducted.

KANDY: A HISTORICAL SKETCH

By L. J. B. TURNER, C.C.S.

Director of Statistics.

Although it cannot lay claim to the antiquity of the "Buried Cities" of Anurādhapura and Polonnaruwa, the town of Kandy possesses many monuments and buildings, of which the historical interest is scarcely less than that of the Brazen Palace or the Jetāwanārāma Dāgoba. As the old capital of the Kandyan Kingdom, Kandy is full of memories of her Kings, their wars and their public works, and, as the modern centre of Ceylon Buddhism, it contains religious relics and buildings famed throughout the Buddhist world.

The foundation of the City is the subject of various legends, of which the following is, perhaps, the best known. It is said that King Vikrama Bāhu III, whose capital was at Gampola about 1360 A.D., conceived the idea of founding another city, and wished to know of an auspicious place. Various portents were observed on the site of the Dala-dā Māligāwa in Kandy, an astrologer predicting what would be found on digging on the lucky spot. White clay, he said, would first be found; and it was found. Next to that would come sand; and it was so. Next to that would be water; and water was found. The astrologer then asked for a white cloth, and the King enquired whether he expected to find a precious stone. The astrologer said that a white tortoise would be found; and it was found. The King was delighted at the success of the predictions, and decided to build his palace on the site, but the astrologer said: "This is too good a place for a palace, it is a place for a temple," and the King decided to make it a place for Buddhist worship. The Dala-dā Māligāwa was erected on the spot, and later the Tooth Relic lodged there. A small pool near the east end of what is now the Lake was made for the milk-white tortoise, and was called the Kiri Muhuda—the "milk-like sea"—a name afterwards given to the Lake when it was constructed.

The site of the present lake was, in the first instance, a *deñiya*, or low-lying land. Later, it was made into the royal paddy fields, and the buffaloes for ploughing were kept on the adjacent high land, which was, therefore, called the *Migon Aramba*—the "Grove of the Buffaloes." There is frequent mention of the *Migon Aramba* in D'Oyly's Diary, in which it is located as close to the Malwatta Vihāré, and in the Index to the Diary, Codrington adds that it was the site of Haramby (or Aramba) House, which was the old name of the present Hotel Suisse, and the home of the Kandy Club in the Nineties.

It is interesting to note that, in 1803, the Malwatta Vihāré* was apparently used as a hospital for the British troops which were then in occupation of the Town, and that it was situated "on the opposite

* Situated on the south side of the Lake.

side of a paddy field" from the King's Palace. It appears that lands were held for the service of lighting priests from the Malwatta Vihāre to the Māligāwa over the fields and it is said that the descendants of these service tenants are still to be found in the neighbourhood of Kandy.

The *Kandy Lake* almost as it now is was constructed by the last King of Kandy apparently about 1810-1812. D'Oyley mentions the Weywa lately made in the diary entry of October 23, 1810 but the work of the Dam apparently a part of the Lake Scheme was not finished till June 1812 having been in progress—by which the people are much harassed—since the end of 1811.

On the North side of what is now the Lake stood the buildings round which antiquarian interest chiefly centres namely the royal residences and the temples.

On the lakeside itself stood the Queens Bathing Place (*Ulpengē*) which occupied the site of the present United Services Library. It is said that when the Queens went to bathe a bridge was laid on the top of two pillars (*Gal prathumāwa*) which used to stand between the Ulpengē and the Dala-da Mahigāwa. But a drawing of Kandy in 1853 which is preserved in the Kandyan Art Museum suggests that the two pillars were either originally or were formed into part of a gateway in the wall which ran on the western side of the Māligāwa.

On the opposite side of the road to the United Services Library stands the famous *Dala da Mahigāwa* or Temple of the Tooth. The main entrance is to the west of the building and on the way to it the striking *Pattirippuwa* or Octagon at the south west corner of the Temple will catch the eye. The Octagon was built during the reign of the last King of Kandy, Sir Vikrama Raja Sinha being possibly completed about 1810. It is said to have been erected on the site of the old temple kitchen and to have been intended as a place from which the King could exhibit the Tooth Relic to the people when carried round the verandah. D'Oyley mentions the fact of the King watching the capture of wild elephants from the balcony.

Below the *Pattirippuwa* in the *Vihā Maluwa* (what is now the Esplanade) the *Iṣṭāna Pattirippuwa* was erected temporarily for the King when the Relic was taken outside custom not permitting that the King should be seated higher than the Relic.

The main entrance to the Māligāwa is nearly opposite the corner of the Esplanade and in front of it is a good example of a typical Kandyan moonstone step. The two brass lamps were donated by Governor Sir William Gregory. They surmount two high relief carvings of elephants with riders which are typically Kandyan in design. In the small quadrangle one flight of steps to the left leads to the Audience Hall and that on the right to the Temple. Formerly, there appear to have been two separate gates which were made into one by the last King. If this is the case it would account for the discrepancy between the accounts of the entrance given by the British ambassador Pybus (1762) and Boyd (1782) and the present arrangement.

If the turn to the right is taken into the Temple, two other specimens of moonstone steps will be seen on the way up, and it may

be noted that they, and the other examples in Kandy, differ greatly from those seen in Anurādhapura, the latter being ornamented with figures of the elephant, horse, lion, and bull, which are absent in the stones in Kandy. At the top of the steps, an upper verandah is reached, the wall of which is decorated with modern frescoes representing the torments awaiting wrongdoers in a future state. In this wall is the main doorway into the Temple ornamented with carvings of a standard design—the *makara toraṇa*. At the top of the arch is placed a lion's head without the lower jaw, and below it the *makara*, a mythical monster, which has the head of a crocodile, the trunk of an elephant, the feet and talons of an eagle, the ears and tusches of a boar, and the tail of a peacock. More distinct examples of the *makara toraṇa* will be found in other parts of the Temple and at the entrances to other buildings in Kandy.

The characteristic Kandyan doorway will also be noted, chiefly the typical door handle, called the *kai-pidi-valalla*, a word composed of the Tamil *kai*, "hand" and *pidi*, "hold" with the Sinhalese *valalla*, ring.

From the main entrance, a passage decorated with coloured figures leads to a second Kandyan door which gives into the courtyard, or *Hevissa Maṇḍapaya*, reconstructed in 1916. The pillars supporting the upper storey are typically Kandyan. If service is going on, flute players and tom-tom beaters will be on duty, the tom-toms being played continuously while the Udamálé* and Pallémálé are open to worshippers.

Straight across the courtyard from the main entrance stands the edifice which holds the shrine of the Tooth Relic. The doorway is worth detailed study. Outside will be seen two pairs of elephant tusks; and two figures of the *gaja siṃha*, or elephant lion. Over the doorway is the *makara toraṇa*, while, in the door itself, the panels inlaid with ivory, the copper and gold door handles of the typical pattern, the copper gilt bolt and lock may be mentioned.

Inside the building there is a narrow stair which leads to the upper storey of the Udamálé, where the Tooth Relic is kept.

The entrance to this upper chamber is guarded by a door inlaid with silver and ivory, and in an inner room is seen the large silver gilt outer *karanduwa* or casket, within its cage of iron bars. Within the outer *karanduwa* are seven inner *karandu* of pure gold, studded with emeralds, rubies, pearls and catseyes, the smallest of all, quite covered with rubies, forming the sheath for the venerated Tooth of Buddha which gives the Temple its name.

The history of the famous *Tooth Relic* is long and varied, though not without obscurities. The Buddhist traditions regarding it are given in full in the *Mahāvāṇṣa*, a metrical Chronicle in Pali containing a remarkably accurate dynastic history of Ceylon from 543 B.C. to 1815 A.D. There it is recounted how, after the funeral rites of Gotama

* Málé, or Mahálaya, means Palace, the same word which appears in "Máldives," the Islands with the Palace, and in "Málé," the capital of the Máldives. (Bell.)

Buddha had been performed at Kusinara in 543 B.C., his right eye-tooth was carried to the capital of Kálinga, and there preserved for 800 years. About 305 A.D. it was conveyed to Ceylon on the orders of the King of Kálinga by a princess of that country who concealed it in the folds of her hair. It was bestowed first in a temple which was specially built for its reception at Anurádhapura, the capital at that time, and from here was removed to other resting places from time to time. About 1300 A.D., it was carried back to India by invaders, but was recovered by King Parákrama Báhu III. Some accounts say that it was captured by the Portuguese about 1560 A.D. and taken to their settlement at Goa. The King of Pegu is said to have offered large



Photo by

KANDY PERAHERA

PLATE I

sums for its ransom, but the Archbishop of Goa, determined on its destruction, had it consumed by fire, and scattered the ashes on the sea in the presence of the Viceroy of India and his court. It is supposed that a substitute was manufactured about 1566 on the orders of King Vikrama Báhu IV, and took the place of the true Relic from that date.

Apart from the fact that the present Tooth in no way resembles a human tooth, there appear to be reasons to doubt this version of its history, and it is possible that the Relic destroyed by the Portuguese was not the genuine one. The Buddhist tradition is that the actual Relic and all true Buddhists throughout the world possess the Tooth Relic which

The Tooth Relic is rarely exposed to public view, and, in fact, has not left the precincts of the Temple since 1828, when it was taken out at the special request of Governor Brownrigg. But other relics are taken in procession with elephants and great pomp and ceremony. The principal occasion is that of the *Īsala Peralhara* which takes place in August. The relics are borne in a golden howdah (*rangiligé*) on the back of the Temple tusker. He and the other elephants in the procession, sometimes numbering over a hundred, are gorgeously caparisoned in trappings of velvet and gold or silver, accompanied by devil dancers, tom-tom heaters, whip crackers, and conch-blowers, the whole forming an Oriental pageant of unique interest and magnificence.

The following description of the procedure in the time of the Kandyan Kings, quoted from Dr. Davy's "Interior of Ceylon" (London, 1817) page 170, is still substantially correct:—

"The Perralherra, the great national festival, and that which was observed with the greatest pomp and parade, was always kept in the month of July, whence it was properly called *Īsalakeliyē*, or the play of July. It was commenced on the day of the new moon in this month, in commemoration, according to some, of the birth of the god Vismu, which is supposed to have happened on that day, and was concluded on the day following the night that the moon was full.

"In this instance, as in the preceding, there was a preparatory ceremony to be performed. A few days before the new moon mentioned, the people of the four principal Dewalés assembled and selected a young jack-tree that had borne no fruit, and the trunk of which was three spans in circumference. This they consecrated by fumigating it with the smoke of burning rosin, by smearing it with a preparation of sandal-wood, and by making an offering at its foot of a lighted lamp with nine wicks, of nine betel leaves, and of nine different kinds of flowers. This work of consecration was immediately followed by the operation of felling the tree, which was performed by the wood-cutter of the Maha Vismu-dewalé, dressed in a clean cloth and purified by washing himself with lemon-juice. He divided the trunk transversely into four portions each of which was carried to its respective dewalé, accompanied with the beating of tom-toms.

"On the day of the new moon the piece of consecrated jak-wood at each dewalé was fixed in the ground, was protected by a roof, and covered and ornamented with palm-leaves, flowers, and fruits. During this and the three following days, the priests of each temple carried in pompous procession round the jak-wood the bows and arrows of the gods.

"On the fifth day, all the chiefs assembled and thousands of people; the arms of the gods and the relic of Boodhoo, each placed in a *ranhiligay*,* were brought from their temples and carried in splendid procession, the composition and order of which was as follows:—

* The *ranhiligay* is a small gilded dome or cupola, ⁵/₁₁ ft. high, four feet high, well proportioned, and handsomely made.

Buddha had been performed at Kusinara in 543 B.C., his right eye-tooth was carried to the capital of Kálinga, and there preserved for 800 years. About 305 A.D. it was conveyed to Ceylon on the orders of the King of Kálinga by a princess of that country who concealed it in the folds of her hair. It was bestowed first in a temple which was specially built for its reception at Anurádhapura, the capital at that time, and from here was removed to other resting places from time to time. About 1300 A.D., it was carried back to India by invaders, but was recovered by King Parákrama Báhu III. Some accounts say that it was captured by the Portuguese about 1560 A.D. and taken to their settlement at Goa. The King of Pegu is said to have offered large



Photo by

KANDY PERAHERA

PLATE IV

sums for its ransom, but the Archbishop of Goa, determined on its destruction, had it consumed by fire, and scattered the ashes on the sea in the presence of the Viceroy of India and his court. It is supposed that a substitute was manufactured about 1566 on the orders of King Vikrama Báhu IV, and took the place of the true Relic from that date.

Apart from the fact that the present Tooth in no way resembles a human tooth, there appear to be reasons to doubt this version of its history, and it is possible that the Relic destroyed by the Portuguese was not the genuine one. The Buddhist tradition is that the actual Relic was carried into concealment, and all true Buddhists throughout Asia to this day believe in the genuineness of the Tooth Relic which now rests in its Temple in Kandy.

" (1) The King's elephants, with the Gajinayake-Nilami; (2) the jingalls, with the koodituakkoo lekam, (3) the people of the Four Korles, carrying jingalls, muskets, and flags, with the Dissave and petty chiefs of the Dissavony, (4) the people of the Seven Korles, (5) those of Ouva, (6) of Matele, (7) of Saffragam, (8) of Walapany; (9) of Udapalate,—all appointed and attended like the people of the Four Korles, (10) the Baumboos, or human images; (11) the elephant of the Maligowa, bearing the relic of Boodhoo, followed by other elephants, and by the people of the Maligowa, who went before the Diwa-Nilami and the Nana-yakkara-lekam, with umbrellas, talipots fans, flags, shields, tom-toms, drums, flutes, etc., accompanied by dancers, (12) the elephant of the Nata-dewale, bearing the bow and arrows of the god, attended by the women of the temple, and followed

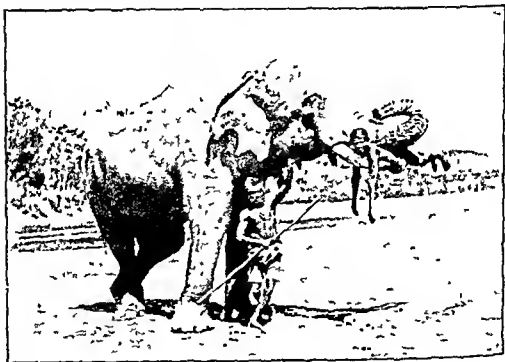


Photo by

MALIGAWA ELEPHANT AND MAHOUTS

PLATE III

by the Basnayake-Nilami with the same pomp of attendance as the former, (13) the elephant, bow and arrows, and people and Basnayake-Nilami of the Maha-Visnu-dewale, with a similar train, (14) of the Kattragam-dewale, (15) of the Patne-dewale both similarly attended; (16) the people of the Maha-lekam department, carrying muskets and flags, and preceding their chiefs, (17) the people of the Attepatuay department, similarly equipped, followed by the Attepatuay-lekam, and by the Rate-mahatmevas of Udoonuara, Yatinuara, Tumpara, Harisea-pattoowe, Doombera and Hewahatte; (18) the people of the Wedikara department, (19) of the Wadena-tuakkoo department; and (20) of the Padikara department, each followed by its respective lekam and petty officers

" This procession, for five days successively, paraded through the four principal streets of the capital and round the Nata-dewale, once in the afternoon and once at night : but the relic of Boodhoo did not join the nocturnal procession ; indeed, till the reign of King Kirtissree, it did not appear at the Perraherra ; he first ordered it to be brought out, at a time that some Siamese priests were on a visit to Kandy with the ostensible reason of doing honour to Boodhoo, as well as to the gods.

" At the end of the five days, another and important part of the Perraherra commenced, called the Randoely-beyma. The procession just described was joined by the Randoelies or palanqueens, four in number, each dedicated to a particular goddess, and each furnished with a golden pitcher and sword, similarly dedicated. In the evening, the palanqueens followed the elephants bearing the arms of the god ; but by right they preceded them. They were attended not only by the women of the temple, but likewise by the ladies of the court and by the young wives and daughters of the chiefs, dressed in royal apparel, presented to them by the King. The King, who before was a spectator, merely of the ceremony, now took an active part in it, and during the five days that the Randoely-beyma lasted, regularly joined the evening procession, in his golden chariot drawn by eight horses. According to the natives, this part of the Perraherra was extremely magnificent, the chiefs vying with each other in splendour of dress and in the multitudes of their attendants, and every party concerned, and the King in particular, using the utmost exertions to make the spectacle as brilliant and as imposing as possible. But to proceed : on the night of the full moon, the relic of Boodhoo for the first time joined the nocturnal procession ; at the conclusion of which, it was not returned to the Maligowa, but deposited in the Asgirie-wiharè, a temple in the neighbourhood of Kandy.

" The same night, offerings of boiled rice, curries, etc., were made in the Dewalès to the images of the gods ; and the procession was immediately renewed, and proceeded towards the Mahawellèganga, where, at the Gonaruwa ferry, a boat richly ornamented awaited its arrival, in which the Kappurawles of the four Dewalès, each with an attendant, rowed up the river bearing the swords and golden pitchers of the goddesses. Here they waited the first blush of dawn ; and, as soon as it appeared, the Kappurawles struck the water with the golden swords, and the attendants emptied the golden pitchers of the last year's water, and filled them with fresh, and with that very water to which the swords had been applied.

" The procession now returned to the Asgirie-wiharè ; and being joined by the relic and met by the King and his ministers, and all the chiefs who had not accompanied it to the river, it entered the city, and the Perraherra concluded."

If we now return to the main gate of the Temple, to the point where the entrance is divided into two, and if we ascend the steps to the left instead of taking the turn to the right into the Temple, we are following the old main approach to the *Audience Hall*. Near the top of the steps used to stand an old gateway, probably the first entrance to the Audience Hall, called the "a, "a, while

in its vicinity was the *Pēḷeti Wahalkada*, so called because the time basin (*pēḷetiya*) was kept there. The basin was filled with water, and a small cup with a hole in the bottom of it was floated on the water. When the cup filled with water, it sank, and the passing of a *peya* or hour was marked. A watcher was kept in attendance day and night to refloat the cup each time it sank. Somewhere between the *Uda Wahalkada* and the Audience Hall must have existed the *Dakina Maṇḍapaya* built for foreign ambassadors awaiting audience with the King but, like the two gateways, no trace of it now remains.

The Audience Hall (or *Magul Maduwa*) itself is a typically Kandyan structure of which the double slope of the roof is characteristic. The roof is supported on elaborately carved pillars, said to have been made from *halmilla* trees cut from the jungle near Nālandē, thirty miles north of Kandy and brought south over hilly country and one very steep pass. The carving is in the florid Dravidian style favoured by the Kings who, from been Sinhalese, but Tamils from India.

The Audience Hall is said to have been commenced Sinha in 1783; and this would explain the differences between the buildings described by English ambassadors, Pybus in 1762, and Boyd in 1782, and that now standing. It seems clear from Pybus' account that the floor was at two levels, with a step about the middle of the Hall, while now it is all on one level. It has also been generally assumed that the King's throne was located at the northern end of the Audience Hall as the Supreme Court Bench now is, but the ambassadors' accounts appear to indicate that it was situated at the end next the *Dāla-dā Maligāwa*.

To the north of the *Uda Wahalkada* is situated the "Old Palace," the residence of the Government Agent, which was formerly the King's Palace, or *Mahā Vāsala*. *Vāsala* means "gate," literally, but the term was frequently used to denote the Palace. In fact, the expression "Great Gate" is often used by D'Oyly to mean the King himself, following another usage of *Mahā Vāsala*. The present drawing room of the old Palace—the walls of which are decorated with representations of the sacred goose and figures—is said to have been in former times, the *Dakina Sāḍuwa*, a reception room for chiefs where they were received by the King on occasions less formal than the ceremonies of the Audience Hall.

To the north of the Audience Hall is the District Court, a modern building erected in imitation of the Audience Hall, while opposite the Audience Hall is the Kachcheri or Office of the Government Agent, "a large Palladian building, erected in 1890 . . . remarkable for its striking inappropriateness to its surroundings" (Burrows). To the south of the Kachcheri stand the Office Assistant's bungalow and the Kandyan Art Museum, formerly known as the *Meda Vāhala* and *Palle Vāhala*, and used as quarters for the King's relations and the officers of the household, the latter being also said to have housed the royal harem.

The *Kandyan Art Museum* is open on week days from 10 till 4.30 and contains a considerable collection of antiquities, as well as a large stock of modern brass, silver, and copper work, Kandyan embroidery, ivory

carving, pottery and lacquered wood work. The modern articles are made by Kandyan workmen both on the Museum premises and outside. The men can be seen at work, and the articles made by them can be purchased at reasonable prices, while the quality of the material can be taken as guaranteed.

The King's apartments appear to have been situated between the Audience Hall and the Old Palace, and it was in connection with one of these that the story is related in D'Oyly's Diary how Major Davy, while living at the *Migon Aramba*, dreamt that the Palace would be burnt, and informed the King of his dream. On the next night the *Setapenagé*, or King's sleeping chamber, was burnt, but the King apparently escaped owing to Davie's warning (Diary, December 6th, 1811).

Below the Museum is the high road of Malabar Street, in earlier times called *Ashtawanka Vidiya* or *Kumaruppe Vidiya*. The former name is said to signify "a very precious gem," and to convey the idea of exclusiveness,* only relations of the King being allowed to reside here. *Kumaruppe Vidiya* is frequently mentioned by D'Oyly, e.g., "the English Major (i.e. Davy) had been brought to Kandy, and is now residing near *Kumaruppe Kadawata*, where the Malabar Princes reside, and which the Singaleze are forbidden to approach." (Diary page 68).

From Malabar Street, turning off just below the Museum, a steep path leads up to the *Old Garrison Cemetery* where, among a number of interesting monuments, will be seen the tombstone of Sir John D'Oyly, whose Diary has been referred to frequently. He arrived in Ceylon in 1801, and made a special study of the Sinhalese language. He was in charge of what may be called General Maitland's Intelligence Branch in connection with Kandyan politics, and his Diary, in which are recorded the results of his enquiries, is one of the most important authorities for the history of the time.†

He was appointed Resident of Kandy on its occupation by the British, and contributed largely to the knowledge of the Kandyan Provinces by his *Kandyan Constitution* and other works. He died in 1824.‡

If we now return to the vicinity of the Maligawa, we notice *en route* the Island in the Lake, upon which, in the time of the last King, there stood the *Jalatilaka Mandapaya*, or King's Pavilion. The Island was reached by a kind of suspension bridge made out of rope, called *halvela*. D'Oyly has the following entry in his Diary under date June 28th, 1812: "In the middle of Weywa lately made by the King, a Square Kundasalawa has been built and covered with Hooked Tiles. There are also built, and in the same Weywa, 2 Yatra Donies with 1 Mast each, and 2 Pades. The Bridge built for going to the Kudasalawa in the Middle of the Weywa, is made to fold up and open."

* A less fanciful derivation makes it the Street of Eight *Vangi*, or bends.

† It was found in the Kandy Kachcheri by the Hon. Mr. H. W. Codrington, and published by him with notes in 1917.

‡ A full account of the other monuments in the Cemetery is to be found in Lewis' Tombstones and Monuments.

Opposite the *Dala-dā Māligāwa* is the *Natha Devale*, in the precincts of which there is a temple to Nátha, and a sacred bó-tree taken as a shoot from the famous tree at Anuradhapura, and now itself grown old and surrounded with a platform and an altar. To the north of the Nátha Deválé, across a road is the *Maha Devale*, with a temple to Vishnu and a bó tree. On the way there, the main entrance to the Nátha Deválé is passed, on it can be seen one of the most distinct specimens of the *makara torana* doorway design. The mouldings on the wall enclosing the Nátha Deválé are also worthy of notice.

It is interesting to trace in the Dévalés the influence of the religion of the Hindu invaders of Ceylon and of its later Kings. Possibly the fact that the last Kings were all Tamils* is the chief reason for the absorption by Ceylon Buddhism of the Hindu Deities of Vishnu, Nátha and Skanda, though they were somewhat changed in the process, Vishnu becoming the tutelary deity of the Island, Nátha the next expected Buddha, and Skanda the Kattaragama Dévīyó. It is to these three deities, and to the goddess of chastity, Pattini, that most of the deválés are dedicated. There is a *Kattaragama Devale* in Castle Street in Kandy and a *Pattini Devale* near the Police Court.

Space hardly permits of any mention of the general history of Kandy, but it may be very briefly noted that although Kandy was repeatedly captured and burnt by the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the British, the Kandyan Kingdom maintained its independence till 1815, when it was annexed by the British about 19 years after their capture of Colombo. The first official British visitor was John Pybus, who was sent to Kandy as an ambassador from the British Governor of Madras. He kept a very full diary (which is available in print at the Government Record Office) containing an account of Kandy and the way from, and to, Trincomalee in 1762. Another British ambassador, Hugh Boyd, was sent from Madras in 1782, and he has left a very detailed account of his experiences, which is published in the second volume of his collected works (now difficult to obtain). In 1796 and 1797, after the capitulation of the Maritime Province to the British, two embassies were conducted to Kandy by Robert Andrews of which the detailed accounts have been published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch)*. In 1800, General MacDowall headed yet another Embassy to Kandy which will be found described in Cordiner's *Description of Ceylon* with the usual details.

Further negotiations were carried on for about two years, but war broke out between the British and the Kandyans in January, 1803. Kandy was occupied, but was left in charge of a garrison which became so reduced by fever and sickness that it was unable to resist the attacks of the Kandyans. Their leader, Major Davie, capitulated, but the terms of the capitulation were violated and the whole of the British troops in the garrison massacred, with the exception of Major Davie and two others, whose lives were spared, and of Corporal Barnsley who

* The Tamil dynasty commenced with the brother of the Tamil Queen of King Narendra Sinha (1739 A.D.)

escaped. A historic bô-tree, still known as "Davie's Tree," under which he sheltered pending the fulfilment of the terms of the capitulation, still stands on an eminence on the southern bank of the river near Katugastota. Davie was kept prisoner and lived chiefly in Kandy, at the *Migon Aramba*, where he died in 1812.

After a fitful warfare from 1803 to 1805, the British and the Kandyans were at peace till 1815, when hostilities could be no longer postponed. Kandy was again captured by the British and the King taken captive. With his formal deposition, the ceremony of which was performed in the Audience Hall, the whole Island of Ceylon became vested in the British Crown.

Bibliographical Note. For the information of readers who wish to supplement these brief notes—restricted by considerations of both space and time—a short list of references is appended:—

HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY.		
	Obtainable from	On reference at
Account of Mr. Pylus' Govt. Record Mission (1762)	Govt. Office.	
Account of Boyd's Embassy (1782)		Colombo Museum
Account of Andrew's Secretary, Embassies	Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch, Colombo.	do
Cordiner's Ceylon Vol. II. (for detailed history 1782-1805)		do
Johnston's Narrative (1804)		do

Marshall's Ceylon (for history till 1815)	Colombo Museum.
Davie's Interior of Ceylon.	do

ARCHITECTURE, &c.

H. C. P. Delf's Regalle Report	Govt. Record Office.
Cave's H. of Ceylon (general account of Kandy Perâera, &c., and capitulation by Mr. J. P. Lewis to Kandyan Architecture)	



Photo by

THE TOWN OF KANDY

PLATE, Ltd.

Hatton the station for visitors to Adam's Peak is the next of importance. This is the entrance to the Dikoya division with the Bogawantalawa, Maskeliya or Adam's Peak Districts situated further on, to all of which Hatton is the centre. Adam's Peak, holy ground to all Buddhists the depression at the top of which is held by them to be Buddha's footprint impressed on a rock, is one of the first sights of Ceylon on approaching by sea, is 7,352 feet above sea-level, and is conical in shape. The ascent is extremely steep and trying but thousands and thousands of pilgrims climb it every year. On the summit is a temple and the residence of a priest. The hill is also known as Samanella Kande (Butterfly rock) as at one season millions of butterflies stream to the rock in the bright sunshine. It is one of the most wonderful sights in the Island, and these butterflies may be met with in all parts of the low country, hurrying to Adam's Peak to pay their yearly homage.



HANDARAWELA RAILWAY STATION AND SURROUNDING TEA COUNTRY

Kotagala the centre for Dimbulu, is an important station, facing the Great Western Range. From here the "bridal veil" cascade is seen, while the landscape is dominated by Pedrotalagala, the highest peak in Ceylon, at the foot of which is Nuwara Eliya.

Talawakelle is another planting station from where the climb to Nanu Oya begins. Here occurs that bend known as the "Soda water bottle curve," where the line rises about 90 feet in a huge S curve, the whole route being visible from the railway carriage.

Watagoda the line grows very erratic, and zig-zags about a great deal. A direct distance of about a mile and a half the railway does in six, curving in and out, cutting the direct line between the two extremities in no less than nine points.

From Nanu Oya the branch railway takes the visitor to Nuwara Eliya, a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, covering an altitude of nearly a thousand feet. The route is remarkable for its gradient, the engine often dragging load in jerks and with evident effort. At length Nuwara Eliya is reached—the show town of Ceylon where the eye aches with the monotony of loveliness. The land of flowers, the land of health,—Nuwara Eliya, guarded by a silent mountain range is the holiday maker's Paradise.

The annual rainfall is 90 to 95 inches (that for 1921 being 92.89) June and July usually showing the heaviest rainfall those two months alone in 1921 accounted for 24.69 inches of the above total. The mean temperature was 59.2° for the year, with a mean daily range of 17.3° .

The Nuwara Eliya plateau is frequently referred to locally as the Sanatorium and such indeed it proves to be to the many who come to regain health and energy, vitiated by working for months or perhaps years in the vitality-draining heat of the low-country of Ceylon or the plains of India.

A visitor will find ample choice of accommodation, and whether he selects as his place of abode the large and well appointed Grand Hotel or one of the smaller and more home-like private Hotels such as the Carlton or Maryhill will find himself well within easy reach of the many sports and amusements that the Sanatorium affords.

The Hill Club offers comfortable accommodation for gentlemen, and visitors may be admitted as Honorary Members and will then be able to avail themselves of that privilege. Application for particulars should be addressed to the Secretary.

The sports and amusements available should satisfy the catholic taste, comprising as they do golf, tennis, trout and carp fishing, hunting, cricket, football, badminton, croquet, bowls, dancing and horse racing; apart from the numerous charming walks and drives abounding in the near vicinity and all affording many picturesque views.

We will now go into these pastimes more particularly.

Golf.—There are three courses. The Nuwara Eliya Golf Link of 18 holes, a thoroughly sporting and really beautiful course, splendidly maintained is usually acclaimed as being the finest Golf Course in the East. This indeed compares very favourably with many far better known courses in England and Scotland. It is under the control of the Nuwara Eliya Golf Club and has two pavilions, one for ladies and one for men. The rates of subscription for visitors are as follows:—

Men.—One day free, thereafter on payment in advance

Rs. 2.50 per diem or Rs. 10 per week

Rs. 30 per mensem or Rs. 50 per quarter.

Ladies.—Re. 1.00 per diem or Rs. 5 per week

Rs. 20 per mensem or Rs. 30 per quarter.

Of the regular drives perhaps the most popular is that along the western side of Lake Gregory across the moon plains and home via the Barrack Plains lake and the Udupussellawa road. The circuit is about 8 miles.

Hakgala Gardens, 6 miles from Nuwara Eliya, are a model of what Gardens should be. The road down the Hakgala pass affords a striking view over the low-country. An equally delightful view is also obtained from the summer house in the gardens themselves.

The Park. The beautiful avenue of Cypress trees, the gay beds and flowers, the little lake and the curious maze give a delightful impression. It is a park in miniature and its possibilities, due to its excellent planning by Mr. Nock, formerly Curator of Hakgala Gardens, are great

CHURCHES.

Church of England.—Holy Trinity Church is charmingly situated not far from the station in the large beautifully kept churchyard amidst fine trees, the entrance to which is through a graceful lychgate which is worthy of notice. The Church interior is late Gothic in character and has good stained glass windows.

Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 a.m.

Matins at 10-30 a.m. | Evensong at 5 p.m.

At the Union Church situated near the Police Station undenominational services are held. On Sundays at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Roman Catholic Services are held at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Lady McCallum's Drive.

Mass daily at 6-30 and 7 a.m. | Sundays, Mass at 7 a.m.

Sundays, High Mass at 9 a.m. and Benediction at 6 p.m.

and at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Mass is celebrated week-day and Sunday at 7 a.m. and Benediction at 3-30 p.m. on Sundays only.

RICKSHAW HIRE IN NUWARA ELIYA.

By time in Town.	For the first quarter of an hour	..	25 cents
	Every additional quarter of an hour up to 1 hour	..	25 cents
	Every additional half hour after 1 hour	..	25 cents

Rates for Special Trips.

To Hakgala and back	2 Coolies	Rs. 4'00
.. Nanu Oya	1 Cooly	.. 1'50
	2 Coolies	.. 2'00
To Ramboda Pass and back	2 Coolies	Rs. 1'50
.. Round the Moon Plains	2 ..	.. 3'00
.. Round the Lake	2 1'00

after 7 p.m. and before 6 a.m. above rates to be increased by one-fourth.

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HAKGALA BOTANIC GARDENS

By J. J. Nock,

Sc'pt.

flowers, Port Oxford Cypress from California, Pampas Grass, Temple tree and the Japanese Cedar, and in the shrubbery opposite, two trees of the West Indian Lime and a very fine specimen of the Keena.

Passing along the drive between the steep grass banks the South-East entrance of the Fernery is reached. Entering the Fernery and on either side of the rustic bridge will be seen fine specimens of *Dicksonia Antartica*, a handsome tree fern from New Zealand. Throughout the Fernery, ferns of all kinds both indigenous and exotic, have been planted, including one of the most singular ferns in the world, *Polystichum aculeatum* var *anomalum*, which, unlike all other ferns, bears its sori on the upper side of the frond. Good specimens of the Royal Fern (*Osmunda regalis*), Silver Tree Fern (*Cyathea dealbata*) and *Tedea australis* will be seen above the small lily pond in the centre portion of the Fernery. In other parts will be noticed specimens of the wooly tree fern of Ceylon (*Aslophila crinita*), some with a trunk over 20 feet in height and a graceful head of fronds 18 feet in diameter and also the Abyssinian Banana, with its large, broad leaves.

The new Rock Garden is reached by the path turning off near the upper rustic bridge in the Fernery and is situated between the Fernery and Camphor plantation. In this garden will be found many interesting plants, such as Stonecrops, Saxifrage, Primulas, Kidney-worts, Toad Flax, Irises, Lilies, etc. In the ponds plants of the blue, white and yellow water-lily, Bullrush, Egyptian Papyrus, Arums, etc., will be seen.

Following the path above the Rock Garden, the visitor will find the Camphor, Chinese Pine, Eucalyptus, Acacia and Casuarina plantations.

Returning to the Fernery and taking the path towards the Curator's bungalow the visitor will come to the meteorological shed, behind which will be seen a fine specimen of *Pinus Montezumae*, native of Mexico, and on the opposite side of the path a large tree of the Shaddock or Pumelo with its large yellow fruit. A few yards further on will be seen the upper flower garden and the greenhouse. The latter is filled with plants which are too tender to thrive in the open.

Other parts of the Gardens which should be visited included the upper pond, one of the prettiest spots in the Gardens, and the Nursery where young plants of all kinds are available for sale.

CEYLON'S HISTORIC RUINS

THE ISLAND'S STORY IN STONE AND MORTAR.

By F. F. MARTINUS.

Ceylon is particularly rich in archaeological remains. Perhaps it could not well be otherwise. With a religion that in especial enjoined good works as the safest passport to happiness in the next sphere of existence, Kings of Ceylon rivalled each other in the lavish magnificence of the dagobas and monasteries they built. And if piety suggested safety in the next world, prudence suggested safety in this—and the Kings built tanks to secure to themselves a loyal and contented people.

Ruins of both classes of buildings are extant to this day. Their profusion attracted the attention of Government about fifty years ago. Photographs were taken of these old ruins, surveys were made, and later Professors Goldsmidt and Miller made a study of the inscriptions. These were the preliminaries, and soon after, Mr. S. M. Burrows, the Government Agent of Anuradhapura, started excavations in a small way. That was in 1884. The excavations told of immense possibilities, and the Government saw the necessity of an Archaeological Survey. The necessary start was made—that was in 1890—and ever since excavation work and collection of inscriptions have been systematically done.

The ruins are chiefly at three centres—at Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa and Sigiriya. It is only natural to expect that the Kings of Ceylon would have built their dagobas and their tanks round their capitals. The three centres were capitals at one time or another, and the former of them, Anuradhapura, was capital for over twelve and a half centuries—a record not easily excelled by any historic town in the world. The ruins here are, also, the oldest in the Island and in many respects the oldest and most famous in the world.

Anuradhapura was, in its day, a Royal park, and even now it is a country of rolling downs, immaculately green, with huge umbrageous trees which shelter thousands and thousands of pilgrims during the pilgrim seasons. The town is in the centre of a huge plain, flanked on the one side with huge tanks, large as inland seas, and on the other by the historic peak, Mihintale, whither Mahinda, the Royal missionary, came flying through the air to teach Buddhism. He made it his home, and that circumstance and the ruins of surpassing interest which honeycomb the hill, make it an object of reverence in the Island and a centre for pilgrims.

The first Buddhist King to ascend the throne of Ceylon was Devanampiya Tissa. He was converted by Mahinda, the missionary above referred to. He was King in 307 B.C., and the earliest ruins

can be traced to that period. Ceylon attracted many invaders mostly from the adjacent continent and the Dravidian and the Sinhalese held almost alternate rule. When the Dravidian succeeded he showed his adherence of his own religion the Hindu by the destruction of Buddhist shrines and when the Sinhalese succeeded in expelling the invader their Kings restored the ancient dagobas and gave a fresh spurt to the Buddhist Faith. Thus it comes about that these ruins betray the handiwork of different ages and of different sorts of architecture. These interpolations however augment the interest of the ruins rather than detract from them.

One of the most prominent of these invaders from India was Elala. He is remembered in having called forth one of the greatest of the Sinhalese Kings—Duttagamini—who killed him in single combat buried him on the battle field and made his grave an object of respect passing a law requiring everybody to dismount on approaching it. And once rid of his enemies Duttagamini signalised his accession by buildings of greater grandeur and magnitude than those built before his time.

ANURADHAPURA

Anuradhapura was capital of Ceylon for 1250 and was the seat of Government in particular during the reigns of Devanampiya Tissa and Duttagamini two Kings who in particular signalised their reigns with the building of shrines.

One of the earliest historic remains to draw attention is the SACRED BO TREE. It may be considered as the centre round which cluster the ruins. This tree is over 2200 years. A twig of the historic Bo tree at Buddha Gaya in India under which Prince Gautama is said to have attained Buddhahood was brought to Ceylon in the early days of the Buddhist religion in Ceylon and planted at Anuradhapura. From that day to this the tree has been an object of reverence and veneration to millions and millions of people not of this country alone but to pilgrims from Burmah and China. Of the latter one pilgrim Fa Hien left record of this tree which he found on his visit in the fifth century A.D.

Hard by is the BRAZEN PALACE now a wilderness of gneiss monolith pillars—built by Duttagamini in 161 B.C. In its day it must have been a structure of outstanding impressiveness. It was a monastery nine stories high and stood on 1600 monolith pillars. The name comes from the circumstance that it was covered with a roof of brazen tiles—which also gave it the name *Loma Maha Pava* the Sun in this earth. It was said to have had originally 1 thousand rooms for priests. Maha Sen who usurped the throne in 300 A.D. pulled down this picturesque building after it had stood for nearly four centuries but being converted to Buddhism he rebuilt it cutting the storeys down to seven. The array of the stone pillars points the site which is said to have been 232 ft square.

Duttagamini's greatest work comes next RUAVIII Dagoba. This is an enormous structure and has the figure of a King cut out in stone said to be a representation of Duttagamini himself 10 feet

tall. Several statues of Buddha are found here, and at the four cardinal points, where stand altars, there are carved stones, and there are traces of inscriptions too, tracing back from the first to the twelfth century A.D. Around this ruin are a number of subsidiary ones which give well preserved sculptures of distinctive Sinhalese art—the makara and the “moonstones.” The former is a mythical animal and two of them usually guard the doorways of ancient temples, with a crowd of decorations round them, and the latter is a semi-circular slab of gneiss, profusely carved, and built in at the foot of doorways and staircases.

From this ruin the beautiful park-like country extends till the *Thuparama* heaves in sight. It goes back to the third century, the early days of the Buddhist era. It was built by Devanampiya Tissa. The collar bone of Buddha is said to be enshrined here, and hard by to this dagoba was the DALADA MALIGAWA, the Palace of the tooth, where Buddha's tooth was housed when it was first brought over from India. The relic was removed to Kandy and the temple there took over the name—“Dalada Maligawa.”

In between these two ruins are a number of interesting remains—conje troughs for the priests, wells, bathing ponds, kitchens, refectories, etc.

The JETAVANARAMA is another enormous ruin, easily distinguished by the brick spire which surmounts it. At the base are ruins in profusion. This is the handiwork of Maha Sen, and indicate the enthusiasm of the newly converted to repair the devastation he had caused in the earlier days of his rule.

Perhaps the ruin which will appeal most forcibly is the picturesque rock temple near the Sacred Bo tree—the ISURUMUNIYA temple, built by Devanampiya Tissa. Another by the same King is VESSAGIRIYA, which like other ruins round ISURUMUNIYA, seems to have been partially restored several centuries ago.

The other ruins of note in Anuradhapura are:

Pankuliya
Vijayarama
Kiribathvihara
Elala's Tomb
Abhayagiriya
Tholuvila
Puliyankulam monastery
Mirisavetiya
etc.

MIHINTALE.

Reference has already been made to this hill, which is eight miles away from Anuradhapura. It was here that Mahinda, the son of King Asoka, who came to preach Buddhism, first found a home. The story is told that Devanampiya Tissa was out hunting in the neighbourhood of this precipitous eminence when the Royal missionary met the King and his courtiers, and preached Buddhism to them and the King and his suite were converted. The hill was given over to the missionary, and

there the King built rock cells a viihara, bathing tanks, and hewed rooms in the rocks, etc

The hill is rocky and steep, and a pathway of thousands of rock-hewn steps helps up to the summit. From the extreme top a beautiful view of the Island is obtained, and there is the rock bed where Mahinda slept. And round about the steep ascent are sculptured remains of surpassing interest—amongst them the Naga Pokuna, a long narrow bath like cavity cut into the rock with a large five headed cobra carved on the walls.

Mihintale is of particular interest, and a visit to Anuradhapura is incomplete without a trip to the hill.

Here Mahinda is said to have died and to have been cremated.

SIGIRIYA.

Sigiriya is a rocky citadel picturesque from whatever side it is approached. It is one of the most notable ruins of Ceylon.

King Datu Sena came to the throne in the fifth century A.D. He had a son Moggallana and a natural son Kasyapa. He had also a daughter who was given in marriage to her cousin Migara, the leader of Datu Sena's army. This Migara and Kasyapa, conspired together, rebelled against the King took him prisoner and immured him alive in his prison house.

Moggallana escaped to India and enlisted sympathy and had promises of support. Kasyapa hearing of it, abandoned Anuradhapura took refuge in the rocky citadel of Sigiriya and fortified it to stand a siege. He surrounded it with a rampart, he built galleries and ornamented it with figures of lions—whence the name Sigiri the "lion's rock." He reigned in this retreat for eighteen years. Moggallana returned with an army and drove Kasyapa from the citadel in which he trusted. Kasyapa committed suicide, while he was fleeing on the back of an elephant. Moggallana removed the capital to Anuradhapura.

The rocky citadel is a marvel to this day. A rocky mound springs suddenly from the plain rises to a height of about 200 feet and from the summit rises a precipitous rock about 400 feet in height. The mound is terraced and a gallery built round runs to a few feet below the top. The remains of carving are marvellous. And frescoes, depicting handsome females in slightly over life size figures, are well drawn and they keep their colour and freshness to this day. No description can convey an adequate idea of this exquisite relic of a past day, so full of history and so eloquent an evidence of the art and work of the Island fifteen centuries ago.

POLONNARUWA.

Polonnaruwa is associated with the greatest King of Ceylon, Parakrama Bahu the Great. He came to the throne which was one only in name. He had to subdue the whole of Ceylon to his will and the mighty work made him a successful leader and a great king. Once he restored peace in the Island, he carried his armies across to India, and conquered a great part of Southern India, bringing many captives

to Ceylon. He carried his armies to other parts of the world as well. But once he had peace in his realms, and his throne was assured to him, he rebuilt Polonnaruwa which had been the capital of a predecessor of his, and the Indian artisans he brought over from India built him a city full of sacred fanes. These, and from the very circumstances of the builders, were of Hindu origin. He also rebuilt Anuradhapura though he himself held court at Dambadeniya.

Polonnaruwa, like Anuradhapura, is an expansive stretch of park-like country, and amongst the ruins are the palace, built in the style of European castles, with thick outside walls; a number of temples, chief among them the temple of Siva; the Wata-da-ge, or the circular relic house; a seven storied building in the Cambodian style; the Rankot Vihara; rock-hewn statues; and other ruins.

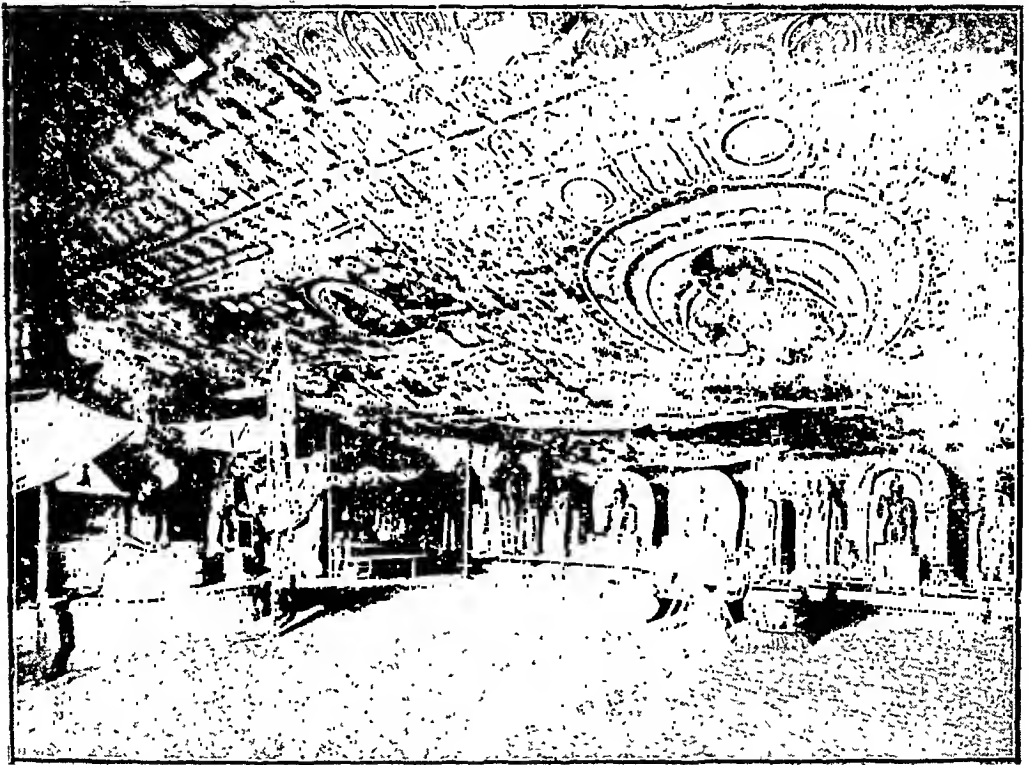


Photo by

DAMBULLA: ROCK TEMPLE

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Soon after Polonnaruwa was superseded, the Island was over-run by Malays, Chinese, etc., who came in periodical batches, much in the same way that there came in their train the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English who took the Island from the previous holders.

The coming of these disclosed other buildings hidden away in the North, North-Central, Eastern, Uva and Southern Provinces. Large stone figures have been found, and other ruins, but these places do not come within the present perview of the Archæological Department and little has been done in a systematic way to inform the world of the rich finds there

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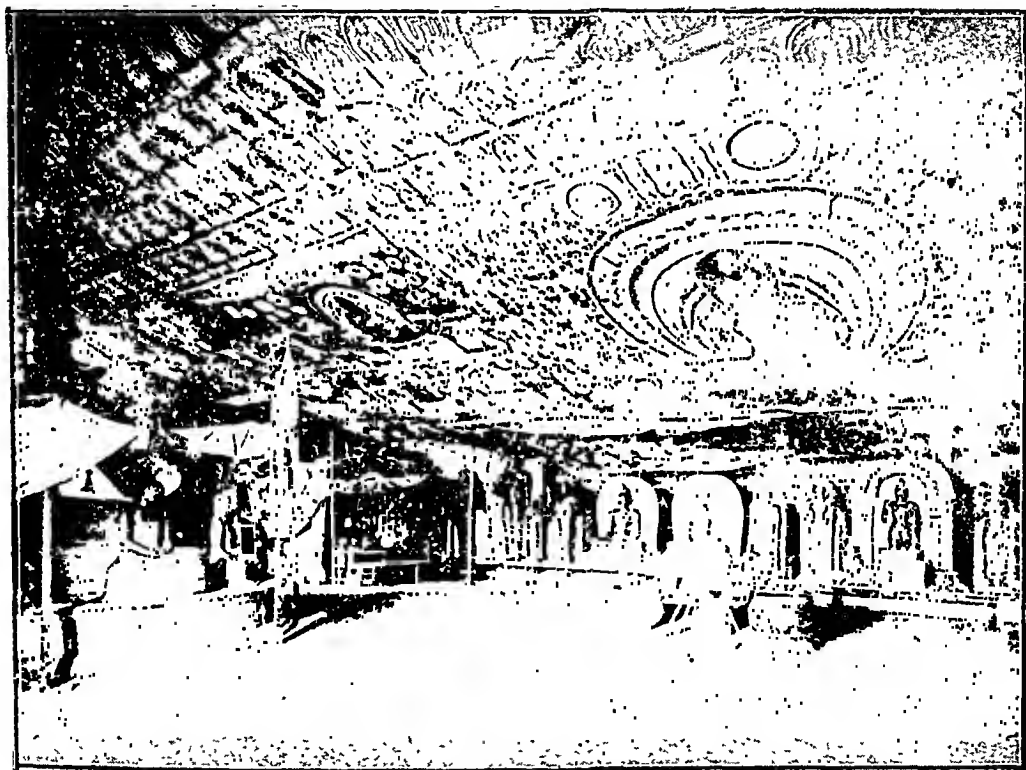


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ELEPHANT KRAALS IN CEYLON

A DIP INTO THE PAST.

Elephant Kraals are sufficiently rare sporting events in Ceylon to arouse a good deal of interest when they do occur. They appeal to the instincts of all sportsmen and form an irresistible attraction to tourists and visitors, some of whom, may be, have been attracted to Ceylon by the vision of big game. Mr. V. A. Julius, an authority on the Fauna of the island, points out that the elephant of Ceylon differs in no respect from that of India, but a tusker is an extreme rarity in the Island, though in India a large majority of the males have tusks.

The largest of terrestrial animals is gradually disappearing from the Island owing to the felling of the large forests, formerly the favourite haunts of elephants, for the purpose of cultivation of the land. A century ago the tea growing districts of Dickoya, Dimbula, and Maskeliya formed one huge forest, in which countless elephants roamed; and the large herds referred to in Sir Samuel Baker's books as existing around Nuwara Eliya in the hill country are no longer to be found there. The great quadrupeds are still fairly numerous in the low-country, but their numbers seem to be decreasing, and in 1900, a Government Official who knew the jungles well estimated the number of elephants in Ceylon at no more than two thousand. Licenses are issued by the Government for the capture of elephants by noosing, and some are caught in this manner and exported to India. Another method of capture is by means of Kraals. The native chiefs occasionally obtain leave to erect these enclosures, into which the elephants are driven; and the animals obtained in this way are divided amongst those organising the Kraal, being then used for draught work or for the service of the temples. The first Kraal in the North-Western Province of Ceylon, of which records exist; dates back to the "twenties." This was the Galkadawala Kraal, situated near the Kala Oya. A period of twenty years then passed and Sir J. Emerson Tennent speaks of having been present at elephant hunts in 1846 and 1847, the latter taking place at Nellugolla, during the administration of Lord Torrington. The Kraal of 1857 was held, too, at Nellugolla, on the banks of the Kimbuluwana Oya, the "Alligator River," during the administration of the North Western Province by Mr. E. L. Mitford, Government Agent. There was another Kraal in 1859, also at Nellugolla, a Kraal in 1860 at Ruwangirikanda which ended in a fiasco, the elephants breaking through the line of beaters and retreating to their forest solitudes, another Kraal in 1863 at Ebbawa; another in 1866 at Nellugolla, at which Sir Hercules Ross (afterwards Lord Rosmead) was present with many other distinguished visitors was Sir Baring.

A FEW IMPRESSIONS OF THE KRAAL OF 1924

By C BROOKE ELLIOT, K C
(*Chief Commissioner, Boy Scouts, Ceylon*)

The night mail from Jaffna on a glorious starry night with Venus blazing out in the West—the stop at Galgamuwa Station at the chill hour of 3 a.m.—the Ford car with the usual jumpy Ford head lights, which bumped us over twelve miles of fearsome dusty road and sudden culverts to Kraal Town—the Park Hotel at the dreary hour of 4 a.m.—and away about half-a-mile to the left the red glare against the pearl grey sky that spoke of the ring of fire within which the wild elephants were detained in uneasy custody. These are a few impressions—with several depressions—that slightly fogged, are printed on my memory. Now and then shots ring out—then a wild outburst of yells and howl cries, made musical by the gentle hand of distance, when an elephant tried to break through—followed by my early tea in the shape of the prosaic plate of eggs and bacon—then the daily miracle of dawn. And then at dawn as if by consent, hunters and hunted seemed to enforce silence.

We were soon out and about, going along the Oxford Street of Kraal Town towards the stockade. Every kind of building was to be seen from Col T. V. Wright's Park Lane cadogan mansion with its cheery greeting 'come right inn' to a humble hovel of talipot, rather gone to pot. Tents, ancient and modern were pitched everywhere and the costumes were such as to make the Editor of "*The Tailor and Cutter*" bring out a special issue entitled "Costumes for a Kraal."

Fortunately for me ten very efficient and keen Boy Scouts from several Kurunggala troops were camped out with Mr. Melder and were doing duty in the camp to all of whom I tender my grateful thanks for many good turns during my visit. A walk round on the Monday morning early was extraordinarily interesting. The elephants were confined in a rough square about half-a-mile or more from the mouth of the stockade. The final drive in was timed for 9 a.m., on Tuesday. All round the cordon, though it was a brilliant sunny morning the camp fires were blazing in fierce competition with the sun—huge log fires ten feet long every few yards giving out blasts of intense heat. A broad path had been cut through the jungle and one saw indeed that man wants but little here below—a gun, an axe, a few jungle sticks and creepers, some talipot leaves—and behold—a home from home. Further a few pots, a bag of rice, and a gourd to hold water, some dried fish and vegetables produced a dinner fit for a hungry King. And when the order came to advance at 11.5 a.m., so as to drive the elephants a bit closer, without trumpet or even whistle, the fire

of beaters rose and advanced in a way that won praise from a Naval Officer who was with me. And when the firing line went forward, quietly as regards speed, but vociferously as regards sound, the camp followers in a short time had the huts packed up and were ready to move house, and on to the next line. Once there they would soon show us the way to build a new house.

It was a wonderful lesson for all Boy Scouts. One thought of the many useless, costly, and breakable things most people deem it necessary to take for a small evening picnic. These men had already been a month at work and at night the scene was even more weird and beautiful, with the blazing fires, the shouts and yells now rising



Photo by

NOOSED

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shrilly, then dying away—the tired figures sleeping in the huts amid the pandemonium—and the cheery bands of dancers and singers who made the night-watch gay with rural music and quaint fantastic exhibitions of exciting jungle dances. While here and there were little jungle altars, before which the beaters prayed "*For those in peril at the Kraal.*" Ah! those beaters. Somehow they reminded me of the war. I thought of those stolid foot-slogging infantry I used to see on the march, and back came their great title, the "P.B.I." P equals poor: I equals Infantry. B—well B requires no translation. They were the men who won the war. The beaters—may I give them the honourable title of P.B.B.—they were the men who won the Kraal. I raise my hat to these fine Kandyan villagers. I only wish I could

have followed up in the line of beaters with them and chronicled what they did from my own observation. Led by their chiefs, they faced my lord the Elephant, in a tight corner, thrice—not to mention the other perils and danger of the jungle. One fine old veteran with many Kraals to his credit is worthy of being given his place in the sun. And may I here tender my congratulation to the country-gentlemen of the Province—the Ratamahatmayas—for all they did at the Kraal and the hospitality they showed to everybody.

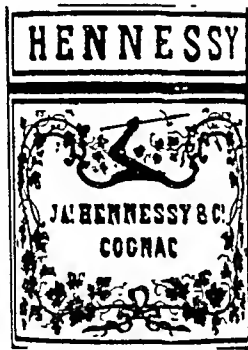
Of the three drives in the two first showed that, as in war, defence is often stronger than attack. Of all that happened at each drive—in one could write much. The excitement was tremendous—the depression, after failure very acute. But on Wednesday, at 117, the prophetic words outside Col T. Y. Wright's bungalow were justified—for the elephants were forced to "COME RIGHT INN". And then for the first time, I SAW AN ELEPHANT. That is the strange thing—till they enter, or just before, one sees no elephants; many people after the first two attempts kept saying, "I don't believe there are any"! I saw them enter the gate first one or two, then several in a bunch—then one big fellow at an uneasy trot—then many more while a statistician near me kept announcing the total—he made it 38. Actually there were 42 including "Wee Willie"—a tiny elephant about the size of a big pig. He was a little fellow, but a great comedian—the 'Little Tich' of the Elephant Pantomime.

We watched the noosing from a *messa* built of jungle sticks up in a tree by the Scouts. We looked down on the big pool inside the stockade. At first the herd stood huddled together under the trees. Then when the decoys and noosers entered, the wild elephants plunged into the pool just below us. Directly the decoys came here, the wild elephants wheeled to the left. Instinct seemed to tell them that, massed in the long pool they held a strong strategic position. But gradually the decoys developed the attack, Belgammuna inspiring them. Round the bank they came clearing a path. It was a beautiful sight to see the jungle go flat before them like corn before the reaper. Great trees crashed down as though they were sticks of barley sugar. It took time, but the decoys finally dislodged the herd from the water, and once divided up the decoys soon had a prisoner. Besides "Wee Willie," in the water there were two other smallish elephants. One unhappily got crushed and was drowned—and later another elephant with a bleeding spear wound on the trunk came back into the water. Suddenly this elephant noticed the dead one floating head downwards and—so far as I could see—in fury savaged the dead body, finally trampling it under foot. The elephant "saw red"—and the pool had blotches of red as it washed its trunk. Then it stood alone—seeing "red"—as wicked and tough a customer as I have ever seen.

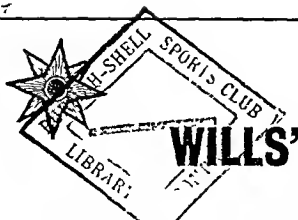
The noosing went on steadily—about six mostly small or medium sized ones were made list that evening. It seemed to me that it was nearly all due to that great beast Belgammuna, who was King of the Kraal. His history is too well known—several lives have been lost to him in his mad moments, but he is really great. And once he tackled the herd—it was all over. His great size, his firmness yet relative

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gentleness, his moral ascendancy all impressed me enormously : and a big tusker Kadira backed him up splendidly. The cleverness and pluck of the noosers astonished me. More than once they were in tight corners. But the most lasting impression was the great sportsmanship shown by the elephants both wild and tame. They all played " cricket "—and once captured the decoys most palpably did their best by little friendly acts to tone down the bitterness of defeat. It was touching to see the way the decoys seemed to say " Cheer up little fellow—we were all wild once ! we know how it feels just at first ! " And all among the crowd in the Governor's stand, facing the stockade, and in the stand gaily illuminated by the Kandyan ladies in their charming costumes, there was only one feeling, I think in every mind—that the wild elephants had been great in two victories, but were equally great in defeat.

On this trip by chance I had taken Barrie's Play "*Dear Brutus*" to re-read. I would that that gifted Scotchman with his skill of fantasy and sense of dramatic divination had been present on that Tuesday evening towards dusk. For all round the stockade the great army of beaters had encamped, simply placing talipots over the stockade supports. Inside the stockade a line of fires sprang up, the orange flames leaping up against the dark jungle, while wreaths of blue smoke made a soft haze. Then came a charge by the big she-elephant—twice she seemed to charge the stockade : but the long spears and the guns drove her away. After that—peace.

It only remained to take out the captured elephants before it was quite dark. The rest of the herd were sullenly massed to the left looking as though they would like to make a last charge for liberty. But Beligammuna stood there, like a great rock against which an ocean thunders in vain. The captured elephants were slowly and quietly evacuated. And then came the most beautiful and moving moment in this vast tragic-comedy of the jungle. It was nearly dark. The jungle itself became an enchanted wood—with a fairy background of deep blues and soft greys. Alone in his might stood the huge black form of Beligammuna, typifying power.

And then when his work was fully done, and the stockade cleared of all save himself and his opponents of the morrow, he turned majestically and with slow and stately tread marched steadily out of the stockade in the darkness.

Upon that great exit let the curtain fall.

IN THE JUNGLES OF CEYLON

THE HUNTSMAN'S PARADISE

One unfailing diversion Ceylon provided Royalty on their visits here was a Kraal and a big game shoot. Kraal is the name given to the capture of wild elephants. In moments of poetic ardour Ceylon calls it the sport of kings. Elephants are not indiscriminately shot down dead now—for an elephant is valuable as a building assistant and for carrying heavy loads. But occasionally an elephant driven away from the herd vows vengeance on all. He destroys everything that comes in his way and does not hesitate to take on even a man whom at other times we would have left alone. At such times the animal is known as a Rogue Elephant. He is then placed under the ban as dangerous and sportsmen invited to destroy him.

The elephant is of course Ceylon's largest wild animal. There are some buffaloes but no sheep or goats in a wild state. The most popular with the sportsman is the deer. There are several varieties of them—the sambur sometimes called the elk, the spotted deer, the barking deer, the hog deer and the chevrotin or mouse deer. These are scattered all over the island but they were for long killed off indiscriminately despite the close season by those who make a trade in dried venison. The Game Protection Society waged a constant war and now the trade in hides, skins and the dried flesh has all but disappeared.

Next to the various types of deer the most popular with the sportsman is the wild boar and the bear which are killed mostly at water holes during the dry season of the year. There is no pig sticking in the country does not lend itself to that sport. There are a few leopards also porcupines jackals squirrels—of various types the rock squirrel the flying squirrel etc—and of course the monkey which are plentiful and of different varieties. There are various types of bats the largest of them the flying fox is a voracious eater of fruit. It is sociable and lives in large herds on the tall trees as at the Peradeniya and the Heneratgoda Gardens and the droppings are collected as a potent manure.

The waterways abound in crocodiles who have been known to frequent bathing places in rivers and to carry off bathers as also cattle and wild animals which come to drink there. Bites from crocodile bites are the second largest source of accidental deaths in the Island the first being snake bites.

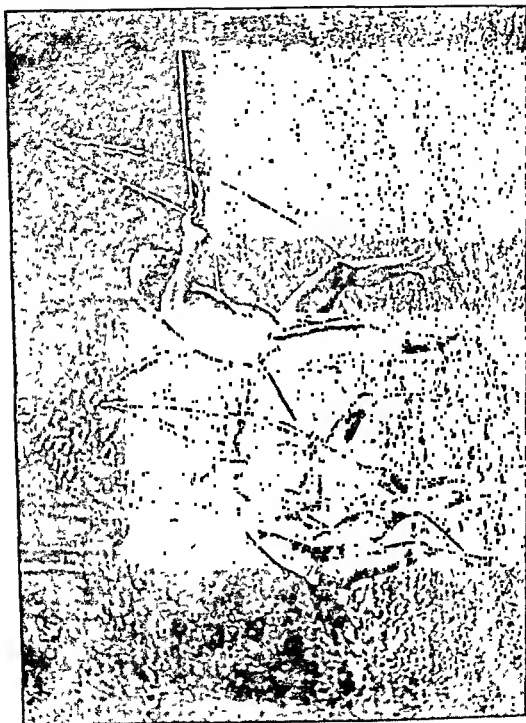
Bird life is plentiful in Ceylon and the list includes specimens the rare few of birds known for their feathers and birds known for their song. There are said to be 400 different varieties of feathered life in Ceylon of which Captain Legge the writer of *Birds in Ceylon* considered

47 to be peculiar to the island. The largest bird, the peacock, is plentiful in the denser jungles; and a variety of hawks are familiar to both town and jungle. The jungle fowl was at one time very plentiful, but the deforestation of the island, owing to the spread of estates, is making the life of all birds precarious. The attempts to mate the jungle fowl with the domestic bird have proved successful. It is now admitted that the jungle bird is one of the primitive stock of the banded fowl.

A very attractive bird, whose song is heard in the low-country during the mating season, is the hole or the Indian cuckoo. It is almost as large as an ordinary crow, but the male is jet black in colour not ashy white as the crow is. It has a nice little curved beak and a long black tail. Owing to its loud song it is also called the "brain-fever bird." The male is black, as above stated, but the female is spotted when it attains maturity. The mother bird lays its eggs in the nest of the crow and are hatched out and reared by the crow, till their cry betrays the young, when they are old enough to fend for themselves.

Eagles and owls, herons and egrets are indigenous to Ceylon. And among the less prolific is the weaver bird. Magpies and magpie-robbins are familiar round houses, and the former is Ceylon's warbler par excellence. It has an exquisite song, but unfortunately the bird is regarded as ill-omened by the natives.

The largest snake in the island is the rock snake, *python molurus*, which grows to over 20 ft. in length sometimes. There is the rat-snake, which is next largest, and which lives on frogs and rats—it is harmless. The most poisonous is the cobra and the polonga or viper. The former is a pretty reptile and has a hood which it expands before striking its prey. The polonga lies about by the wayside for passer-by and strikes when within range. There are several non-poisonous snakes too, several of them most beautifully marked.



P. 1116, L. 11

VEDDABAHU

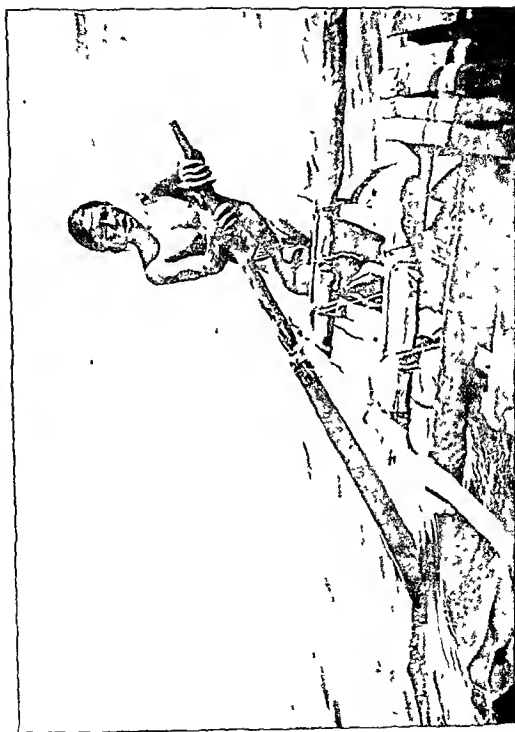
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THE VEDDAHS

It is not known who were the original inhabitants of the Island; their very name has been forgotten, the few hundred people still living and believed to be their descendants, being spoken of merely as the Veddahs, or hunters. They are referred to by ancient writers either as Yakkhas (Demons) or as Nagas (Snakes), probably on account of their cruel and treacherous dispositions. All that is related of them is that the Indian, Persian, Arab and even Egyptian and Greek merchants who visited the Island, creeping along the coasts in their galleys, traded with them in a curious way. The people of the country never showed themselves, but placed on the shore during the night the products of their forests and fields with well-understood signs to intimate what they wanted in exchange. Neither seller nor buyer ever saw each other in this wonderful system of barter!

That they are indeed a distinct race has not been fully established, and their peculiarities have certainly been exaggerated. As an instance it may be mentioned that they are said never to laugh! Some of them have adopted a civilized mode of living and are known as village Veddahs, speaking Sinhalese or Tamil according to their surroundings. They fish, hunt and even cultivate the soil, and a few have been converted to Christianity. But there are still left, in the interior, some of the genuine Rock Veddahs, who live by the bow and the snare, store their meat—preserved in honey—in the hollows of trees and avoid intercourse with strangers. Until recently they used to barter with their Sinhalese neighbours by leaving at the edge of the forests a model of the tool or article they desired to have, and the haunch of venison with which they were prepared to pay for it—approaching the spot later in silence and secretly to secure their purchase. They are now less shy than they used to be and do not avoid people to the same extent, though still entertaining no desire to mix with the world without. The number of Veddahs enumerated at the Census of 1921 was 4,510.

For a full description of the present day conditions of these interesting people read Spittel's " Wild Ceylon " published by the Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd.



ADAM'S PEAK

The best known, but not the loftiest, mountain in Ceylon is Adam's Peak. It stands in solitary grandeur, seven thousand two hundred and sixty feet high, on the western edge of the great central plateau, and is visible to voyagers approaching Ceylon miles out at sea.

It has been a place of pilgrimage for a score of centuries to the devout of many races and several creeds. On its summit is a great boulder, on the top of which is a depression, about four feet long,

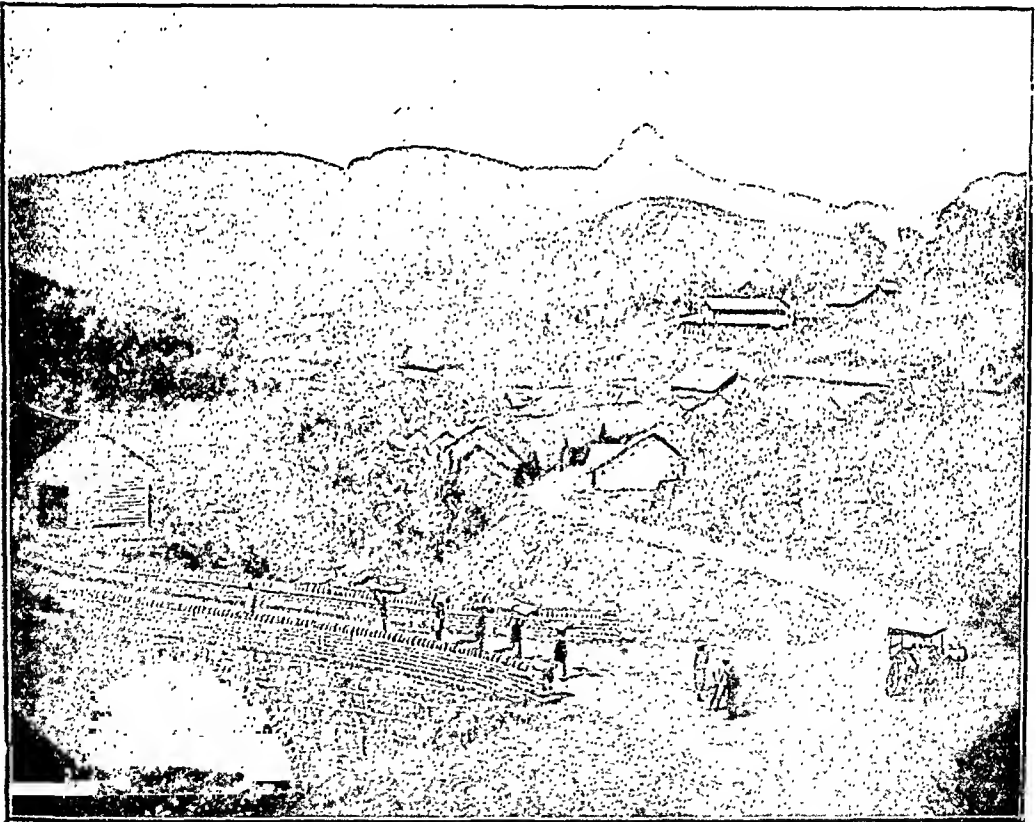


Photo by

ADAM'S PEAK

Plâté, Ltd.

resembling a gigantic human footprint. The Sinhalese, Siamese, Burmese and Tibetans claim it to be that of Buddha, the Great Teacher, and call it the Sri Pada. All the Hindu races of India assert it to be that of Siva, the god who, in the form of the divine hero Rama, invaded Ceylon to recover his abducted wife Sita from the demon-king. The Muhammedans proclaim it to be that of Adam, who they say, after being driven out of Paradise, stood on one foot on the

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Kohinoor Cinema
NAGPUR.

Elphinstone Biocope.
 Etc. Etc.

Peak for centuries by way of penance! There are even so-called Christians who believe it to be that of St. Thomas, who is reported to have visited the Indies. Consequently, there is a never-ending stream of pilgrims from all parts of the East to this famous shrine.

There are two ways of ascending the Peak. One, and by far the more laborious, is straight up from the low-country. The path is a mere narrow track, worn by millions of feet in past centuries, through dense forest, up torrent-beds, and along the edges of precipices. The last few hundred feet are so precipitous that chains have been fixed in many places for safety, and panting pilgrims, pausing to take breath, may see the clouds drifting beneath them. Should a weary pilgrim ask people descending the mountain how far it is to the summit, he will not be told the actual distance, but that it is "the trouble" of so many miles.

The other way is from Hatton. A good road, some fourteen miles in length, leads nearly to the foot of the sugar-loaf Peak, passing through what fifty years ago, was a vast forest called "the Wilderness of the Peak."

There are legends connected with every stream, ravine and rock in the pilgrim-path. A long straight crack in a great flat-topped rock is said to have been made by Buddha with the point of his needle, as he sat mending his robes, as an indication to some demons who showed themselves that they were not to approach any nearer!

A tiny chapel has been built over the sacred footprint. It belongs to the Buddhists. The pilgrims usually come up in family parties, and on arrival make the circuit of the shrine, chanting their prayers and shouting "Sadhu," an expression of joy. As they pass the bell which hangs near the door, every man, woman and child strikes it, in order to draw the attention of the guardian spirits. They then make their offerings, which usually consist of flowers and money.

A strange phenomenon may often be observed from the summit on a clear, cloudless morning. As soon as the sun rises, a blue transparent pyramidal shape is visible on the sky to the West. It is the shadow of the Peak, thrown on the thin mist rising from the low-country. This gradually sinks as the sun rises and disappears in about twelve minutes. Soon after the shadow appears again, clearly defined on the country below, and before long it will be noticed that there are two shadows, that of the cone-shaped Peak overlying the shadow of the whole mountain range.



SIGIRIYA ROCK

Photo by

Picta, Ltd.

TRAVEL IN CEYLON*

By C. BROOKE ELLIOTT.

The first question that arises is—What is Ceylon? And, secondly, what is travel? The former is easy, the latter somewhat difficult, to define. Ceylon is a pear-shaped island, roughly about the size of Ireland, situated in the Indian Ocean. And travel, according to Webster, means “*to go on foot.....to pass by riding in any manner to a distant place.....to pass, to go, to move.*” This is interesting, but wrong. For in Ceylon to-day few people ride, fewer still walk, and nothing moves unless compelled.

From what one sees, the general idea of travel to-day would appear to consist of a hurried round of heated sight-seeing.

In Ceylon, there are the usual orthodox forms of travel—and the opposite. For the former I need only refer you to the ubiquitous Messrs. Thomas Cook and the other Ceylon Tourist Agencies. But if you are unorthodox—not a tourist but a wanderer in the true sense—come and wander with me a little off the more beaten track.

First as regards Colombo. Spare a few moments to visit the dignified Wolfendahl Church, dating from 1749, and then explore the silk-shops of the Pettah. Walk through the fruit and vegetable markets behind the Municipal Offices, where strange fruits and weird snaky vegetables are sold vociferously in surroundings beside which Babel was a dome of silence and Covent Garden a place of rest. And just after dark go slowly down Sea Street and peep through carved doorways into the Hindu Temples, where white-robed Chetties are silhouetted against the Great Idol set in its frame of twinkling lights, while the tom-tom and shrill pipe summon the worshippers to prayer in an atmosphere of scented chaplets of white and yellow flowers.

Then to look further afield. For this you need a car: and if you follow my advice you will take a few provisions as well and live an out-door life as much as possible.

In the big stores in Colombo you can get all that is needful. Take as little as possible—for cars cannot carry very much. A drinking-vessel each; knife, fork and spoon, a kettle and a frying-

* Reproduced by the permission of the British Empire Exhibition Sub-Committee from the Ceylon Handbook, 1927

pan will suffice. Some small tins of milk, tea, sugar, biscuits and a few other tins—tongues, potted meat and sausages. Perhaps some sardines (good things for early tea at dawn), tinned soups and a cheese may be added. Bread can be got en route, except in the jungle. And a little linen, just a pillow case and sheets, adds freshness to a Rest-House bed. And while on the subject of beds only use the mosquito-curtains if absolutely necessary. A little 'Mosquitol' is usually enough. I do not advise camping out at night, unless you are experienced. Insects are troublesome and the water problem is difficult at times.

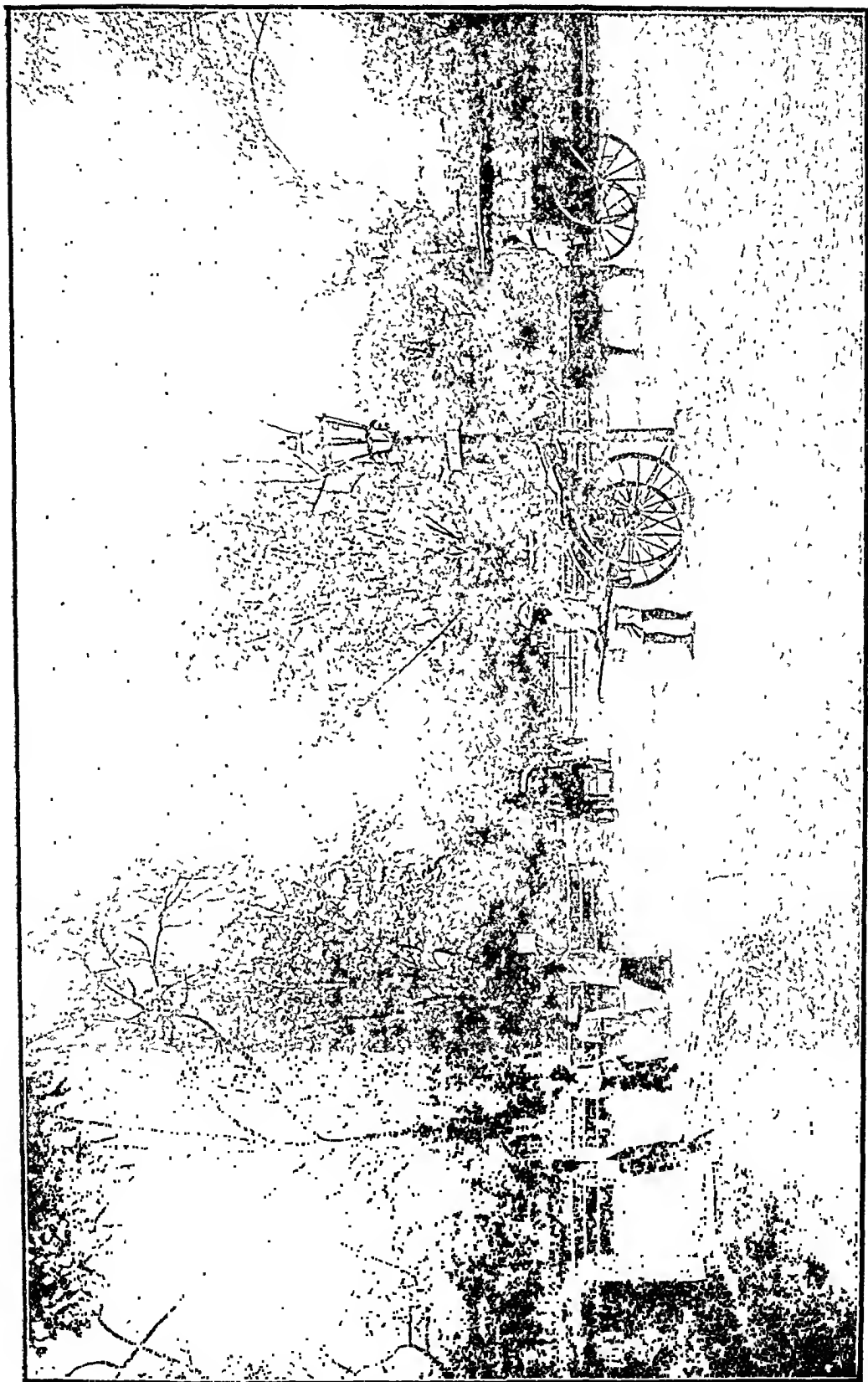
Eggs and poultry are usually plentiful and the Rest-House Keeper will roast a bird to take in the car with you. If you have a gun you can add game in season—snipe, golden plover, jungle-fowl or many kinds of brightly-plumaged pigeons. Have them roasted with a little curry sauce and eat them cold if you want to taste the food of the jungle gods. While Up-country between May and October your rod can give you a nice half-pound trout to grill in butter—lots of butter, please.

As regards the Low-country, below say 1,500 feet, the climate is warm. Above 1,500 feet beware of chills as the temperature drops rapidly about an hour before sunset. And the human stomach in the East is a great collector of chills.

Suppose you have three days to spare, here is a nice trip. Leave Colombo very early before anybody is up and about. Reach Ambalangoda, about 54 miles south along the coast by 8 a.m., and bathe in the lovely rock-bound sea-pool, perpetually fed with hissing waves. Breakfast on the Rest-House verandah or on the beach and reach Galle by mid-day. Here is a fine old Fort and Dutch Church, and in the Oriental Hotel you may bargain with my Tamby friend for a bit of old china. Not much good stuff is now to be picked up cheap, but I have found bargains in unexpected quarters even recently. Then on to Weligama—a jolly little Dutch Rest-House by the sea. The oysters here are excellent and the sea-bathing superb. Both are quite safe! Incidentally be it noted that sea-bathing in Ceylon is often dangerous owing to currents, but there is no fear of sharks close in to shore. Weligama affords good sea-fishing too from a catamaran. The Rest-House Keeper, as many another, can put up an excellent chicken-fish-egg-and-vegetable curry with samballs, the very remembrance of which will bring tears to your eyes.

And so ends the day.

A few more words about Rest-House food may be useful. Fish, of course, is often excellent by the sea. But you should send a post-card giving the Rest-House Keeper fair notice. Even in the jungle excellent *Lula* fish are procurable from the tanks.



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RICKSHAW BULLOCK HACKERY AND CARRIAGE

to by

At Polonnaruwa, once long ago the Boy told us he *shot* the fish for dinner. As we looked incredulous he explained in his limited English. "That quite true, Lady, I not telling Master and Lady any lies. First I am keeping some pig-meat long time till it *ishtinkna* very nicely. Then Punchappu—that our house-cooly, please lady—putting meat on a long pole in the water. Then plenty fish running to bite the *ishmell*—then—" a dramatic pause to take aim—"I shoot, lady!" And it was all quite true.

It sometimes occurs to me that a very original and almost unexplored fund of original wit is to be found in the world of Rest-House Keepers. They are of every kind. Their King was Tamby, now with God, who reigned in Trincomalee for half a century and was the friend of the Royal Navy. Two more stories close my chestnuts.

"Anybody staying in the Rest House, Boy?" asked a visitor.

"One gentleman and two Planters, Master!" said the boy, politely.

And when I asked recently what I could have for early tea the boy replied, "Cannot give much these days. Only a good kind of bacon and some little big eggs."

It is fair to add that in the words of the Sale of Goods Act the food corresponded with the description.

Some day I hope a monograph will be written giving these worthy fellows and their quaintly-worded bills a fitting place in literature.

Up again at dawn
its two Dutch forts and
Dondra village and driv
rock pools and eddies
spongy, spiky, and of strange shape, with gorgeously coloured
the light of the sun. I know of no other place in Ceylon quite
like this. But, remember, at sunset the colours fade and the
sea world goes to bed under the dark rocks.

All along the coast here the seas are really fine—great green rollers lined with silver thundering in, then breaking into snow-white surf on the yellow shore fringed with emerald-green. Above, the bluest of skies. Then on along a switch-back road, till we enter the dry zone of Hambantota. But about the 138th mile we turn to the left and enter the wilds. All the way up to Madampe it is jungle country and you may see anything—elephants, deer, leopards, a bear, monkeys, all the Ceylon jungle beasts one sees in the Zoo, with birds and butterflies in due season.

I once met some travellers who were full of a strange and wonderful adventure with a huge wild elephant on this road. Later I questioned the driver of the car—a puny lad of eighteen.

"What did the elephant really do to you?" I asked. "Nothing, Master—only little blowing through the nose," he replied scornfully.

Towards evening as you approach the blue foot-hills of Sabaragamuwa you pass into cultivated country.

If you dine on the road near Madampe you will make Ratnapura in time for bed. From there it is only 54 miles into Colombo through endless villages, paddy fields, and tea and rubber estates. Or if time permits you can go a longer round through Hambantota, Wellawaya, and back to Ratnapura by the Koslanda road.

And just remember that, if you get meals at a Rest-House, you should avoid beef and mutton—the former is usually tough, and the latter invariably goat. Chicken-mulligatawny, chicken entrees, and chicken-curry are far more palatable. But order well in advance, and, as the advertisements say, insist on getting them. The Rest-House Keeper so often tries to give you English food.

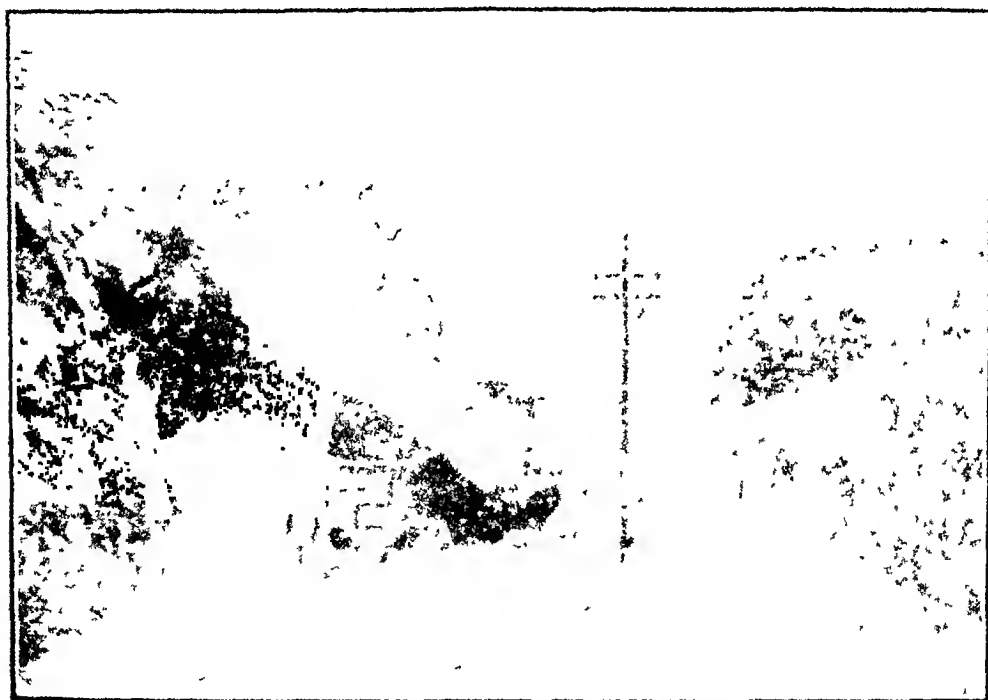


Photo by SCENE ON ROAD FROM COLOMBO TO KANDY Plate, Ltd

Now for a different trip towards Kandy, the lovely little town in a deep green saucer. You will feel civilised during this journey with the Queen's Hotel or the Hotel Suisse and the so-called blessings of civilisation. But even on this trip you may take your food on the green hill of Kadugannawa or the brown sun-kissed wind-swept hillside on the Ramboda Pass. But rain here, except in the fine weather from January to April, is often against picnic parties.

This is the tame-elephant country: for the Kandyan Chiefs all keep a stud—or should it be “hive” of these useful creatures. In the river at Mawanella I once saw twelve of them being bathed and scrubbed in preparation for the great August Festival—the Perahera. This is a sight worth seeing, when for a week or more Kandy is nightly a great torch-lit village, with the stately P to the accompani-
ment of innumerable.

From run of 48 miles. And Nuwara Eliya to Europeans is the most homelike bit of Ceylon. Beautiful golf links and excellent trout fishing at an altitude of 6,000 feet with the usual forms of other sport enable each one to pursue his or her fancy. And if it should be a case of two who would be just alone together, the hills all round offer suitable spots for meditation



Photo by

E. Gordon Brooker

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Shake the tin and empty the contents into an earthenware or china bowl and stand for a couple of hours in a cool place preferably the cool chamber of a refrigerator



Sold in 4 oz 5½ oz and 11¼ oz Tins

And now we come to the two best things in Ceylon—the Hill of Sigiriya and the Gal Vihare, or Rock Temple at Polonnaruva, each set in a frame of jungle pure and undefiled

Sigiriya is unique—rising sheer from the flat with a touch of rose-colour in certain lights. Try and visit it when there is a moon. Start after tea and climb to the top just before sunset. Then come half-way down while it is still quite light and wait on the plateau below the old Lion Gate for supper. Listen to the jungle below as the birds go to bed, and the beasts of prey go forth to seek their meat from God. Presently heralded by high lights you see the golden moon rise. For the moon in Ceylon rises golden, and then turns silvery in the heavens.

Finally descend the hill by the light of a chula—just a palm-leaf-torch. And you may see far down the gallery the lonely spirit of the wicked Kasyappa, who slew his father and turned Sigiriya into a hill of refuge.

Start early again next morning for Polonnaruva, a dead city almost buried in jungle. Along this road, if it is a sunny morning you may bag several jungle-fowl strutting in jungle splendour of green and gold, or you may go into the paddy fields and flush a snipe, or spot a flock of golden plover. And if you are very fortunate you may glide silently round a corner and find the deer feeding in a glade ahead. They gaze at you with large wondering eyes. Then—in a flash—the jungle has swallowed them up, though it looks so wholly impenetrable.

The road is straight here with long ups and downs through great trees to Habarana. Then we turn to the right and enter a fine park-like country. Stop for breakfast on the bank of Minneriya, a great irrigation tank built centuries ago to hold up the precious rainfall. Then on to Polonnaruva; and have a rest through the heat of the day. Sleep—a cup of tea and a walk through the main ruins close by the Rest-House fill up the early afternoon.

Then in the cool, walk or motor to the Rock Temple, some two miles distant. It is best seen very early, or else rather late in the evening. As you approach many ash-coloured doves fly here and there and fill the air with their evensong.

And then you come to the little Rock Temple. It stands at the end of a glade. The little shrine is hewn out of the long low mass of living rock, with the huge Buddha sleeping, and the sleepless figure of his disciple Ananda watching, erect, at his feet It is peace eternal—the most moving, yet most comforting, sight that I know. Never has death been so beautifully depicted no King of Terrors here, only rest, deep and abiding.

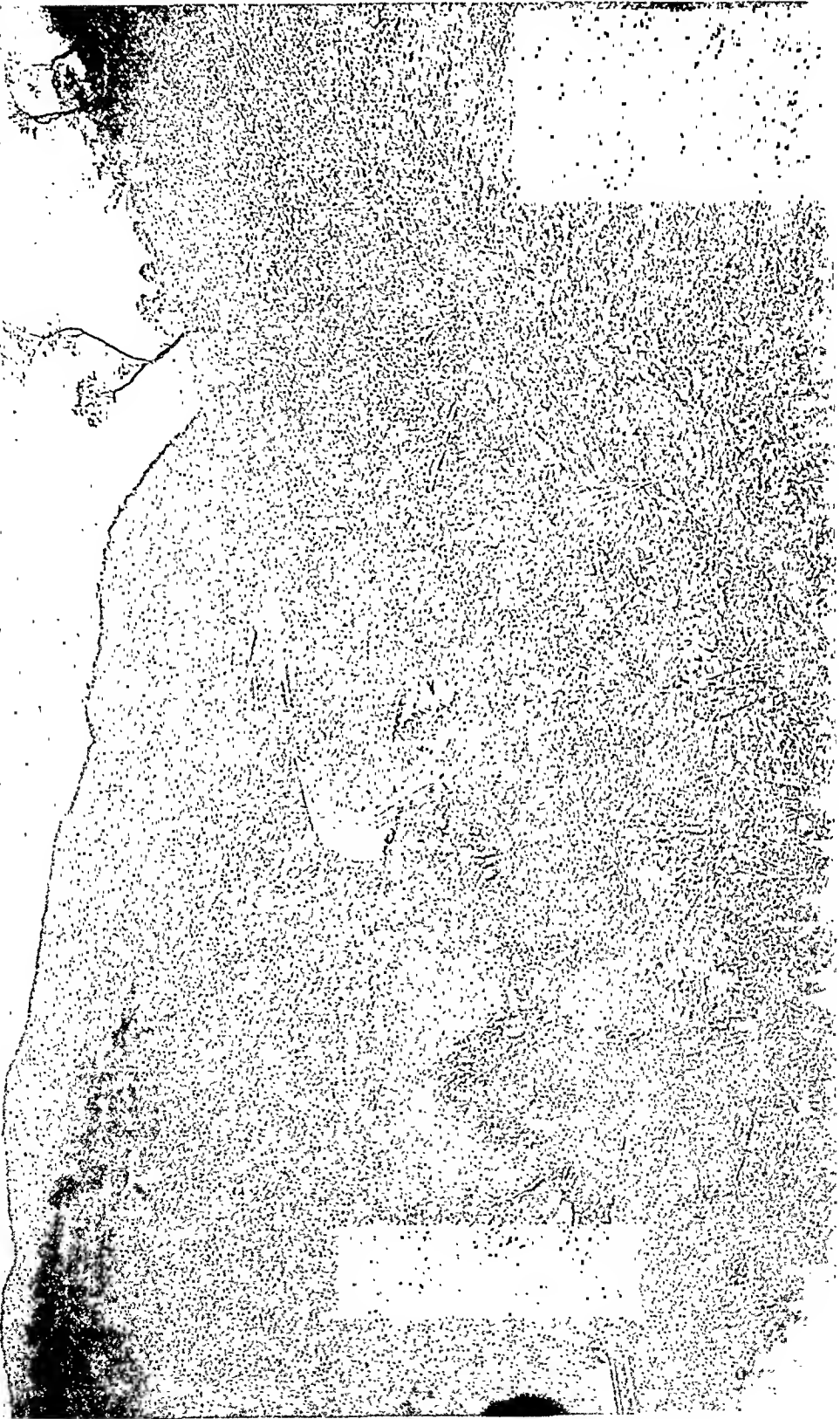


Photo by A JUNGLE ROAD NEAR TRINCOMALEE E. Gordon Brooke

Trincomalee with its excellent sea-bathing and sea-fishing is worth a visit. Before long this delectable spot will be joined up by the Railway, and only a little later great flying-ships from Croydon will land gently on the waters of the land-locked harbour. From Trinco. we take the road to Anuradhapura, the best known of Ceylon's Buried Cities. It is big and has many fine ruins but, to me, is less romantic than Polonnaruwa. And as for the rest, are not its mighty chronicles written in many learned books? Wherefore I pass on, and leave you in the hands of a guide.

Back to Colombo you have a choice of routes—all interesting but mainly through cultivated areas. Perhaps the best road is to Puttalam and home through Negombo, with its big but rather pretentious Rest-House, redeemed by excellent fish tiffins.

That leaves us the North of Ceylon and Batticaloa. The roads to both are charmingly primitive, but in many ways



exceedingly interesting Few travellers ever visit either, though the so called "Singing Fish" of Batticaloa should be very Sirens for attraction

Jaffna is sandy and the soil poor But the amazing thrift and ceaseless labour of its inhabitants turn even the wilderness into a garden The Tamils are called the Scots-men of Ceylon—a title presumably founded on a certain carefulness in expenditure and a great pride in pedigrees But the best parallel is probably to be found in their absorbing love of Education The schools in Jaffna are well worth a long and careful inspection After a traveller has wintered in England for a few summers he might well visit Jaffna For here it only rains for two months in the year The other ten months the sun shines with unclouded fervour In consequence, Jaffna's climate is well suited to those suffering from lung trouble The air of Kangesanturai works wonders for consumptives

The wise traveller reads, before he travels I would suggest your buying '*The village in the Jungle*' by L. S. Woolf It gives a wonderful picture of village life in Ceylon But the picture is only true of village life in certain parts where poverty and parangi unite in afflicting the villagers Emerson Tennent should also be studied, though he saw things all *couleur-de rose*

I write only to those for whom Ceylon is just an unknown blob in the Indian Ocean But if you come to Ceylon, believe me, you will not regret it Spend your time away from the hotels be out in the open air sling your hammock under leafy jungle trees and rest through the noonday in natural surroundings Travel sometimes by night, motor slowly through the jungle in the dark and feel its mystery, wherein every night a thousand tragedies of bird and beast take place Lie quietly on the edge of a great tank like Minneriya or Kantalar at dawn and watch the birds at work, at love, at play And then perhaps, if you are fortunate you may catch something of the spirit of the East Every country has its own note England connotes energy Italy is the land of glowing art and *dolce far niente* In the East there is no one note But the attitude of the Eastern peoples towards life is one of contemplation Look at the sedent Buddhas at Polonnaruwa—there they sit facing four-square in eternal contemplation And if something of that atmosphere of rest, in an age of unrest, enters into your soul you have not wasted your time You will go away saying "*Ego in Polonnaruwa vivi*"

And you will in such case be entitled to be honoured with the great name of traveller

These are rambling notes—though the very epithet is not perhaps unsuitable to such an article They only strive to visualise, however poorly, the call of the East The Wise Men in Scripture, we read, came from the East The Wise Men of to-day are returning to it

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PART II.

THE TEA INDUSTRY*

By C. F. WHITAKER.

Secretary, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.

Tea as a beverage is known to nearly one half of the world's population. The plant from which it is prepared, has been cultivated in China for over 1,000 years, both black and green tea being made from the same kind of bush. Another variety of the tea plant is indigenous to Assam and it is this type that is cultivated in Ceylon.

Chinese mythology dates the discovery of tea as a beverage of many virtues at about 3,000 B.C., while another legend of that country narrates how it was brought from India by a wandering Ascetic about 500 A.D. Both legends, however, can only be viewed with reservation, as they have been handed down interwoven with supernatural detail. Historical records nevertheless show that tea was used by the Chinese in the 6th Century and became a source of Government revenue about 800 A.D.

Introduction of Tea to the West.

Knowledge of tea first reached Europe as far back as 1517 A.D. after the Portuguese had started sea communication with China. It was not until early in the 17th century, however, that tea drinking became a fashionable indulgence, its use becoming more generally adopted in England about the middle of that century. The tea at this period came from China and Japan at prices ranging from £5 to £10 per pound, and by 1660 a limited supply was obtainable at prices from 15 shillings to 50 shillings per pound according to quality.

In 1687, about 5,000 lbs. of tea were imported into England by the East India Company. During the reign of William and Mary an import duty on tea was first imposed, namely 5 shillings per pound and 5% *ad valorem*. Towards the close of that century an average of 20,000 lbs. a year was imported.

*Reproduced by the permission of the British Empire Exhibition Sub-Committee from the Ceylon Handbook, 1924.

In 1703, over 100,000 lbs of tea were transacted for, the price about this time being 16 shillings a pound. The popularity of tea increased rapidly thereafter, and from 1705 to 1805 about 7½ million pounds were imported yearly, of which an average of 1,000,000 pounds was re-exported the import duty over nearly all this period being about 200% *ad valorem* of the lower grades of tea.

It must be borne in mind that all this tea came from China and Japan with occasional shipments from Java, cultivation in Ceylon and India not yet being established.

It will be seen that the acquisition of tea as a habit in England took considerable time to develop chiefly on account of the prohibitive cost and scarcity of supplies. Progress may have been retarded as well by the criticism with which it was received, directed be it said less against the product than the consumer. About 1680 a well known Diarist disclaimed tea drinking after dinner—instead of calling for tobacco and wine—to be 'a base unworthy Indian practice,' and goes so far as to uphold his uncle's family as 'most Christian' for refraining from this indulgence, which he condemns as a 'filthy custom.' A medical writer in 1722 refers to tea as a drug which seemed to be the cause of hypochondriacal disorders and not less destructive to the animal economy than opium while another vigorous assailant in an Essay on "Tea" published in 1756 deplored that 'men seem to have lost their stature and comeliness and women their beauty' by the use of tea. On the other hand, the merits of this beverage have been the theme of prose and poetry by writers of many nations, Dr Johnson confessing himself to be a 'hardened and shameless tea drinker' whose kettle had scarcely time to cool.

Tea cultivation was carried from China to Japan in the 13th Century, and it can be said that these two countries supplied practically all the tea that found its way to the Western markets until about 1830, when cultivation was commercially established in Java by the Dutch.

About this time experiments were carried out by the East India Company to establish tea cultivation in Assam, and in 1836, a pound sample from these early plants was sent to London, followed by 5 pounds the next year. In 1840, 100 boxes were despatched, and at that date tea cultivation in India was started as a commercial enterprise by the Assam Company.

From this small beginning the Tea Industry in India has grown to its present position of exporting 300,000,000 lbs of tea annually—approximately one half of the world's nett supply*. With an equally small start in Ceylon a few years later this has now come to be the most important Industry of the Colony. The annual tea exports being between 175,000,000 and 200,000,000 lbs.

CEYLON

GENERAL SURVEY.

Tea is not indigenous to Ceylon being first introduced about 1840 when some 200 plants were received from India and later from China and Assam. Early results, however, did not offer any inducement to cultivate on a large scale and progress was slow until experience was brought from India. Thereafter cultivation and manufacture were improved and the foundation of this great Ceylon Industry established.

It was not until the seventies, however, after the great coffee disaster, that this cultivation became progressive and was taken up by those proprietors who were lucky enough to outlast the disaster to their previous product.

The following table shows the development of the tea industry:—

			<i>Acres planted.</i>
1867	..	..	10 acres.
1875	..	..	1,080 ..
1895	..	..	305,000 ..
1905	..	..	390,000 ..
1915	..	..	409,000 ..
1921	..	..	418,000 ..

In recent years much low-country tea has been replaced by rubber whilst at higher elevations considerable planting of new areas continues to take place.

The tea industry is at the present time the most important agricultural industry of Ceylon. There is yet room for development and it is probable that if present prices continue further planting will be undertaken. There are still considerable areas of land available which are suited for tea cultivation, particularly on the Uva side of the Island.

Though tea is successfully grown from almost sea level to 7,000 feet, the greater part of the area under this cultivation lies at an elevation of about 3,000 feet. There is of course a marked difference in the quality of the productions at various elevations; low-country teas are strong and lack distinctive flavour, the greater yield compensating for lack of quality and consequent lower sale prices; high grown teas on the other hand are strongly required for their good quality and fine flavour.

The climate of the tea-producing districts differs considerably with the elevation and geographical position; the mountains of Ceylon affording considerable protection to certain districts during the South-west or North-east Monsoons. The average rainfall varies from 80 inches to over 250 inches while mean temperatures range from 65 to 85 Fahrenheit or higher. It is generally agreed

that the climate of an average tea estate is quite amenable to those accustomed to a European climate, while the conditions at 5 000 feet can be described as most pleasant, long periods of incessant rain and mist being the only drawback to an otherwise ideal climate

The effect of climate on the flavour of tea is very marked, the colder less tropical conditions in the hills tending to check the actual rate of growth while promoting the fuller development of the essential flavouring constituents. During the months in which growth is more active viz March to May, and again to a less extent in October and November quality decreases even in the highest estates, and returns again when growth is less rapid. In the Uva district a few days of dry, windy weather will completely change the character of the crop, producing a flavour that enhances immediately the value of the tea. The same effect is produced at high elevations during January and February when bright days and cold nights often accompanied by slight frosts are experienced.

The country to be seen on the railway journey from Kandy to Nanu Oya indicates very forcibly the extent of this the premier industry of Ceylon. Whole stretches of the countryside are covered without a break with close even rows of carefully tended tea bushes, the boundaries between various properties being unmarked. The monotony of the same cultivation is relieved by the hilly nature of the country the lines of shade trees and windbelts and with the occasional glimpse of a bungalow sheltering in a clump of garden trees estate buildings cooly lines and the large three or four storied factories significant of the industry of the surroundings. Visitors usually remark on the steepness of some of the tea fields which appear from a distance, to rise almost vertically up the side of the far hills crowned with thick jungle and over hanging rocks.

LABOUR

The labour on the large majority of tea estates in Ceylon and on all those up country is provided by Tamils from Southern India. The conditions of estate life and the wages earned offer considerable inducement to these South Indian peasants to leave their villages, where in most cases they are dependent on a fair season for the crops which are often their sole means of existence.

There are some 500,000 Tamils employed on tea and other estates in Ceylon.

During recent years considerable attention has been given to the general conditions of estate labour in Ceylon. Estate schools are provided and housing and sanitation are carried out according to Government regulations. Many estates have established creches for the care of infants while their mothers are away in the fields. The larger properties have their own well-equipped hospitals,

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Photo by

GENERAL VIEW OF TEA ESTATE.

Platé, Ltd.



Photo by GENERAL VIEW OF TEA-GROWING COUNTRY—Showing Nurseries of Young Tea Plants in Foreground. Pictd. Ltd

and there is a resident Dispenser on nearly every estate qualified to treat and prescribe for minor illnesses and to carry out the instructions of the District Medical Officer who is available in serious cases. Rice is supplied by the estates usually at less than cost price and housing accommodation and medical attendance provided free. Gardens are also provided and the keeping of cows encouraged.

CULTIVATION.

A tea estate is in charge of a Superintendent who is responsible for the labour force, attends to the estate accounts, supervises the working of the property and the manufacture of the tea. The amount of care and attention which tea receives before it reaches the consumer is not generally realised.

Tea for the most part is planted on land once covered with jungle. The timber is felled and after being allowed to dry during the dry weather it is burnt off and the debris is cleared. The land is then opened up with drains and holed ready for the reception of the young tea plants from the nurseries. These are planted every 4 feet in equidistant lines about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. There are approximately 3,000 bushes to the acre.

The life of a tea bush, which begins to yield leaf from three to seven years after the seed has been planted, is unknown, but in Ceylon there is a field still looking remarkably well after over fifty years, which continues to produce its 400 or 500 pounds of tea an acre per annum without manure. Many fields of good jât (variety) now considerably over thirty-six years of age are still as vigorous as ever.

The yield of tea per acre varies from 300 pounds to 1,200 pounds of made tea according to altitude, soil, jât of tea, original planting and subsequent treatment.

In common with most carefully cultivated crops, manuring is necessary in order to maintain the yield and condition of the bushes. This is carried out in most cases systematically and in accordance with the advice of agricultural chemists. Experience has shown that quality does not deteriorate through this practice provided the ingredients employed are not of a forcing character. The effect of scientific manuring has been to equalise the crops throughout the year and to enhance the general standard of quality and flavour. Green manuring is used to improve the physical conditions of the soil and to prevent soil erosion, while artificial manuring is employed with the object of maintaining the vigour of the bushes and of encouraging good average yields.

Clean weeding is also universally practised though some estates now cultivate green manure plants between the rows of tea for the above reasons.

Plucking, which requires practice and careful supervision, is nearly always done by the women and older children, the men doing the heavy labour such as pruning, forking and cutting drains. It is usual only to pluck the bud and two leaves, the larger and coarser leaves being left on the bush. This process is repeated about once every seven to fourteen days.

After a period varying from one and a half to four years according to soil and elevation a field ceases to yield well and the bushes are pruned down to within 10 to 18 inches from the ground and the young shoots are then given, according to elevation, 3 to 5 months to grow before the bush is again brought into the plucking round.

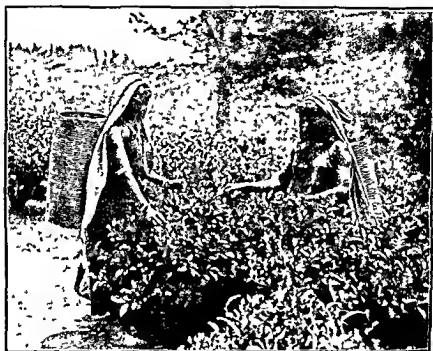


Photo by

PLUCKING TEA.

Plate, Ltd

In its natural state the tea shrub would grow to a height of from 15 to 30 feet or more, which would render the labour of gathering the leaves practically impossible, and the chief object of pruning is to fashion it into a low flat bush, generally kept about three feet in height. The object of tea cultivation is to secure the maximum quantity of the best quality leaf, and the aim of every tea planter is to produce regular, frequent and plentiful "flushes" of young tender shoots on the tops of the bushes.

The Government has established a Department of Agriculture which employs a staff of scientific officers, who are engaged upon research work connected with cultivation, the pests and diseases which occur and upon problems affecting their control.

MANUFACTURE OF BLACK TEA.

The green leaf when plucked is carried by the pluckers to the factory in baskets where it is weighed. On some estates the leaf is transported by means of wire shoots and travelling ropeways.

This leaf is next spread in the upper floor of the Factory on shelves of tightly drawn hessian called "Tats" and allowed to wither from 16 to 24 hours, according to climatic conditions. Through this process the leaf loses a good deal of its moisture and becoming soft and pliable is then ready to be placed in the rollers.

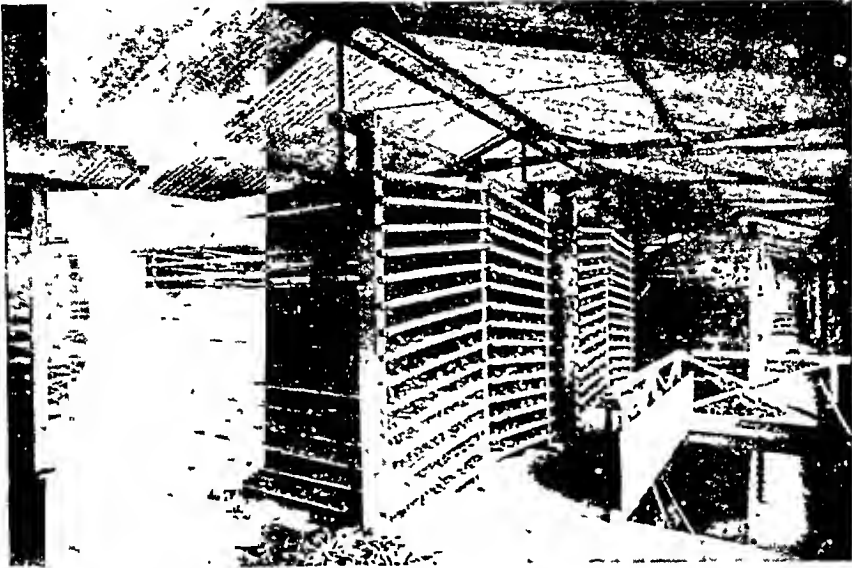


Photo by

TEA FACTORY—Withering the Leaf.

Platté, Ltd

This twists the leaf and also breaks the cells containing the properties which give colour, flavour and strength to the cup of tea as drunk in the ordinary household. The process of rolling breaks up the leaf and makes it ready for fermentation. During this process of fermentation the leaf assumes a coppery colour and in due course the leaf is dried to arrest this fermentation, which if allowed to go too far destroys the quality and flavour. A tea drying machine is comprised of wire bottomed trays on which the leaf is spread and subjected to a continuous current of dry hot air from an adjoining furnace by means of a mechanically driven fan. The fermented leaf, which has previously been through the rollers for $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours and is in a damp sticky condition when spread on the trays of the drying machine, is dried at a temperature sufficient to drive off the moisture. This process takes about 20 minutes to half an hour during which the tea assumes the black appearance familiar to the general public.

When the final stage of firing (drying) is completed, the made tea, so far in an unassorted condition, is vibrated through sieves of various meshes into different grades according to the customs of each estate. Generally speaking, an estate confines the grading to —

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) Broken Orange Pekoe | the small leaf containing tips |
| (2) Broken Pekoe | the rather larger leaf than the Broken Orange Pekoe, without tips |
| (3) Orange Pekoe | the twisted, long, thin, wiry leaf |
| (4) Pekoe | the large twisted black leaf |
| (5) Pekoe Souchong | the very bold, black leaf |
| (6) Fannings | the grainy, very small leaf |
| (7) Dust | which is practically tea in powder form |

Though the above grades are usually adopted, it depends on the estate as to whether certain of these are eliminated and only two or three grades manufactured. Some estates even make fancy teas, such as Golden Tips, Flowery Orange Pekoe and Flowery Pekoe, but these are not in such general use as the recognised standard grades.

The percentage of the various grades in relation to the aggregate amount of leaf plucked depends on the method of plucking and manufacture but the following table will indicate the proportion turned out by the average estate —

Broken Orange Pekoe	37%
Broken Pekoe	40%
Orange Pekoe and Pekoe	26%
Dust	3%
Wastage	1%

In the course of manufacture, the green leaf loses weight to the extent of 75%, so that one pound of green leaf gives one quarter a pound of finished tea. From this ratio can be imagined the enormous amount of work entailed in handling Ceylon's yearly green leaf crop of roughly 700 to 750 million pounds which goes to make the annual export.

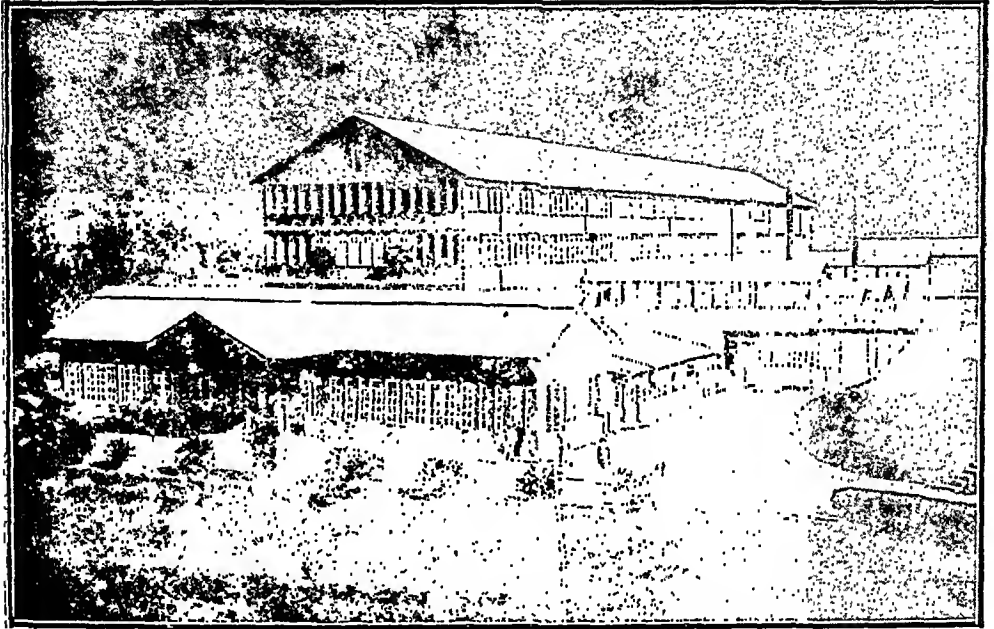
MANUFACTURE OF GREEN TEA

Green tea, of which a small quantity is manufactured, consists of the freshly plucked green leaf which has been softened and made ready for rolling by a steaming process. In green tea manufacture every precaution is taken to prevent fermentation which in the case of black tea is allowed to a slight extent in order to introduce colour and strength. The small quantity of green tea made finds its way mostly to America and formerly to Russia where it is usually drunk plain with a slice of lemon. It is graded as young hyson, hyson 1 and 2, gunpowder and dust.

FACTORY CONDITIONS.

Very considerable improvements have been made in the tea factories of Ceylon during recent years and many new factories equipped with the latest types of machinery have been erected.

The greatest care is exercised in the manufacture of Ceylon tea, only the most up-to-date and hygienic methods being followed in order to avoid handling and reduce the risk of contamination.

*Photo by*

A MODERN TEA FACTORY.

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DISTRIBUTION.

After the tea has been graded it is carefully packed into chests lined with lead or aluminium which leave the estate factory practically air-tight. It is despatched to Colombo, either for shipment direct to the London Sales or to be sold at the Colombo Auction for export to various countries.

Some of the tea auctioned in Colombo is eventually repacked and sold in packets or small packages and despatched to Australasia, America, South Africa, etc., but the majority of the tea is shipped in bulk, in the original cases. There are various business houses in the countries to which Ceylon tea is exported who have their own Proprietary Brands, and in this case the Ceylon tea is eventually blended with those from other countries and sold in packets to the public under various designations.

TEA SALES.

The Public Auctions of Ceylon tea, both in London and Colombo, are held on Tuesdays, and on an average between 1½ to 2 million pounds are listed at these Sales.



Photo by

PACKETING TEA IN COLOMBO

PLATE, Ltd

The greater portion of the tea shipped to London is sold in Mincing Lane to distributors who either repack the tea into small packets or send it to the Provinces in bulk to be packeted

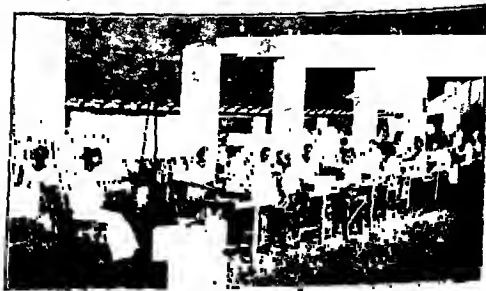


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there. A comparatively small quantity of Ceylon tea shipped to London is eventually re-exported to America or the Continent.

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PACKETING TEA IN COLOMBO

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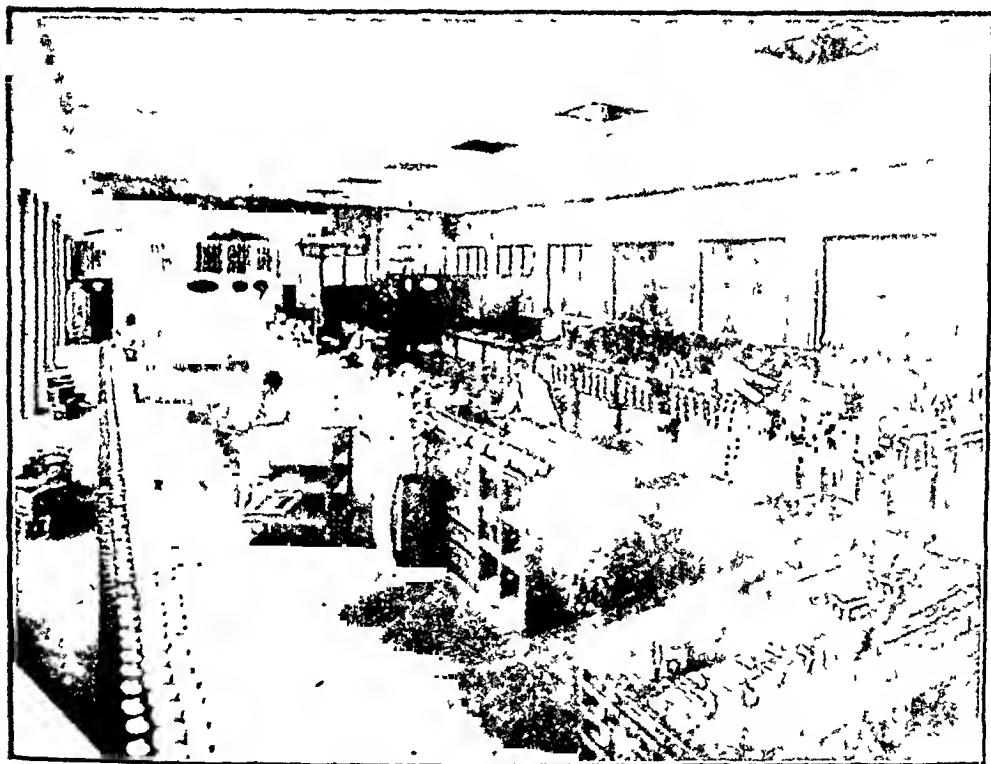
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PROMPT DESPATCH.

Owing to its fine flavour and other blending qualifications, Ceylon tea is not generally available to the consumer in its pure form. Although practically all Ceylon tea is exported as received from the estates, it is blended at destination with teas from other countries in order to meet the demands of a large section of consumers.

Prior to the Weekly Auction, the Colombo Brokers send samples of the tea in their catalogues to the local export houses. Both Brokers and Exporters have expert Tea Tasters on their staffs who have usually received their training with one of the large Tea Dealers in London. The Exporter having bought the weekly requirements of his firm at the Auction, examines these purchases and allocates the various teas suitable to the requirements of his customers who are situated in many parts of the world. Here the expert must have information as to the properties of the water in the various centres, as soft or hard water and other

*Photo by***TASTING TEAS IN COLOMBO.***Platé, Ltd.*

variations will entirely alter the character of the liquor of the same tea. It is therefore necessary to be acquainted with the existing conditions in order to supply customers with teas suitable for their locality.

The accurate tasting of teas demands many years of experience, and best judges are those who are naturally favoured with a sensitive palate. The Tea Taster in Colombo has to taste anything from 1,000 to 1,200 teas a week, and this is repeated throughout

the year, except during the holiday periods. The Colombo Tea Expert must also have a knowledge of the scientific side of the manufacture in order to be able to report on samples sent for advice to Colombo by the estates. In the tasting of tea, a weight of tea equal to a six penny piece is dropped in a small pot and about an eighth of a pint of boiling water is poured thereon. The lid is then placed on the top of the pot and after standing from five to six minutes all the liquid is poured out into a small china bowl of suitable size. The infused leaf (tea leaves) is tapped from the pot on to the lid which is inverted for this purpose. The Taster then starts the examination of the tea, first by tasting the liquor secondly by the scent or brightness of the infused leaf and thirdly by the appearance of the dry leaf of the sample. The combination of the points noticed enables the Taster to form his opinion. Generally speaking a tea may be judged by the brightness of the infused leaf a dark or black infusion denotes a tea of poor quality and irregular infusion shows defective manufacture, fine quality is indicated by a bright coppery colour.

Ceylon tea varies considerably in flavour, according to the elevation and district in which the estate is situated. Teas from estates in the low country have practically no distinctive flavour, while choice flavour is produced by estates of medium elevation, and very choice lemon flavour is characteristic of tea grown in certain areas and in districts over 6 000 feet above sea level.

COMMERCIAL ASPECT

The following figures give an indication as to the amount and destination of tea exported from the various producing countries —



Photo by

TRANSPORT OF TEA TO HARBOUR

Plate Ltd

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TEA FROM
PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

DESTINATION.	INDIA		CEYLON		JAVA & SUMATRA		JAPAN		CHINA		TOTAL	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	Lns.	Lns.	Lns.	Lns.	Lns.	Lns.	Lns.	Lns.	Lns.	Lns.	Lns.	Lns.
United Kingdom	296,000,000	268,000,000	171,250,000	177,250,000	20,250,000	30,250,000	—	—	4,000,000	9,500,000	131,500,000	125,000,000
Australia & New Zealand ..	9,250,000	4,500,000	19,750,000	17,750,000	21,500,000	25,750,000	—	—	250,000	750,000	50,750,000	48,750,000
Continent ..	—	—	1,000,000	2,000,000	28,000,000	27,000,000	—	—	4,000,000	19,750,000	33,050,000	39,750,000
of Europe ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States ..	8,750,000	4,500,000	15,250,000	15,000,000	5,500,000	9,500,000	13,500,000	25,500,000	17,500,000	16,500,000	60,500,000	71,000,000
of America ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada ..	11,250,000	11,000,000	4,750,000	7,250,000	—	1,000,000	1,250,000	2,500,000	—	—	17,250,000	21,750,000
Other Countries ..	20,500,000	16,750,000	10,500,000	12,250,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	—	—	7,750,000	11,250,000	10,250,000	44,750,000
	345,750,000	301,750,000	162,500,000	171,500,000	76,750,000	95,000,000	11,750,000	28,000,000	33,500,000	51,750,000	633,250,000	651,000,000

In addition to this detailed output of 651 million pounds, it must be borne in mind that large quantities of tea are grown in India, China and Japan for local consumption. It is estimated that Japan alone produces 125 million pounds a year besides the exports mentioned above.

EXPORTS AND VALUE OF CEYLON TEA

This table showing the yearly exports of tea at quinquennial periods in the earlier years of the industry and the actual exports for the last ten years, demonstrates very clearly the rapid stride made in the development of the industry.

YEAR	QUANTITY lbs	VALUE £
1875	1,438	160
1880	162,575	10,043
1885	4,372,721	189,484
1890	45,799,518	1,526,650
1895	98,581,060	3,286,035
1900	149,264,602	3,582,350
1905	170,183,558	3,970,950
1910-11	183,905,153	5,609,107
1914	193,583,642	5,981,734
1915	215,632,727	8,163,855
1916	203,256,347	6,767,284
1917	195,231,592	6,377,565
1918	180,817,744	5,545,078
1919	208,560,943	7,766,809
1920	184,770,231	5,385,836
1921	161,610,966	7,513,846
1922	171,807,581	9,735,763
1923 (Estimated)	175,000,000	12,000,000

It will be noted from the above figures that the output for the last 3 years shows a marked reduction which is accounted for as follows. As a result of the slump in 1920-21, it was considered that only fine teas of high quality would be likely to meet with a ready market demand. A general policy of finer plucking and most careful manufacture was therefore adopted and has since been continued. The result is that teas of high quality are now being turned out by nearly all estates in Ceylon and their manufacture compares favourably with tea produced in any other country. This has established a steadily increasing demand for Ceylon teas which the Ceylon industry is determined shall be maintained.

The distribution of Ceylon's Exports of tea are shown in the following table —

EXPORT DISTRIBUTION OF BLACK AND GREEN TEAS FROM CEYLON FOR THE
TEN YEARS, 1913-1922.

Year	United Kingdom	Russia	Continent of Europe	Australia	New Zealand	U.S.A.	Canada & Newfoundland		China	Other Countries	Total
							Lbs.	Lbs.			
1913	..	112,120,807	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1914	..	117,163,176	19,829,876	2,352,846	21,263,148	5,299,810	8,831,880	7,992,834	8,444,721	6,040,238	192,176,160
1915	..	121,283,498	14,880,383	1,965,977	22,177,946	6,519,811	10,801,668	8,634,210	5,984,259	7,088,989	195,216,419
1916	..	111,762,712	24,104,991	1,804,916	22,269,926	6,180,096	10,264,741	7,538,892	6,682,320	11,500,397	211,629,777
17	..	85,718,072	26,593,142	2,599,735	20,564,298	4,964,591	7,621,998	5,054,442	9,518,733	13,803,278	202,482,959
8	..	93,177,183	13,510,891	5,475,293	23,135,022	6,342,734	22,135,027	12,551,959	5,660,828	18,504,133	193,033,962
19	..	110,288,501	155,713	7,519,901	35,522,401	9,463,154	9,463,154	2,981,191	1,552,896	29,966,433	180,638,872
20	..	119,495,692	760,862	7,000,694	18,114,317	17,282,255	17,282,255	8,066,115	591,358	16,334,473	208,433,578
21	..	111,203,300	—	1,741,550	16,762,953	6,124,768	14,879,297	8,041,855	280,225	17,520,343	184,846,683
22	..	117,281,922	—	1,032,206	14,898,755	4,756,985	14,740,621	4,770,247	216,356	10,778,883	162,347,353
	..	—	—	1,901,656	12,205,693	5,490,303	14,212,554	7,302,735	237,277	12,700,089	171,392,249



INTERIOR OF RUBBER FACTORY.



THE RUBBER INDUSTRY*

By C. F. WHITAKER,

Secretary, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.

DISCOVERY AND ORIGIN

The existence of Rubber was first observed soon after the discovery of South America. It was noticed that certain tribes played with a ball of resilient and elastic substance which subsequently was found to possess the power of removing pencil marks. This substance therefore came into commerce as "Indian Rubber."

A French observer, by name, Lacondamine, ascertained the nature of the tree from which this was obtained. This is now known as *Hevea brasiliensis*, the variety cultivated in Ceylon and Malaya for the production of plantation rubber. Other varieties of trees yielding rubber exist and are exploited in their wild state in several countries. Extensive trials were made with several of these in the last century, but none were found to be of value for plantation purposes. These trials consisted of the plantation of varieties of Ceara rubber from Brazil, Castilloa rubber from Mexico and Central America, Rambong rubber from Assam, and Lagos rubber from West Africa. All cultivated rubber in the East is now *Hevea brasiliensis*—the Para rubber of the Amazon valley of Brazil.

The possibility of introducing South American rubber-producing trees into India and the East occurred first to Sir Clements R. Markham about the year 1870. With the advice and assistance of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the first attempt to import seeds of *Hevea brasiliensis* was made in 1873 but met with no success.

Sir (then Mr.) H. A. Wickham, who was at that time resident at Santarem on the Amazon, was commissioned to make a further attempt. Seeds were obtained with infinite trouble and ingenuity from the Tapajos plateau, from well-grown trees which were already being worked for rubber. By an extraordinary

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Sub-Committee from the Ceylon Handbook, 1924.

chance, an ocean going steamer in search of cargo had arrived on the Amazon just as the seeds were ripe, and Wickham seizing the opportunity collected as many as time permitted and carried them on board. On his arrival at Kew with 70 000 seeds, all the available plant houses were cleared and ultimately 2,700 seedlings were raised. Of these about 2 000 were forwarded to Ceylon in 1876, and in the following year they were planted out in the now well known Botanic Garden at Heneratgoda, which was specially established for this purpose.

From 1877 to 1880, plants raised from cuttings of the original plants were distributed to Southern India and Burma, and a few to Ceylon planters. The first tree flowered at Heneratgoda in 1880, but no seed was produced until the following year. In 1882, a few seedlings were sold and in 1883 the number reached 266. From 1884 onwards all the seeds were sold to Ceylon planters or distributed to Botanic Gardens abroad, except during the years 1890-92 when most of the crop was reserved for experimental purposes by the newly formed Forest Department.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY IN CEYLON.

GENERAL

The planting of rubber as a commercial project began in the Kalutara district in 1883, and, following the success of these early efforts, the area planted rapidly increased until by 1904 it is estimated that 25,000 acres were under this cultivation.

The three following years were marked by the great rubber boom, when land was developed at every opportunity.

The following statement shows the rapid strides made in this direction up to the present time —

	<i>Area planted</i>		
1900	1,750
1902	.	.	4,500
1904	.	.	25 000
1906	.	.	100 000
1908	.	.	180,000
1910	.	.	203 900
1912	.	.	217,000
1914	240,500
1916	250,000
1918	265 000
1920*	397,000
1922	400,000

* The figures for 1920 are based upon an accurate census of all plantings and include all small holdings as well as estates.



Rubber flourishes in the wet zones of Ceylon from sea level up to 2,000 feet although at this altitude the growth is not as rapid or the yield so satisfactory as obtaining below 1500 feet.

Rubber for the most part has been planted on jungle land usually purchased from the Crown. This cultivation has to a certain extent been introduced on low country tea fields as well, the tea being gradually eliminated. Cacao and citronella have also been replaced in this manner.

In the case of virgin land the jungle is felled and after being allowed to dry is burnt off. Roads and drains are then laid out and the land is holed ready to receive the rubber seeds or the young plants from the nurseries. If the former method is adopted (which is known as Seed at Stake) it is usual to plant three seeds in a triangle about one foot apart the most flourishing seedling being eventually retained. In the case of transplanting from the nursery this takes place when the plants are about 12 months old the tops being lopped off and the stumps replanted in the new clearings.

Much experience has been gained during recent years as to the best method of cultivation and the early practice of planting the rubber trees 10 ft \times 10 ft has now been superseded by much wider planting distances of 20 ft \times 20 ft or even wider being now general.

It has been found that the yield of latex per acre is not necessarily in proportion to the number of trees contained as widely planted trees have full scope for branch spread and leaf development and better bark renewal is secured. Generally speaking 100 to 120 trees per acre are planted out and these in course of time are thinned out to 60—100 trees per acre.

Every endeavour is made to eliminate the growth of weeds which if unchecked or allowed to get out of hand become a serious menace to the growth and welfare of the rubber. In the early stages of a rubber estate this process involves considerable expenditure which decreases however if properly carried out when the trees grow and foliage increases. On a great many rubber estates at the present time it is possible to walk through several hundred acres of evenly grown trees without seeing a single weed of any description except by chance along a watercourse or in the crevices between large rocks which are a very noticeable feature on the land under this cultivation.

As a general practice manuring with fertilizers is carried out on the majority of estates though this has been considerably curtailed during the last few years owing to the strict economy of expenditure practised to meet the depressed market conditions. The actual effect of manuring upon rubber is still the subject of varying opinion, though it is agreed that manuring is necessary.

in Ceylon for the maintenance of the health and vigour of the trees. In young plantations, the growing of green manures is common—especially in terraces along the contours of the land. Every endeavour is also being made by estates to secure suitable cover plants for growing between the rows of rubber trees so as to prevent soil erosion.

TAPPING

The usual practice at the present time is to bring a tree into tapping when its girth is 24 inches at 2 feet from the ground. This measurement is usually obtained when the rubber tree is 5 to 7 years of age.

During the first years of rubber cultivation, several systems of tapping were tried including the Brazilian method of making small oblique or V-shaped cuts indiscriminately over the trunk of the



tree up to a height of 6 feet or more. The method of tapping now generally adopted in the light of past experience is as follows —

A line extending one third or one half the circumference of the tree and sloping downwards from left to right at about 22° is made at a height of 2 feet from the ground. Vertical channels from both ends of this line are made in the bark, the left hand one acting as a guide as tapping progresses and that at the lower end being for the latex to flow down to the cup, into which it is guided by a small galvanized spout driven lightly into the tree a few inches below the tapping cut.

The tapping knife used practically everywhere in Ceylon is in the form of a very sharp V-edged chisel. If the wood of the tree is touched, a wound is caused and a scar is eventually left which renders the surface unsuitable for tapping when the bark of that side of the tree has re-grown.

It is usual to tap the same trees every other day, and as the bark removed on each occasion should be only a thin shaving 1-32 of an inch thick, the bark on one side of the tree from 24 ins down to within 6 inches of the ground should last at least 3 or 4 years. When this is finished, the tree is marked out and tapped on another third or half. On this principle, the portion of bark originally used has therefore 6 years or 8 years in which to renew before being brought into tapping again. Upon some estates tapping is changed over from one side of the tree to the other side every six or twelve months.

The tappers start their work usually at dawn, as the latex does not run so freely after 9 a.m. Latex starts to flow as soon as the shaving of bark is removed, and continues to run, according to the characteristics of the tree, from 1 to 3 hours and sometimes longer. The quantity of latex collected from an average tree at a single tapping may be taken as half a teacupful. This, however, is largely dependent upon the age, growth and situation of the rubber.

The yield of dry rubber per acre varies from 200 to 700 lbs., 400 lbs. being considered a good all round yield for an estate in full bearing.

In Ceylon about 60 per cent or more of the year's yield is generally obtained in the second half of the year, the trees being allowed to rest for one month or six weeks during February and March over the "Wintering" period, when the leaves, unlike most tropical trees, turn yellow and fall.

¹ *Hevea brasiliensis* is, under plantation conditions, subject to various diseases which have been fully and carefully investigated by the scientific officers attached to the Department of Agriculture. Root diseases occur chiefly in areas which have not been thoroughly

cleared of all jungle stumps and bark diseases are not uncommon in wet seasons. The causes of the various diseases, except that known as brown-bast, are now well known and all diseases receive appropriate treatment on well-managed estates. A special scheme for Rubber Research has recently been organized by the Government of Ceylon, the Rubber Growers' Association and Rubber Estate proprietors. This scheme provides for investigations in the origin of and remedies for the various diseases, for chemical and botanical research in Ceylon, and for vulcanization experiments and tests at the Imperial Institute, London. The present staff in Ceylon consists of an Organizing Secretary, who visits all estates which are incorporated in the Scheme, and a Chemist, a Mycologist and a Physiological Botanist.

LABOUR

The labour on the large majority of rubber estates in Ceylon consists of Tamils from Southern India, of whom there are some 500,000 employed on rubber, tea and other estates.

During recent years considerable attention has been given to the general conditions of estate labour in Ceylon. Estate schools are provided and housing and sanitation are carried out according to Government regulations; many estates have established creches for the care of infants while their mothers are away in the fields. The larger properties have their own well-equipped hospitals, and there is a resident Dispenser on nearly every estate qualified to treat and prescribe for minor illnesses and to carry out the instructions of the District Medical Officer, who is available in serious cases.

Housing accommodation and medical attendance is provided free to all labour

A fair number of Sinhalese are employed, chiefly in the Kalutara and Ratnapura districts and in the Southern Province. This form of labour, however, is not considered to be generally so satisfactory as a Tamil Labour force, as the Sinhalese, unless actually quartered on the estate, have their own cultivations of food crops to attend to at certain times of the year.

MANUFACTURE

The various forms in which rubber is turned out by Ceylon estates may be seen in the Ceylon Court at the Empire Exhibition, and a glance at these will give a more comprehensive idea of their appearance than would be gathered from any written description.

Practically all rubber is sold in the form of:—

- (1) Smoked Sheet
- (2) Latex Crêpe
- (3) Scrap Crêpe
- (4) Curly Scrap

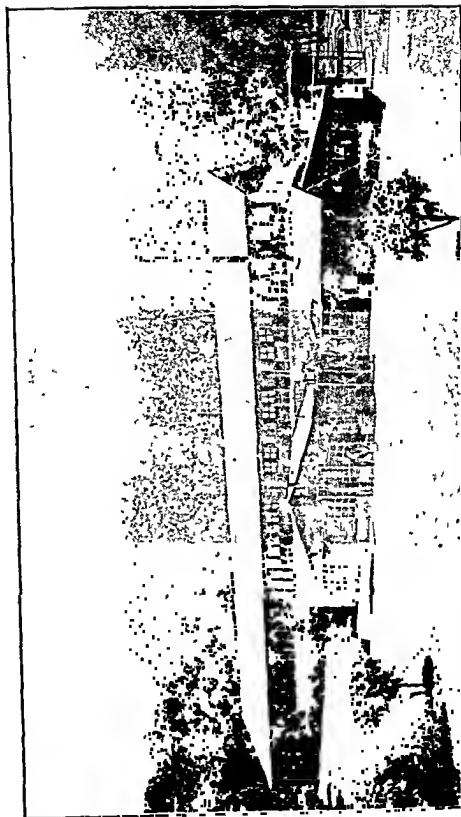


Photo by

A MODERN RUBBER FACTORY.

Plat 14. Lid

The manufacture of Smoked Sheet predominates, as this method is followed by small holders owing to its simplicity, a hand power roller being the only machinery required. This method is also very suitable for use on small estates and on those just coming into bearing, as the crop can be effectively handled without the heavy expenditure entailed on power driven machinery, driers, etc.

The manufacture of crêpe however enables a heavy crop to be centrally and quickly dealt with.

MANUFACTURE OF SMOKED SHEET

This method of preparation, although simple in process, requires considerable care.

The latex is brought to the factory in pails by the tappers from various parts of the estate—usually before mid-day. After being passed through fine mesh metal strainers to remove impurities, the density of the latex is determined by means of a hydrometer, and although the rubber content of latex is not necessarily determined by its specific gravity, this instrument is sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. The latex is

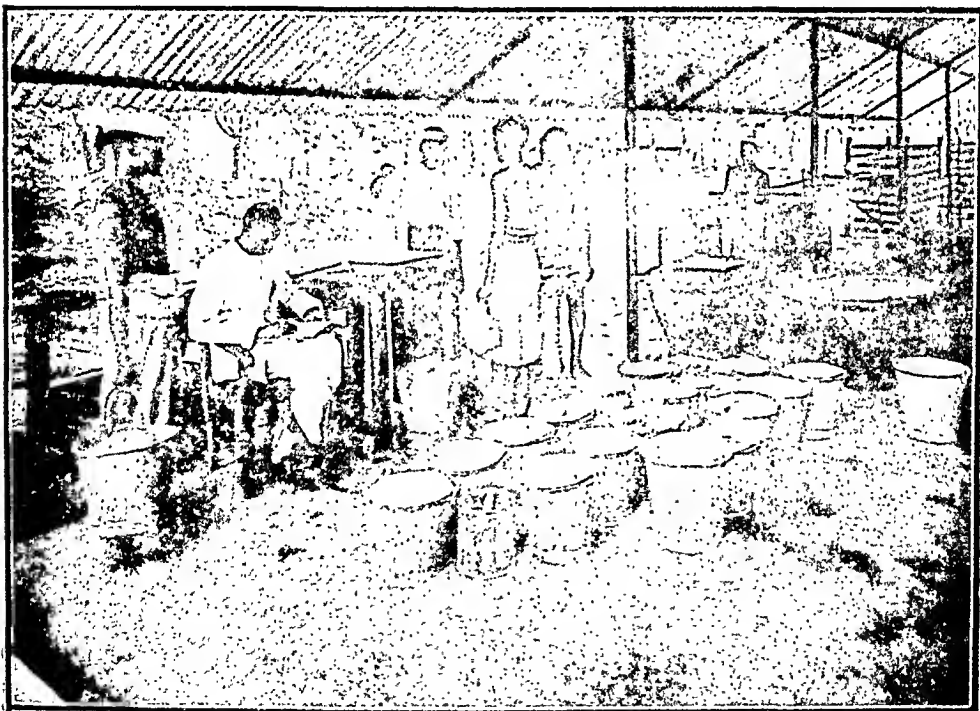


Photo by MEASURING AND TESTING THE LATEX. Plâté, Ltd.

then bulked as this differs somewhat in composition according to different fields and trees of different ages. A quantity of water, calculated from the reading on the hydrometer is then added to reduce the latex to a standard rubber content, which is generally

about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of dry rubber per gallon. Acetic Acid is then added, and the latex after being stirred is poured into heavily enamelled pans or wooden troughs. These are placed on racks and left overnight for coagulation to take place. This process is complete by the next morning, when the rubber appears in the form of resilient junket, called the coagulum, floating in the pans, and it is then ready for the next process.

Each coagulum, which retains the rectangular shape of the container in which it was formed, is next passed through smooth rollers in order to express as much water as possible. The smooth sheets are then subjected to further pressure by rollers with ribbed or grooved facings. This gives the sheets an attractive pattern and helps to prevent adhesion after the sheets are packed.

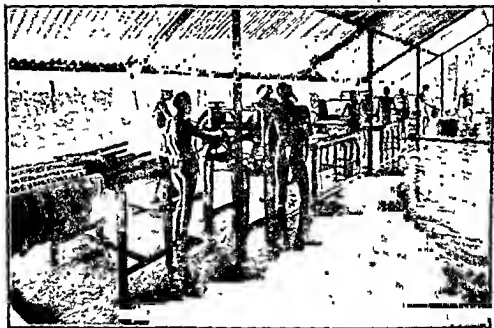


Photo by

RUBBER—THE MANUFACTURE OF SHEET.

Platt, Ltd.

The sheets, which are now in the form of tough white rubber about three-sixteenths of an inch thick are then hung to drip and after the surplus water has drained off are removed to the smoke house where they are hung on wooden racks. Here the sheets are subjected to smoke which is carried by a natural draught in the furnace in the lowest storey out through the ventilators in the roof. The rubber remains in the smoke house for about a fortnight by which time the drying and curing process should be thoroughly completed. Smoking is generally conducted at night, the smoke house being open during the day for the inspection and removal of cured sheets and the reception of others.

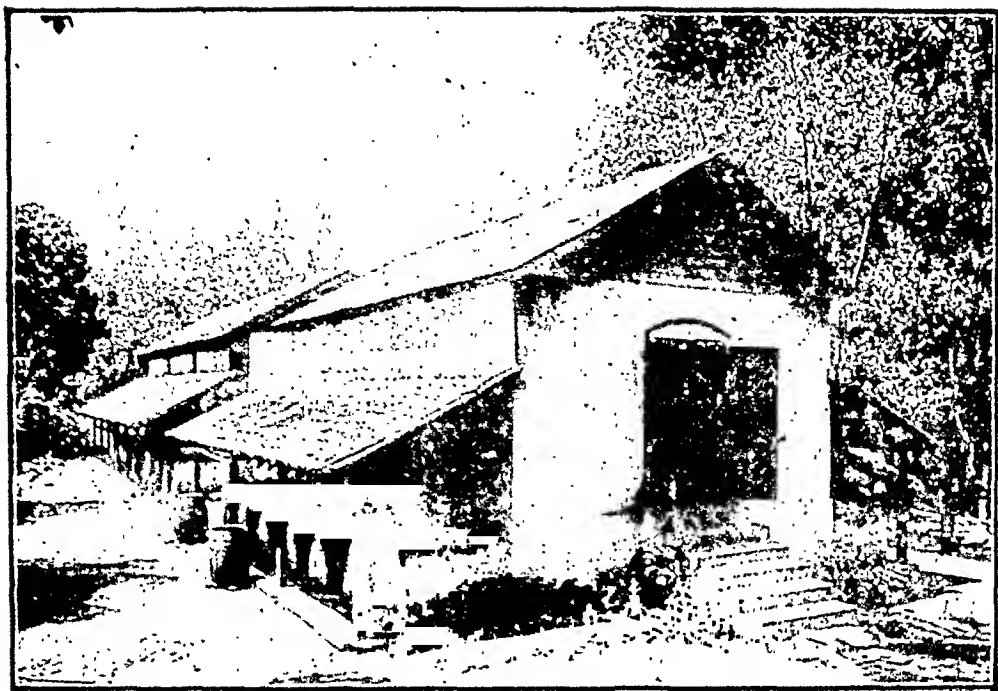


Photo by

RUBBER—A MODERN SMOKE HOUSE.

Platté, Ltd.



Photo by

RUBBER—A MODERN SMOKE

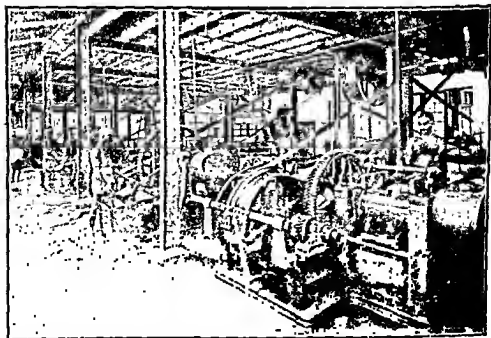
There are various types of smoke houses, the one most generally used being the two-storied building with centrally placed furnaces immediately below the sheets, which are distributed across the space above.

No special fuel is employed other than ordinary firewood in this process, which is used more to smoke-dry the sheets than anything else. This process has been found to be more effective in drying sheet rubber than air drying or other methods in the prevention of mould, to which rubber in this form is liable in a tropical climate.

MANUFACTURE OF LATEX CRÉPE

The latex is received, bulked and standardised in the same manner as described in the manufacture of smoked sheet.

Sodium Bisulphite, is mixed in the dilution water to the extent of approximately 1 oz. to every 20-30 lbs. of dry rubber contained in the bulk. This chemical prevents oxidation (due to the presence of an oxidising enzyme in the latex) and thereby maintains the pale golden colour required by buyers. *Acetic Acid*, which is still the most general coagulant, is next added mixed with clean water to ensure thorough distribution. Approximately 1 oz. of acid is required for every 16 lbs. of dry rubber. Both Sodium bisulphite and Acetic acid are thoroughly stirred through the bulk of latex by means of a broad wooden paddle. Froth is



skimmed off the top and the bulking vessels are then covered over. Coagulation takes place overnight, and the coagulum is then cut into slabs next morning ready for rolling.

The crêping mills somewhat resemble massive washing mangles, driven by engine or water power. They are of two kinds, having grooved and smooth rollers respectively, and during the preliminary rollings water is turned on to wash away any impurities. By means of gearing, the upper and lower rollers of each machine revolve at different speeds thereby macerating and stretching the soft coagulum, which emerges in a long white ribbon with a large proportion of the water expressed. Four passages through the "grooved" mill result in a strong even strip about 8 in. wide and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness. It is next passed once through the "smooth" crêping mill, with the rollers closely adjusted, which reduce the thickness to what is known as "lace" crêpe in order to facilitate drying.

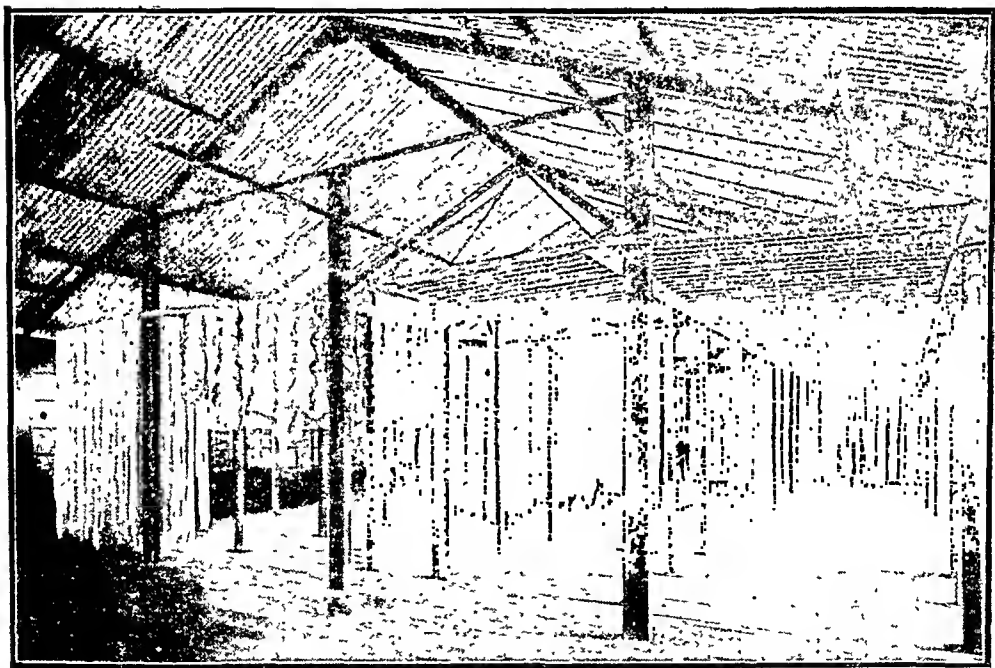


Photo by

CRÊPE MANUFACTURE—THE DRYING ROOM.

Plâté, Ltd.

This is effected by means of artificial driers or by hanging up the rubber to dry naturally in well ventilated rooms built for the purpose. Artificial drying is of course the quicker method, being completed in two or three hours, but there appears to be a preference latterly for air-dried crêpe. This method takes from 5 to 9 days according to weather conditions.

The dry rubber is again machined, no water being turned on to the rollers, and if blanket crêpe, the more usual form, is desired it is passed four times through the "grooved" mill with the rollers

set slightly apart care being taken that overheating does not occur, that holes in the crepe are eliminated and that it is of even thickness with well turned edges

This completes the treatment of the Latex grades and the crepe lengths are then hung up to await sorting and packing

The Latex grades are usually divided into Nos 1, 2, and 3 qualities forming some 82% 3% and 1½% of the total output respectively Scrap grades consist of Curly scrap, Cup scrap and Earth scrap—8%, 4½% and 1% approximately Grading is done in various ways but the above is a good indication of the general practice

Even colour and toughness are the properties aimed at in rubber manufacture

Each grade is separately packed in good quality wooden chests holding about 130 lbs of rubber

An estate, having an annual output of 500 000 lbs of crepe rubber requires a machinery plant of —2 Engines or Turbines of 75 B H P each 3 Grooved and 5 Smooth Creping Mills, 1 Scrap washer and 2 Water Pumps If artificial drying is done 12 Drier Chambers would also be required The most scrupulous cleanliness at every stage is the first essential for successful Crepe manufacture Labourers other than those required for manufacture are rigorously excluded from the Main Factory, all measurement, bulking, etc, being done in outside verandahs or coagulating sheds Roller beds are best laid with white glazed tiles as the slightest trace of dirt is apparent on these, and the rubber may safely be laid on such a floor during the process of rolling Machinery must be arranged with due regard to economy of labour in transport and plenty of light is necessary, although the direct rays of the sun must be carefully excluded

SCRAP GRADES

Scrap crepe is manufactured from "scrap" This is the naturally coagulated rubber which dries on the surface of the tapping cut and in the bottom of the cups A more inferior quality known as Earth scrap is formed by the latex overflowing to the ground Most of those estates having creping facilities manufacture their scraps into scrap crepe This type of rubber constitutes the less valuable grades, as they are darkened by oxidization

Scrap is usually collected a day or so after the trees have been tapped, when naturally coagulation has already taken place

After a preliminary treatment in a "Scrap Washer" which removes bark shavings earth, etc., and so saves wear and tear on the creping mills, the same process of machining in the factory is undergone as in the case of the Latex crepe Scrap grades are usually air dried as artificial drying tends to render the finished rubber tacky

Curly scrap is the rubber collected from the grading It is pricked over and properly dried before export

COMMERCIAL ASPECT

In view of the critical state from which this industry is now emerging it is considered that a brief history of the Ceylon market from its inception up to the present time would not be out of place.

In 1904 approximately 7,000 pounds of rubber were shipped from Ceylon, and this product began to be an item of considerable interest in local commerce. During this year cultivation was largely extended in Kalutara and other low-country districts in the Island, while the actual produce available sold at 5s. 8d. per pound in Colombo.

In 1905 exports were doubled and the best quality "Biscuits" as then manufactured were sold at prices around 5s. 10d. per pound.

Exports showed a similar important increase in 1906, with a total of approximately 328,000 lbs., and this quantity on offer induced more general competition and foreign orders to this market. Prices declined towards the end of the year to 5s. 1½d. per pound. Rubber was generally of good quality, the bulk being composed of "Sheet" and "Biscuit," and at this stage the demand for "Crêpe" manufacture appeared.

In 1907, exports were 556,000 lbs. against 328,000 lbs. for the previous year, of which the United Kingdom took 60 per cent. and 33 per cent. went to the United States of America. Prices declined over this period to 4s. 4d. per pound at the end of the year.

Exports were again nearly doubled in 1908, the proportion of shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America being maintained. Towards the end of this year prices for top qualities rose to 5s. 2½d. per pound.

The outturn from all estates showed decided improvement in quality; "Biscuit" and "Sheet" rubber, hitherto the usual form of preparation, being replaced by the manufacture of "Crêpe" which realised a higher price.

In the following year prices rose to 9s. 7d. per pound, and further improvement and regularity of quality was a distinct feature of the market.

In 1910 exports increased by over 2,000,000 lbs., and it was in this year the record price of 12s. 10d. per pound was paid for top qualities. This inflation, however, did not last, and rubber was sold at 5s. 6d. per pound before the year closed.

By 1911 the production of rubber had become a most important factor in the commerce of Ceylon as an export trade of assured large development began to materialise. Prices became steadier and stood around 4s. 6d. per pound as the year closed.

In the year following there was a strong demand for " Smoked Sheet " in which form the greater proportion of Ceylon rubber was exported, nearly all the owners of small holdings preparing their harvest by this process

In 1912, exports amounted to approximately 15,000 000 lbs the United Kingdom remaining the largest market with an import of 9,000 000 lbs against 5,000 000 lbs going to America

As can be seen from the export figures included in this article, the exports of rubber increased steadily until 1918, when shipments were checked by this product being taken off the Priority List early in the year and the restriction imposed on rubber imports into America, a curtailment of crops by a large number of estates was also a factor towards this shortfall

The average local market prices for all grades for each year over this period were as follows —

1912	3s 8d
1913	2s 7d
1914	1s 11d
1915	2s 2d
1916	2s 4½d
1917	2s 0d

In 1919, America took 65 per cent of the total exports as compared with 32 per cent to the United Kingdom. Prices showed a further decline and averaged 1s 4d for all grades for the year

Then followed a year of a still weaker market, when the average declined to 11½d per pound. Exports for that year show the United Kingdom as once more the chief importer with 50 per cent while American shipments declined to 44 per cent of the total exports

In September 1920, when it was realised that the production of plantation rubber was greater than war impoverished markets required and that the supply must continue to increase for some years the Rubber Growers' Association, London, advocated a system of voluntary restriction for the planting industry. In response to this appeal a large proportion of members agreed to reduce their estimated normal output by 25 per cent. This resort was adopted towards the end of the year but was discontinued in the following year owing to lack of support

In 1921, while the quantity of exports remained unchanged the rubber market slumped to the low yearly average sale price of 7d per pound which in many cases was less than the actual cost of production

In March, the Colonial Office were approached on the question of compulsory restriction by legislation. This, however, was not entertained as it was considered that the conditions should be

allowed to right themselves. Similar representations were made again in August, but received a reply that the Colonial Secretary's decision against compulsory restriction with or without the co-operation of other Governments, was final. In October, 1921, however, the Government appointed a Committee, under Sir James Stevenson, to report on the rubber situation. No definite recommendations were made in the resultant report which was published in May, 1922, as it was desirable first to ascertain the attitude of Holland. In the meanwhile rubber prices were still falling and stocks accumulating.

In August, 1922, when it was ascertained that Holland was not prepared to co-operate, the Rubber Growers' Association urged Government to invite the Stevenson Committee to prepare a Scheme of Restriction, and this resulted in the basis of the present regulations which were brought into force in Ceylon and Malaya on November 1st, 1922.

The principle of this control is as follows:--

The export of rubber for a definite quarter is governed in accordance with the average price ruling for the quarter preceding. The exportable allowance for these two countries at the introduction of this legislation was fixed at 60 per cent. of what was considered to be a standard crop.

The immediate result of restriction was to revive the price of rubber to a more satisfactory level.

As the average price of rubber for the quarter February-April, 1923, remained above 1-3d per pound, the exportable maximum, in accordance with the terms of control was increased by the Colonial Office from 60 to 65 per cent for the following quarter. The required average price however was not maintained, and the exportable maximum was re-adjusted to 60 per cent. on the expiry of that quarter.

EXPORTS

The following table shows the quantity of Rubber exported from Ceylon every second year from 1900:—

			<i>Tons.</i>
1900	..	..	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
1902	..	..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1904	..	..	35
1906	..	..	150
1908	..	..	400
1910	..	..	1,600
1912	..	..	6,700
1914	..	..	15,800
1916	..	..	24,420
1918	..	..	20,665
1920	..	..	39,500
1922	..	..	47,367

The comparative distribution of the exports for 1921 and 1922 is as follows —

	<i>Tons</i> 1921	<i>Tons</i> 1922
America ..	24,054	34 250
United Kingdom	13,262	9,811
Continent ..	2,600	2,614
Japan .	146	95
Australia ..	144	593
Other Countries	4	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tons	40,210	47,367

The larger proportion of the rubber exported from Ceylon is sold at the local Auctions or privately in Colombo

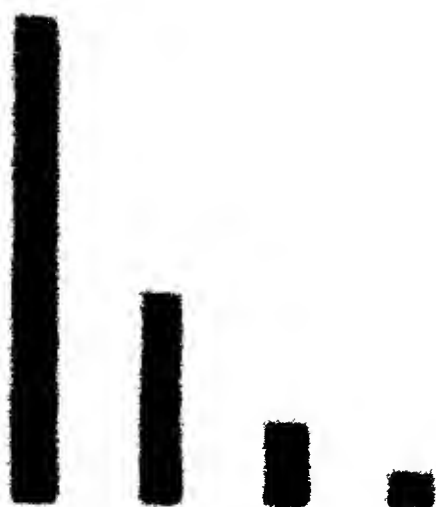
THE WORLD'S RUBBER INDUSTRY

Distribution of Plantation Acreage —According to a recent estimate, the area under rubber cultivation is apportioned as follows —

British Malaya	57½%
Dutch East Indies	25½%
Ceylon ..	12½%
India ..	2 %
Other Countries ..	2½%

The following table shows the total quantity of rubber in tons, exported from British Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Ceylon and India during the years 1921 and 1922, and the first six months of 1923 :—

	1921	1922	First Half, 1923
British Malaya	157,679 tons.	228,483 tons	105,205 tons
Dutch East Indies	72,300 ..	103,000 ..	61,503 ..
Ceylon	40,210 ..	47,367 ..	19,362 ..
India	5,305 ..	4,855 ..	3,502 ..

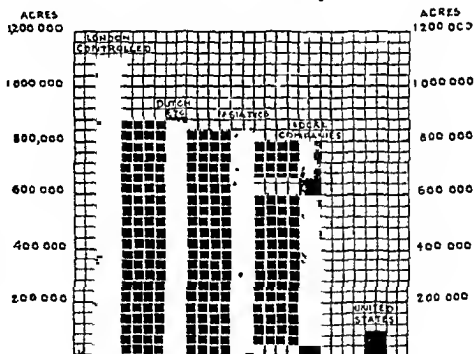


The following table and diagram illustrate the ownership of plantation rubber in the East —

PLANTATION OWNERSHIP

London controlled	..	..	1,110,000 Acres
Dutch, French, Belgian, Swiss	.		885,000 "
Asiatics	..	..	850,000 "
Local Companies and Resident European Proprietors	..	..	800,000 "
American	.	..	100,000 "
Total			<u>3,745,000</u> "

Plantation Ownership



1. 100

2. 10

3. 5

4. 2

5. 1

6. 1

SOME USES FOR RUBBER

Tyres —As is well known a very large proportion of the world's rubber output is required for the manufacture of tyres for vehicles of all descriptions. In 1922, the United States of America had an annual registration of over 12 million motor vehicles, and the output averaged approximately 240 000 a month during that year.

Rubber Paving —Experiments with rubber paving have been carried out for some time and the experience gained indicates the possibility of a large quantity of rubber being absorbed for this purpose.

Paper —Rubber latex has been successfully introduced into the manufacture of paper with the result that durability has been considerably enhanced.

Crepe Soles —Crêpe Soles, especially for the purpose of sport, is a use which is certain to increase. Those who have used shoes with crêpe rubber soles including a large number of leading golf and tennis players cannot speak highly enough of the comfort and grip derived.

Crêpe Rubber Soles have further been proved by experience to possess far greater durability than vulcanized rubber or leather of any description. Rubber soles of re made Crepe Rubber or from old motor tyres, etc, however have not the natural resistance or elasticity of the plantation product, and would be purchasers are advised to make sure that they secure the genuine raw rubber article.

COCONUT CULTIVATION

By C. DRIEBERG, B.A.

Editor, "Ceylon Observer"

Selection of land.—For the successful growth of coconuts an average temperature of 80°F. is necessary and an average rainfall, fairly well distributed, of 75 to 100 inches per annum. In the drier parts of the island, such as Puttalam, a free soil and the frequency of water not far from the surface enables the palm to thrive. At higher elevations with a heavy rainfall the nuts borne are neither large nor plentiful. The best soils are found in alluvial flats along river banks, where periodical floods take place. The next best are the sandy loams. There are other soils too which are not unsuitable, but hard gravelly and stiff clays are to be avoided, though even here with heavy expenditure the palms can be made to yield well. The richer and deeper the soil the less the expense in maintaining fertility.

Seed Nuts.—Great care should be exercised in the selection of seed nuts. They should be collected from the best trees only, and the parent trees should be over twenty and under fifty years of age, healthy, heavy-bearing, not easily affected by drought, with short bunch-stalks, and the nuts with a good proportion of meat. The green round and longish orange-brown varieties are considered the best. There is no object in selecting specially large-sized nuts, unless there is a good development of meat. As a rule the larger the nuts the fewer in the bunches. Medium sized nuts with a thin husk and a thick kernel are to be preferred. Nuts should be picked perfectly dry for planting. The point to be considered is the number of nuts that go to a candy (5 cwt.) of copra. The better the nuts the fewer the number to the candy.

The Nursery.—In selecting a place for a nursery avoid situations with heavy shade as the seedlings tend to become spindly, and suffer shock when moved to the open. The nuts may be placed vertically, with the eyes-end up, or horizontally, *i.e.* on one side. Some planters favour the one method, and others the other: while others again have found planting at an angle—between the vertical and horizontal position—the best of all. There is really not much to choose between one method and another. Nuts in the nursery should be half covered with soil. The nursery should be well prepared by digging deep and removing all roots, stumps, etc., then made up into beds not more than 6 feet wide, so as to allow of easy weeding and watering. Nuts that are late in shooting out or which produce weakly seedlings, should not be used for planting. Had the precaution been taken to select good nuts and weed out unsatisfactory seedlings there would be more uniform palms, a higher yield and less sickness on the plantations.

urately done not merely to keep
: also to allow of proper cultivation
and harrow.

Distance.—In good soils 27 feet each way is a suitable distance to allow room for the spread of the fronds. This gives 60 trees to the acre. In poor soils, such as gravels, in which the head does not develop very much, 25 feet each way will suffice. This gives 70 trees to the acre. Direct sunlight is essential for the healthy growth of the palm, and over-lapping of fronds should therefore be avoided. Trees planted 24 feet \times 24 feet do not bear well till they are nearly 20 years old, by which time the leaves droop and let in the light.

Holing.—Holes should be dug 3 ft \times 3 ft by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft deep. These should be filled with surface soil, if possible mixed with wood ashes, and the seedling planted from a foot to eighteen inches deep according to the nature of the land, shallower if the land is inclined to be wet.

Planting out.—A seedling coconut can exist upon the food stored in the nut for about twelve months from germination, so that it is not necessary to delay in planting out seedlings with a view to catching a rainy season. Soon after germination—before the roots have taken a hold of the soil—the young plants could be removed to their permanent places in the field. In new soils (sub-soil drainage being defective) there is a tendency for rain water to collect on the surface. To prevent this the natural water courses should be deepened and feeder drains parallel to the lines opened to drain out the surplus water. If water is allowed to fill and stagnate in the coconut holes there will be a large percentage of losses.

Catch-Crop.—If the coconuts are to come into bearing as fast as possible and fine healthy trees are to be established, it is better that no catch-crops should be grown. But on the other hand, if it is essential that some income should be obtained from the land to help to carry on the planting, one crop of cassava or other short-lived product readily saleable at a profit, may be grown in the first year only. Before doing so it should be determined whether the labour conditions would permit of such a crop being grown without interfering with the work of the estate, also if the profits of the catch-crop would compensate for the loss of plant food from the soil. If no catch-crops are to be grown, *Crotalaria* or other leguminous plants suitable to the district should be sown just after firing. This crop will not only feed on the available plant food and reserve it for the use of the permanent crop, but will check the growth of weeds. The green crop should be cut from time to time and used for mulching round the plants. About six feet round the plants should be cultivated twice a year immediately after every rainy season, till the end of the third year. Then if the trees are sufficiently grown, the whole land should be cultivated and all stumps uprooted. This cultivation should be repeated once a year till a plough could be put on the land.

After Treatment.—To make coconut estates pay it is necessary to manure them. If cattle manure is not available for the purpose, a full nuxture to supply the essential ingredients—nitrogen, phos-

FERTILISERS

FOR

TEA

COCONUTS

RUBBER

COCOA

PADDY

AND

ALL

OTHER

TROPICAL

CULTIVATIONS

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P O Box No 320

Coconut Planter's Manual.

(FERGUSON'S ALL ABOUT COCONUTS)

COMPLETELY REVISED IN ITS
FIFTH EDITION

BY

C. DRIEBERG, B.A., F.H.S. ETC
(EDITOR CEYLON OBSERVER)

THE STANDARD WORK ON THE COCONUT
INDUSTRY OF CEYLON

Price Rs. 10/-. Per copy. Post Free.

THE CEYLON OBSERVER,

Baillie Street, Colombo.

phoric acid and potash—should be supplied. The following is an all-round mixture which has given good results:—

4 lbs. ground nut cake or castor cake.

4 lbs. fish manure.

6 lbs. bone meal.

2 lbs. sulphate of potash.

16 lbs. to a tree to be applied once in two years.

After or just before manuring the plantation should be ploughed or forked up.

This treatment is sufficient for two years for wet districts with a rainfall from 75 to 100, but another shallow ploughing a year after



Photo by

COCONUT PICKING.

Plâté, Ltd.

could be done with advantage. In dry districts where the rainfall is from 50 to 75 or less, an animal ploughing is essential and harrowing during the dry months. In rainy weather green crops of the leguminous order should be grown. It should be borne in mind that the cultivation of coconuts is a business, and the owner of the land is

the manufacturer or producer of copra. His capital is the stock of plant-food in his soil, and his machinery is his trees. His aim should be to produce copra at the smallest expenditure of labour and plant-food. His capital is a limited one, which is liable to be exhausted if not replenished from time to time to make good the exhaustion due to the removal of copra. It must be remembered that $\frac{2}{3}$ of a lb. of copra is oil and $\frac{1}{3}$ is poonac. The soil does not so much suffer by the removal of oil as by the removal of poonac. If, therefore, poonac can be purchased at a cheap rate it would be wise to use as much of it as possible in manuring the land.

Coconut husks, leaves, etc., if removed off the land should be returned to it or sold at a price to enable some fertilizers to be used in place of them. If they be returned to the land the soil will not only get back what it has lost but also what has been taken up from the atmosphere. The failure of some coconut estates during drought is due to the depletion of organic matter in the soil caused by the continuous removal of leaves, husks, etc.

Coconut husks should be used for mulching round the trees. If husks have to be sold the refuse fibre dust should be taken back to the estate and ploughed in.

Picking.—Perfectly ripe nuts only should be picked. This could be done by picking two bunches only once in two months. Allowing ripe nuts to drop is to be recommended, though this is not always a practicable course for many reasons.

Yield.—The average yield on a well cultivated estate is about 50 nuts per tree, though in some estates as much as 75 nuts are sometimes obtained.

Copra.—Only mature nuts should be used for making copra and these should be stored for about a month after plucking. The nuts could be kept for about 4 months without deterioration. The number of nuts that are required to make a candy of copra (560 lbs.) varies from 900 to 1,500 and even more a fair average being 1,100 to 1,200. After husking and splitting open the nuts, they are ordinarily dried either in the sun or on grills. Sun-dried copra is much superior to kiln-dried. In Cochin, where some of the finest copra is prepared, the drying is done on mats in the sun. Here it is possible to prepare copra by sun-drying during some parts of the year—the January crop in March, March and May crops in July, July crop in September, September and November crops in January. Usually the first drying is done in the sun, if the weather is favourable, and this results in the shrinking of the kernel so that it could be removed from the shell. The after-drying is done in a kiln, open in front, with opening at the back for circulation of air. The grill is constructed of coconut wood so as to form a platform 6 or 7 feet above ground. Underneath this platform are shallow pits with open fires in which shells or husks or both are burnt. Shells give the least smoke. Double rows are used four feet apart for freshly opened nuts and single lines after the kernel has been removed. Eight to ten firings (2 a day) will be found to suffice, according to the heat developed. The more mature the nuts, the quicker the copra dries. Care should be taken not to overdry.

It is often necessary to remove the copra gradually as it dries. Copra is ready when it crackles in the hand on being pressed. On many estates special drying houses are provided for preparing copra. These have the furnace at one end and hot air distributed by pipes through the building. Various kinds of patent driers are now on the market for the preparation of copra by desiccation.

Desiccated Coconut.—The desiccated coconut industry was started in the Colony in the early eighties. Originally it was in the hands of a few European firms, to whom orders came from Europe and America, but gradually Ceylonese took to its manufacture, and mills are now to be found scattered over the Western and North-Western Provinces, and, to some extent, the Southern Province.

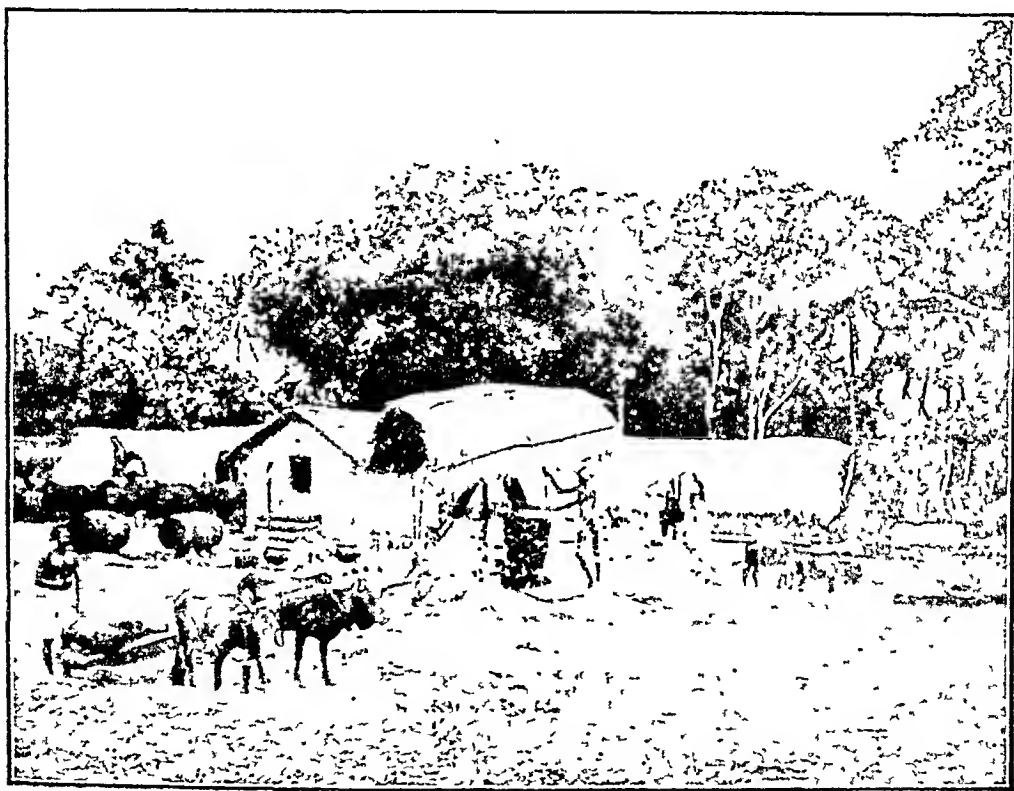


Photo by CHEKKU: MILL FOR EXTRACTING COCONUT OIL. *Platé, Ltd.*

The first necessity in the manufacture of D.C. (as it is called for short) is carefully selected, well matured nuts. The price of these ranges according to quality, and nuts which yield over 350 lbs. of D.C. per 1,000 are much sought after. The best of these yield up to 400 lbs. and a little over. After being picked the nuts, with the husks on, are allowed to season for about a month in the heap, so as to facilitate husking. They are then husked and taken to the mill, where they undergo a sorting, small and faulty nuts being rejected. The selected nuts are finally put away in a store to be issued and used as necessary.

The first operation in the process of manufacture is shelling. This is done by hand with a light hatchet, though in some mills the process is

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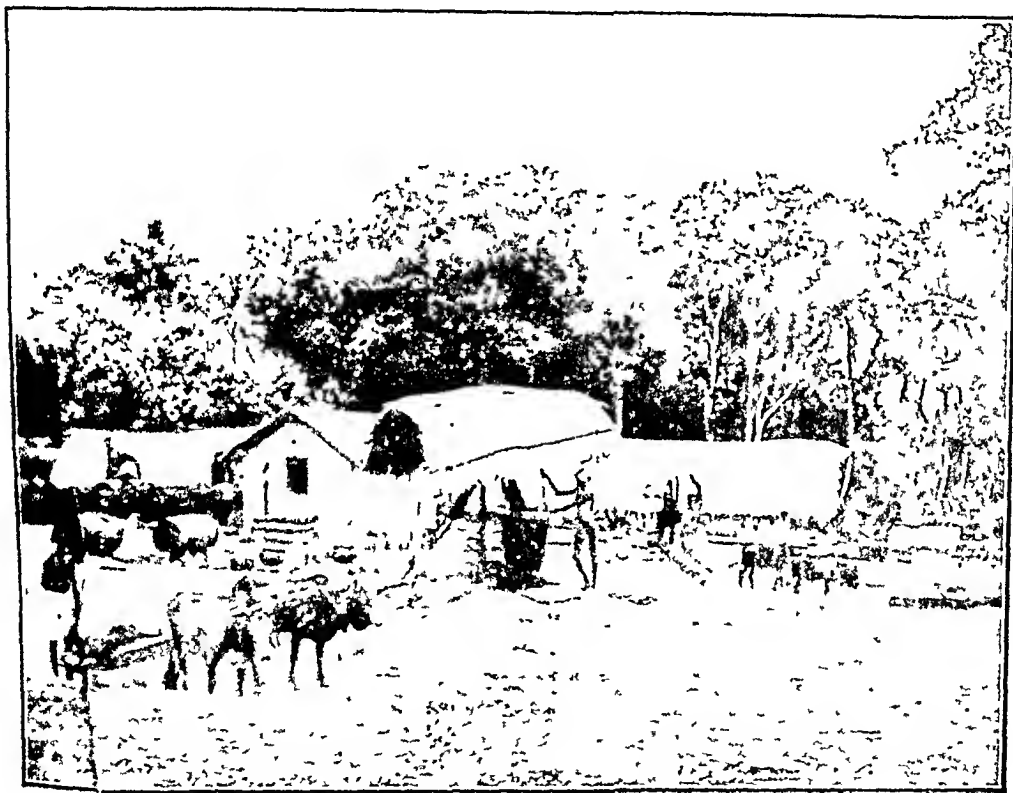


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see employed to do the work. Shellers are very expert in the use of the hatchet, and work with almost incredible rapidity. When well practised they are able to shell 2,000 nuts a day.

The shelled nuts are then thrown into a long tank made of wood or iron, into which water is led. The next process is paring or shaving, usually done by women with the aid of spoke-shavers, kept well sharpened, to remove the reddish rind and leave a pure white kernel. At the same time the kernel is broken up to let the coconut water escape. The more expert will deal with 1250 to 1,500 kernels per day. As soon as shaving is done the kernels go back to water, which is sometimes treated with lime to secure a whiter product, as exposure to the air, and especially the sun, discolours them and so affects their quality. Little boys are employed to rub off with pieces of tin like graters any specks of red rind which the women may have left. The nuts after thorough washing are then removed to the disintegrating machines in which they are treated, so as to produce various grades.

In one it is ground to a mass and comes out like the grated coconut used for curries. In others it is cut into chips, strips or thin rods. The product of the machines is removed to the desiccators and dried at a temperature of 160°F. It is then spread out on a lead lined table so that any discoloured particles may be picked out, and after being graded by means of hand sieves or sifters is packed in tea chests lined and paper lined and consolidated with the aid of a screw press. Each chest contains 130 lbs. Finally the chests are nailed and hooped. The rates of payment for husking, shelling and paring are about the same. It used to be 50 cts but has now risen to 60 cents per 1000.

Of the by products nothing is allowed to go to waste. The shells are sold for fuel or converted into charcoal for gas engine use. The parings and sweepings are dried and sold to 'chekku' men who get oil and poonac from them. The coconut water is collected and sold for rubber coagulation. When there was a shortage of acetic acid as a substitute this water was allowed to ferment and preserved as a substitute.

In selecting a site for a desiccating mill it is necessary to consider the following points—(1) facilities for securing a regular supply of nuts, (2) transport facilities, (3) a good and reliable water supply, (4) availability of labour, (5) fuel supply.

Oil and Fibre.—The expression of coconut oil by means of the 'chekku' or bullock mill has been carried on from comparatively remote times.

The chekku takes a load of from 30 to 40 lbs. of copra and works at six full charges a day, should deal with five to six cwt. of oil, and ought to give a yield of somewhat less than 1½ cwt. of oil, and the balance is poonac.

These crude mills are being superseded by up to date oil extrusion machines, though in many parts the chekku is still at work. In modern oil factories there is first a macerating process and then the expression of the oil by powerful presses. Sometimes there is first cold pre-drying

for the best quality of oil, and afterwards pressure with heat. The oil is thereafter left standing to clear by sedimentation, or is clarified by means of pressure fillers. The best mills on the Continent are able to extract 70 per cent. and over of oil, provided the copra is thoroughly dried. With ordinary copra, however, the percentage is about 65.

Along the Southern coast of Ceylon it is a common sight to see the husks of coconuts which have been steeped in water—generally brackish—being beaten out by women with the aid of rude mallets.

This primitive method of extraction is responsible for a considerable quantity of fibre which finds its way to Colombo. In recent years a great many fibre mills have been set up in the coconut

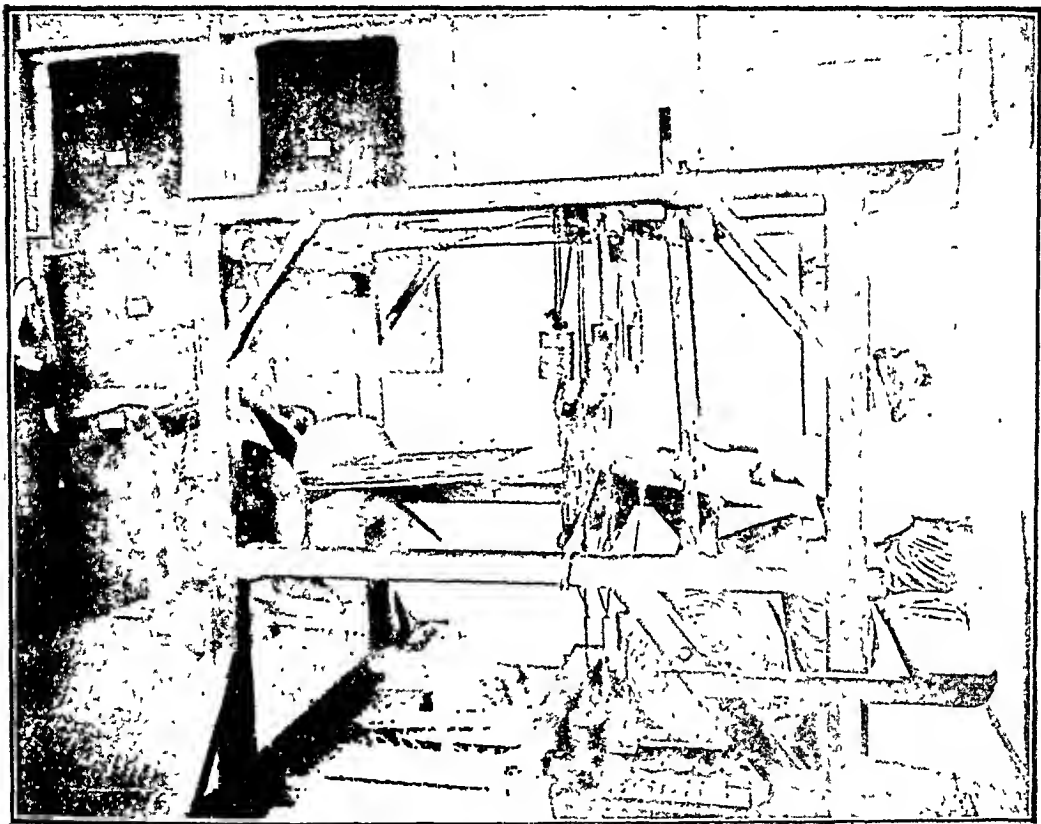


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WEAVING COIR MATTING

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growing districts, chiefly round about Colombo, Negombo, and Kurunegala.

After the separation of the husks from the nuts, the former are taken to the soaking tanks, where they are left immersed in water till they become pliable. They are sometimes first put through a machine which crushes them, breaking the outer skin and flattening the fibrous layer beneath. Next the husks are taken to the extracting machines which are worked in pairs, the first known as the breaker being set with coarse teeth for breaking up the husks, and the second, or finisher, fitted with finer teeth for combing the fibre, which is then washed and dried.

finds its way to the United Kingdom—Germany, Egypt and Norway, too, taking a fairly large quantity. The poonac, or cake left after the removal of the oil from copra, is largely used locally as a cattle food. In 1923, 116,549 cwt valued at Rs 608,435 were exported.

The quantity of oil exported in 1923 was 480,543 cwt valued at Rs 13,935,486.

In the manufacture of desiccated nut, 1,000 nuts should yield from 360 to 400 lb. The cost of production is about 25 cents per lb.

In 1923, 818,793 lb valued at Rs 22,716,338 were shipped, the bulk going to the United States of America (36 per cent) and the United Kingdom (40 per cent) the normal price varies between 25 and 50 cents per lb.

In the manufacture of arrack it has been found that a tree produces from 6 to 12 drams of toddy per day. The fermented product containing from 4 to 8 per cent alcohol. The cost price of toddy may be put at 30 cents per gallon it is retailed in taverns or from two to four times this value. In native stills 7 gallons of toddy give 1 oz of arrack. The distillers' cost of production is Rs 2.50 to Rs 3.50 per leaguer of 150 gallons. The retail price of arrack is Rs 10 to Rs 16 per gallon. In 1921 the consumption of arrack in the Colony was about 726,172 gallons and of toddy about 4,143,801 gallons.

Coir fibre both "bristle" and "mattress" is both hand and machine extracted. A good deal is used locally, but in 1923 the total quantity of fibre exported as such or in the form of yarn and rope was valued at over 4½ million rupees, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany and Japan being the chief importers. While the price of bristle fibre is in the neighbourhood of Rs 10 per cwt that of mattress fibre is about a fifth of that value.



GENERAL VIEW OF COCONUT ESTATE.

PLUMBAGO

By THE HON. MR. H. L. DE MEI, C.B.E.

Graphite in the chemical world is a mineral whose distribution is world wide and whose application in the arts and industries is manifold. This mineral is called plumbago in Ceylon while in New York and London it is commonly known as "Black Lead" and in the Continent and elsewhere as "Graphite." The name Plumbago seems to be derived from the Italian "Grafio plombino" which like the other name "Graphite" derived from the Greek "Grapho" meaning "I write" indicates its use. Plumbago is the correct name for *true vein graphite* as found in Ceylon. The first discovery of Graphite in the world was in the celebrated mines of Barrowdale in Cumberland, England, which occurred about 1550. It was imported to Holland by Flemish merchants who commercialised it as Flander's stone and it is reported that the art loving Italians were the first to employ the new mineral in drawing, and its advantage over a great many appliances at that time in use was soon acknowledged.

Although the mineral had been known at that early period its true chemical nature was not recognised until a comparatively later date. It was not until the strong resistance of Graphite to all reactions was established and the common impurities recognised and removed that the true nature of Graphite as pure carbon was generally accepted. In Ceylon we find that Robert Knox the Historian refers to it in 1681, while a Dutch Governor Kyklof Vanhoens mentions the existence of veins of "pot loot" in the hills and several parts of the maritime provinces in the year 1675. He described it as a product of quick silver and the mine which was in the vicinity of Colombo was guarded by the Dutch Military. Ceylon Graphite or Plumbago consists mostly of carbon, the proportion of impurity being very very small. The Graphite occurs as a true vein mineral, the veins generally following natural planes of division in the country rock, quartz, gneiss or Diabase. This is as opposed to the finds in Canada and America where the mineral is disseminated in the ore and has to be extracted by crushing, dressing and refining. The plumbago veins in Ceylon on the surface are very uncertain and rarely run for a great distance, but pinch out if followed, they may again widen while sometimes small veins lead to a "pocket" of pure plumbago. Usually in any single pit or series of adjacent pits there is a single main vein sending off a series of parallel veins. In the Kurunegala District where plumbago of brilliant lustre, large in flake and rich in carbon percentage is to be found, the flakes or needles, as the case may be, occur at right angles to the wall of the vein. The Graphite veins col

"1" bred

aggregates " occur in various forms, Columnar, *Flaky*, *Scaly*, or *Slaty* forms, occasionally it is granular and compact whilst at other times it is of a decidedly earthy texture. Graphite even in its thinnest laminae is completely opaque, however for the X. rays it belongs like the diamond to the most transparent bodies. If plates of the mineral which contain foreign enclosures, are exposed to the influence of X. rays, the enclosures appear distinctly as dark shades in the otherwise lighted back ground

Molybdenite or Molybdenum Sulphide is often mistaken for graphite which it resembles, it occurs in hexagonal plates or masses or thin foliated leaves like granite. They are both soft and have a greasy feel. The colour is bluish lead grey and leaves a trace on paper but not so marked as graphite. Specimens of this as well as of apatite which is of great agricultural value as producing valuable phosphatic manure and found in the Kurunegala District will be on show at the Mineral Gallery of the Colombo Museum and the Ceylon Court of the Imperial Institute, Kensington, London

OCURRENCE OF GRAPHITE

In the early part of this article I have referred to the occurrence of this mineral in Ceylon though the larger finds are invariably associated with quartz, mica and a little pyrites of various descriptions yet large and continuous veins have been discovered in the low-country in the crystalline limestone. The oldest regular working mines known in Ceylon were in the Pasdum and Raigam Korles of the Kalutara District and some in the Kelani Valley of the Western Province. Since then discoveries of good veins were made by the late Mr Jacob de Mel in 1870 at Ragedera, Maduragoda, Pitakande, Meepitakande, where several profitable mines have been established in the Kurunegala District. Less valuable mines were worked with varying success in several other Districts in the Western, Southern and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. The industry gave employment in the year 1900, to roughly 17,000 males and 4,000 females with about as many dependants or 30,000 all told.

In several mines up to date machinery has now been established though the method of mining adopted is the one peculiar to Ceylon. In deep mines (800 feet) artificial ventilation has been successfully installed while "adits" and tunnels from the base of a mining hill have been successfully opened to unwater troublesome mines and run trolleys for transport of rubble and mineral. The labour employed in the mines is Sinhalese throughout, the skilled labourer always commanding a high wage. Work of timbering, mechanically hauling and pumping plant being all worked and controlled by Sinhalese skilled labourers. The output of the mines is transported to Colombo by rail, pidda boat (flat bottomed river boats) or cart for the purpose of curing or rendering fit for exportation. Very few mines cure thoroughly to standard market grades at the pits' head. This manipulation gave employment during 1916 and 1917 to nearly 600 men and 2,500 women within the city of Colombo alone.



In the year 1832 (2,582 cwts of plumbago valued at Rs 12,000 00 was exported)

	Cwts		Valued at Rs	
1834	12,644			14,663
1846	25 000		"	30,000
1869	226 131		"	890,000
1883	262 773		"	2,627,737
1899	616 385		"	10,536,600
1909	632,275		"	9 979 722
1910	577 270		"	7,446,783
1911	538 973		"	6 651,317
1912	654 650		"	8,346,787
1913	570 814		"	9 047,280
1914	282 562		"	4 254 201
1915	436 351		"	7,919 770
1916	668 216		"	22 494 999
1917	523 940		"	21,797,398
1918	304 340		"	5 840,630
1919	133 426		"	1,732,080
1920	184 100		"	2 100,000
1921	86 996		"	757,917
1922	216 999		"	1,631,087
1923	220 203		"	1,548 877

In 1899 during the Boer War there was a boom in plumbago which not only created a great demand but sent up the price to abnormal value, the price being as high as Rs 1 200 00 per ton being realised. This demand arose again during the Great War when Ceylon was called upon to double her output of 1914 and supply the United States all the plumbago on the condition that munitions be sold only to the Allies of Great Britain.

CHEMISTRY OF GRAPHITE

Graphite undergoes no change when treated with exclusion of air. Its combustion in air can be effected only with great difficulty while it burns more or less quickly in a current of Oxygen.

According to an American Scientist some varieties burn at the following temperatures in Oxygen - Good quality from Ceylon at 665° C., quality from Bohemia and Schwarzbach at 620° C., artificial graphite crystalline from Platinum at 572° C. Thus it would appear that the Ceylon article is very refractory.

Graphite in its chemical relation occupies a totally different position from that of all other forms of carbon. The several varieties exhibit differences of a remarkable character when they are acted upon by oxidising agents. When treated with Nitric Acid and Potassium Chlorate the result represents an oxidation product of graphite, this "always crystalline product" obtainable only from graphite and not from amorphous carbon is called graphitic acid. The production of this graphitic acid is now recognised in the scientific laboratories as the safest means of identifying graphite. This acid contains in all cases the form of the original graphite in scaly particles.

gradually attaining a yellow colour and becoming to some degree transparent, neither diamond nor charcoal yield similar compounds. The graphitic acid produced from graphite from Ceylon (crystalline varieties) exhibits under the microscope fine lamellar crystals gives little colouring or covered quality. This test is the one now used in Europe to ascertain the difference between crystalline and amorphous graphite; the latter possesses a high degree of colouring. This point is explained because of the large output of plumbago of the latter quality in Korea and exported by Japan to the United Kingdom. Chemically the purest graphite is carbon with a fraction of 1 per cent. ash and volatile matter. This chemical definition, however, must be regarded simultaneously with the physical characteristics of the graphite when judging its value commercially. It is not safe to discuss the value of graphite by its physical qualities only; the chemical test must equally be applied and if it fails in the latter there is considerable danger of the material giving unsatisfactory results in use. Graphite even when cured and ready for exportation must be freed from all impurities which are objectionable to certain specific manufactures. They are usually sulphur and iron. No specially devised mechanical separation is in vogue in Ceylon but of recent years not only have new devices been adopted for sifting, screening and sieving in Ceylon but analytical plants with small laboratories are not uncommon attached to curing stores, while refining and grinding works have been established. Plumbago with 99 per cent. graphite carbon or only one per cent. ash can be supplied by Ceylon only.

CEYLON'S OUTPUT AND THE WORLD'S SUPPLIES

In the year 1901, the World's output was nearly 77,100 tons valued at nearly £785,000. Of this Ceylon supplied 29 per cent. in quantity and 80 per cent. of the value clearly indicating the superior value of the Ceylon commodity and its use for the best purposes. In 1904 the export rose to 26,060 tons valued at Rs. 11,622,849. In 1916, 33,410 tons of the value of 21,797,398 were exported.

There is no doubt that the most important world supply of Graphite is found in Ceylon, the other producing countries being Bavaria, Bohemia, Canada, United States, Korea, Mexico, Italy, India and Spain. Since 1912 a new and important source of good quality Graphite was discovered and developed in the Island of Madagascar. This supply in 1916 nearly equalled that of Ceylon, namely 30,000 tons, and for the past 10 years has been a serious rival with Ceylon in the World's markets.

The Ceylon plumbago, however, contains naturally a very high percentage of graphitic carbon and being highly refractory, flaky and fibrous is the most preferred graphite for the manufacture of crucibles, electric carbons and brushes.

A few of the More General Uses for Graphite

Crucibles for Metallurgical use. Nozzles for steel ladles. Stoppers for stopper rods: sleeves for same. Resistance rods for electrical use. Brushes for dynamos and motors. Electrodes for electrical furnaces.

Graphite for carbon batteries Graphite for flashlight batteries Lubricants for every purposes Foundry facings foundry wash compounds Paint stove polish Pencils and crayons polishing powder and shot Graphite for core in transmission rope Pipe joint compound Boiler Graphite Steampacking Rope and belt dressings

Preparations for Export

In Ceylon the mineral has been standardised into the well known qualities and grades. Large lumps ordinary lumps chips dust and flying dust are the recognized grades while A XB B BE and P are the established qualities. In recent years however the trade demands both an analytical test of carbon as well as a formation of the quality. The uses of the mineral are extended in several new countries and those really interested in the maintenance of the mining industry have had a busy time studying the requirements and idiosyncracies of each trade or country. Mere hand separation has given way to the introduction of mechanical separation and the elimination of mere gangue and foreign substances are being replaced by refining processes and grinding. An industry so well established can only be maintained by the endeavours and co-operation of those who have a serious stake in the country. Labour saving devices new methods reduction of levies on the industry and its subsidiary branches and a close study of the economic conditions in other countries are necessary to restore this indigenous industry which has declined seriously since the termination of the Great European War in 1918.

THE HOME OF THE RUBY

CEYLON'S MINERAL WEALTH

The Government of Ceylon started a Mineralogical Department about twenty years ago. It was not exactly a success, and though a mineral gallery was started, for study purposes, little was done beyond discovering the existence of thorium and monazite—used for the manufacture of incandescent gas-mantles—and the commercial possibilities of those finds. It was hoped that the survey would



Photo by

A GEM CUTTER.

Platé, Ltd.

disclose the existence, in paying quantities, of gold cassiterite, galena, copper, etc., but this did not eventuate. The interest in minerals—outside plumbago, which is dealt with in another chapter—is at the moment nil, and when the word is used the mind readily runs

Ceylon is the home of the ruby, and the initiated can pick up really good stones at a considerably less price than he can elsewhere. Of course there are fakes—and the buyer cannot be too cautious—but with large and reputable jewellers' establishments at every turn, and with purchasers who know what is what, the cut-glass merchant has little opening now for his wiles.

The corundum is the chief variety for which Ceylon is noted. Under this class comes the ruby and the sapphire—the white, blue and the yellow varieties—These again have “star” stones—the star ruby and the star sapphire—which when suitably cut show a six pointed star. The sapphires are “fired” and we thus get the three other stones, the yellow “Oriental Topaz,” the violet “Oriental amethyst” and the pink “King Topaz.” These are the chief gems in Ceylon and to the list must be added the chrysoberyls—the cat eye and the alexandrite—Both are pretty stones. The former has a streak across and looks like the eye of a cat and the other appears green by day light and red by lamplight. A very ordinary stone and popular with visitors here is the moonstone, which is sold by the dozen at a very nominal price. It is a precious stone only by courtesy. There are hundreds of other stones, but the above are distinctive of Ceylon.

The chief centre for the gemming industry is Ratnapura, where little pits are dug to a depth of 5 or 6 ft. and the gembearing gravel is taken up in basketfuls washed and sorted. The basket is spun repeatedly half round rapidly in the water this way and that, and the ordinary pebbles wash over the edge while heavier gems settle down at the bottom of the basket. This residue is scrutinised later and the gems selected.

The gems are cut here but are often sent to Europe if the stone is a valuable one and required expert handling.

The export of gems comes annually to three to four hundred thousand sterling.

R. F. M.

VALUABLE TIMBERS IN CEYLON

Ceylon is fortunate in its forests. They yield large quantities of valuable timbers. The "ships of Tarshish" of historic times were supposed to be vessels that started from Pt. de Galle. If that be so Ceylon's timbers went to build the temple of Solomon. Ebony, the popular timber for expensive furniture, piano keys and artware, is the best known of Ceylon woods and has long been an item of export.

With the opening of estates the forests have decreased in size, but Government have appointed a Forest Department whose duty it is to see to the conservation of forests, and afforestation where trees are cut down for fuel or building timber.

The most important timbers are :

Ebony, which has already been referred to. A very hard timber to work on, and used for inlaying and ornamental work in addition to use for furniture.

Satinwood is another very valuable wood, and so called from its resemblance to satin. It also is a very hard wood to work on, but very durable and heavy. It is used for furniture, brush handles, railway sleepers—for which it is too expensive, but in an experiment it did service for 30 years.—The wood is ant-proof.

Milla, a wood in very ordinary use, and one which stands exposure well. It is used for house-building—pillars, doors and windows—for staves for barrels, bridge work, etc.

Palu, used for beams of houses, and suitable for all heavy work and for railway sleepers.

Halmilla, a very useful and cheap timber. Used for staves for oil barrels, boats, carriage shafts, etc.

Munamal, used largely in buildings, for beams and posts to support very heavy weights.

Mendora, a wood which stands the effect of water well and is consequently used for piles.

Hora, another wood very generally in use, and particularly useful for boat-building and casks, but it is not over durable.

Lunumidella, a light timber, now largely used for tea boxes.

Dun and Domba are used in buildings, as a substitute for jak.

Jak is the most popular timber. It is used for furniture and buildings and is more largely used than any other timber in Ceylon. The supply is giving way and teak from Burmah is being used in its stead. But jak trees are being largely planted and in a few years the present deficiency must be made up.

Sapu, a valuable and very durable timber, used for door panes and valuable furniture.

These are a few of the better known timbers in the island, but a vast list of timbers useful for buildings, furniture, railway sleepers, bridge work, etc., can be given to substitute the above. The "Ceylon Manual," the official handbook, will supply the interested with all information.

F. F. M.

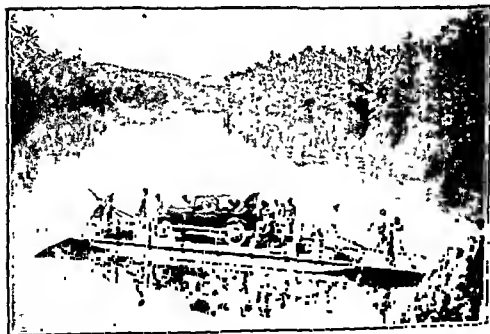


Photo by

A. FERRY.

PLATE, L15.

TRADE AND COMMERCE *

By C. F. WHITAKER,

Secretary, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.

The first European settlement in Ceylon was effected in 1517 when the Portuguese obtained permission to erect a building in Colombo for trade purposes. This building, however, in a short time became a fort, and after a period of conflict, the Portuguese secured possession of the west coast of Ceylon.

In 1638, a Dutch expedition attacked and captured the Portuguese forts on the east coast, and in a few years the strongholds on the west coast were also taken—the Portuguese being driven from Jaffna, their last stronghold, in 1658. The Dutch made every effort to improve that part of the country under their control, and found no difficulty in opening up relations with the interior, with the result that a flourishing and profitable trade with Holland was established. New industries were developed and public works undertaken which laid the foundations of the great commercial relations with Ceylon and the outside world.

Following the rupture between Great Britain and Holland in 1795, an expedition was sent against the Dutch possessions in Ceylon: the opposition encountered was so slight that their strongholds were in the hands of the British by the following year. Under British rule, the Island was first administered by the East India Company until in 1802, the seaboard of Ceylon became a possession of the British Crown, by the Treaty of Amiens.

In 1803, minor differences led to an attempted invasion of the Kandyan territory, which however was not successful owing to sickness, desertion and hardships experienced, and an unfavourable peace was eventually concluded. Thereafter the oppression of the King of that territory became intolerable to his subjects and at the request of many of the Native Chiefs the British again invaded the hill country, the tyrant King being captured and exiled.

On the 2nd of March, 1815, the whole sovereignty of the Island passed into the hands of the British, who in return guaranteed to the inhabitants their civil and religious liberty.

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Sub-Committee from the Ceylon Handbook, 1924.

GENERAL

Area —The area of Ceylon is 25,332 square miles, about a quarter of which is under cultivation

Population —According to the Census of 1921, the population of Ceylon was approximately 4,500,000, of whom about 9,000 are Europeans. This figure shows a remarkable increase over the figure for 1871, which was approximately 2,400,000

The following comparison of the quantities of the main products of the Colony exported between 1891 and 1922 shows the changes in commerce and agriculture of the Island during recent years —

		1891	1912	1922
Arecanuts	cwt	99,206	115,891	133,531
Arrack	gallons	101,378	1,038	22,297
Cardamoms	lb	408,866	542,752	458,752
Cinchona Bark	lb	5,589 550	111,918	103,152
Cinnamon	lb	2 810,098	5,966,128	3,516 912
Cinnamon Oil	oz	118 595	99,992	740,277
Citronella Oil	oz	12,139,814	23,796,416	20,798,224
Cacao	cwt	20,015	71,754	83,210
Coconuts desiccated	cwt.	—	278,806	768,215
Coconuts, fresh	No	7 367 043	16,010,809	22,317,747
Coconut Oil	cwt	424 760	400,000	552,160
Coffee	cwt	89,673	156	87
Coir Fibre	cwt	38,874	238,840	319,125
Coir Rope	cwt	10,904	20,163	14,640
Coir Yarn	cwt	100,484	109,086	102,688
Copra	cwt	68,907	614,089	1,686,589
Gall Nuts	cwt	12,720	166	61
Hides and Skins	cwt	10,737	14,106	9 061
Horns	cwt	2,191	425	21
Kitul Fibre	cwt	2,100	2,605	1,037
Palm Sugar and Jaggery	cwt	3,325	1,288	32
Plumbago	cwt	400,540	654,650	216,999
Poonac	cwt	184,928	172,879	115,493
Rubber	lb	—	14,847,735	104,595,278
Salt	cwt	39,984	—	—
Sappanwood	cwt.	2,622	4,758	9,756
Tea	lb	67,718,371	192,019,591	171,807,581
Timber	cwt } logs }	6,531 9,776	79,717 —	66,640 —
Tobacco, Cigars	lb	1,275	7	8,027
Tobacco, unmanufactured	cwt.	41,428	40,018	38,701

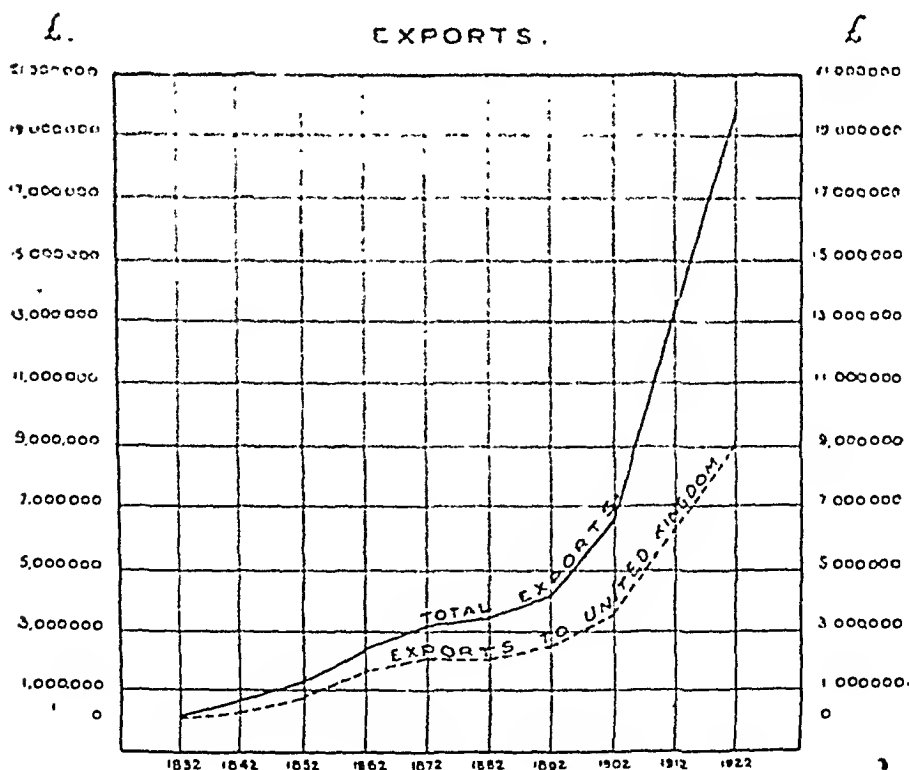
EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The chief exports in their order of importance are:—Tea, Rubber, Copra, Desiccated Coconut, Coconut Oil.

The chief imports are:—Grain, Kerosene Oil, Sugar, Spirits, Cotton Manufactures, etc.

The progressive nature of the Ceylon Export and Import trades since 1832 is illustrated by the following tables and graphs:—

EXPORTS.			
		To United Kingdom.	Total.
		£.	£.
1832	..	98,527	160,589
1842	..	339,707	463,445
1852	..	704,293	1,350,669
1862	..	1,703,574	2,494,120
1872	..	2,139,690	3,139,060
1882	..	2,022,832	3,411,134
1892	..	2,664,055	4,151,462
1902	..	3,576,217	6,626,860
1912	..	6,517,079	13,263,660
1922	..	9,184,671	19,852,214



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Coconut Oil	cwt	424,760	400,000	552,160
Coffee	cwt	89,673	156	87
Coir Fibre	cwt	38,874	238,840	319,125
Coir Rope	cwt	10,904	20,163	14,640
Coir Yarn	cwt	100,484	109,086	102,688
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Gall Nuts	cwt	12,720	166	61
Hides and Skins	cwt	10,737	14,106	9,061
Horns	cwt	2,191	425	21
Kitul Fibre	cwt	2,100	2,605	1,037
Palm Sugar and Jaggery	cwt.	3,325	1,288	32
Plumbago	cwt	400,540	654,650	216,999
Poonac	cwt	184,928	172,879	115,493
Rubber	lb	—	14,817,735	104,595,278
Salt	cwt.	39,984	—	—
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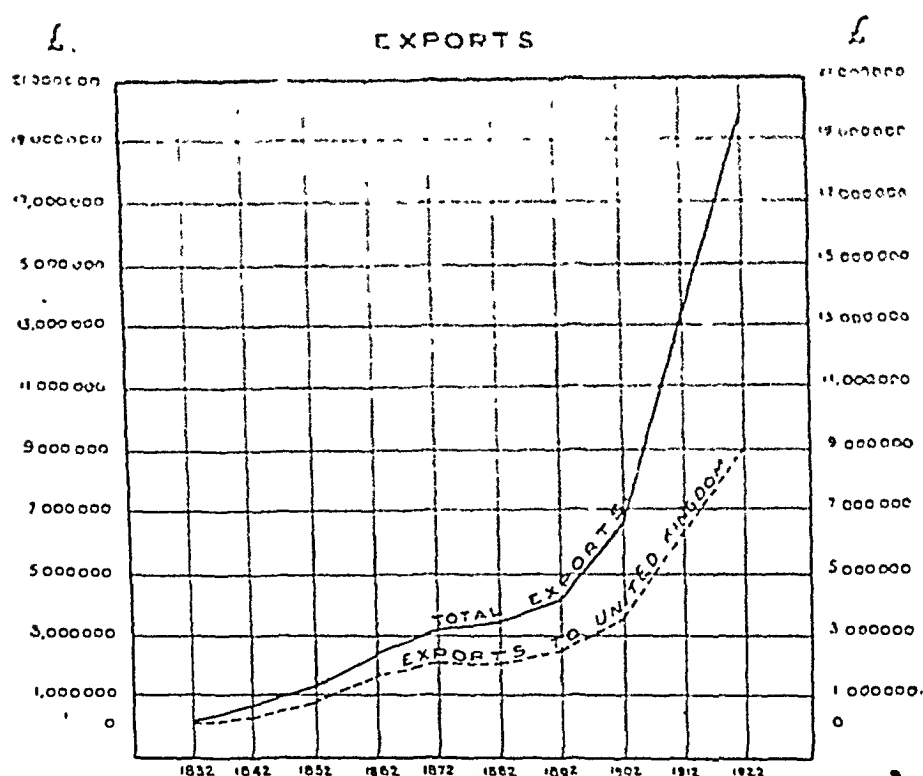
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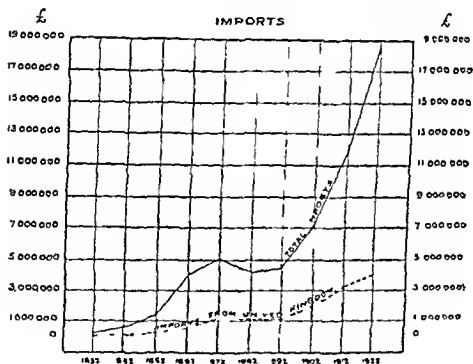
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1922	..	9,184,671	19,852,214



IMPORTS.
From United Kingdom. *Total.*

		£.		£.
1832	..	47,792	..	351,224
1842	..	206,365	..	794,758
1852	..	246,438	..	1,642,169
1862	..	836,319	..	4,243,139
1872	..	1,489,359	.	5,169,524
1882	..	1,189,754	..	4,370,965
1892	.	1,193,545	..	4,712,500
1902		2,179,822	..	7,297,884
1912	.	3,399,936	..	12,133,333
1922		4,138,245	..	18,782,713



Trade in almost all commodities has shown remarkable progress since the island has been within the British Empire. The figures per head of population bring out the position most clearly. In 1891 the value of the Colony's imports represented 30 shillings per head of the total population, and exports under twenty-seven shillings. In 1922 the figures were, imports nearly eighty-four shillings per head and exports more than eighty-eight shillings per head. The value of total trade, which in 1891 represented under fifty-six shillings per head, now stands at nearly £8-12-0 per head.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The comparative figures for 1891, 1912, and 1922 are as follows:—

	1891.		1912.		1922.
	Per Cent.		Per Cent.		Per Cent.
<i>Imports.</i>					
United Kingdom	.. 29	..	30.1	..	22.4
British Possessions	.. 67	..	54.4	..	59.6
Foreign Countries	.. 4	..	15.5	..	18
<i>Exports.</i>					
United Kingdom	.. 71.1	..	45.3	..	46.3
British Possessions	.. 15.1	..	12.2	..	16.3
Foreign Countries	.. 13.8	..	42.5	..	37.4
<i>Total Trade.</i>					
United Kingdom	.. 48.5	..	38.7	..	35
British Possessions	.. 43	..	30.6	..	37
Foreign Countries	.. 8.5	..	30.7	..	28

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The total Revenue for the year 1922-23 amounted to approximately £ 6,200,000 which was derived from Import and Export duties, Port and Harbour dues, Ceylon Government Railway, Post and Telegraphs, Licences, Excise, Stamp duties, Fees, Interest on Public Funds and Land revenue from rents and sales.

The expenditure for the same year amounted to approximately £5,750,000 which is about twenty-seven shillings per head of population.

The progress of revenue and administrative activity is shown in the following summary:—

	Revenue.		Expenditure.
	£.		£.
1832	.. 369,437	..	338,100
1842	.. 322,369	..	327,193
1852	.. 411,806	...	412,871
1862	.. 759,135	..	626,654
1872	.. 1,174,628	..	1,052,993
1882	.. 1,149,147	..	1,271,374
1892	.. 1,233,946	..	1,184,164
1902	.. 1,895,677	..	1,756,125
1912	.. 3,149,748	..	2,634,567
1922	.. 5,284,674	..	5,257
1923 (Estimated)	6,200,000	..	5,750

SHIPPING.

For many years, Galle was the chief commercial port of Ceylon until the development of Colombo harbour which completely superseded the former towards 1889

The port of Colombo, which is one of the largest artificial harbours in the world, is formed by three breakwaters, the first of which was started in 1873. The harbour was completed in its present state in 1912 at a total cost of approximately £8,000,000.

The Port of Colombo is administered by a body designated the Colombo Port Commission, which was established in 1913, and consists of 6 Official and 6 Unofficial Members and Secretary. Five of the Unofficial Members are nominated by the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.

The harbour has a sheltered water area of 643 acres affording berths for 43-47 ships according to the prevalent Monsoon. A Graving Dock 700 feet long was completed in 1906. A Guide Pier 800 feet long assists vessels entering the Dock. A feature of the port of Colombo is the rapid handling of cargo (all cargo is conveyed by lighters, there being no dockside facilities). The Coaling Depot consists of 24 acres of reclaimed land with 18 jetties for landing, stacking, etc. An Oil Installation has now been established about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles away and is directly connected with the bunkering jetties in the harbour. The use of Liquid Fuel is increasing considerably as the following figures indicate —

1920	56,796 tons
1922	77,677 ..

A scheme for the development of the Colombo Lake by partially reclaiming and connecting it with the harbour is now practically finished. Premises have been erected on the lakeside by certain exporting firms and cargo is taken direct from their stores to the ships' side. This project, as far as the Lake Harbour Traffic is concerned, is under the control of the Colombo Port Commission.

The warehouse accommodation in Customs premises is 567,058 square feet.

The other ports of any importance besides Colombo and Galle are Hambantotta, Batticaloa and Jaffna which have a small coastwise trade and receive considerable rice shipments from India, while Trincomalee, one of the finest natural harbours in the East and the old naval Base of the East Indies Squadron is now being linked up by railway.

In 1922, 3,658 vessels entered the various ports of Ceylon aggregating a tonnage of 9,087,732 and excluding Warships, Transports and Merchant Vessels which called to coal, the distribution, according to flag shown, is as follows:—

<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
British	1,535 ..	4,618,671
British Colonial ..	915 ..	93,231
Total British Vessels	2,450 ..	4,711,902
American	26 ..	109,467
Austrian	1 ..	4,015
Belgian	—	—
Chinese	—	—
Danish	13 ..	38,176
Dutch	179 ..	759,523
French	99 ..	457,130
German	72 ..	281,358
Greek	—	—
Italian	47 ..	165,734
Japanese	164 ..	693,923
Norwegian	44 ..	86,571
Portuguese	—	—
Russian	—	—
Spanish	12 ..	27,402
Swedish	17 ..	55,743
Total Foreign Vessels	674 ..	2,679,042

The most notable feature of this table is the increase of 52 in the number of ships flying the German flag as compared with the previous year.

The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at 10 yearly intervals since 1832 is shown in the following statement:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>British.</i>	<i>Foreign.</i>
1832 ..	139,413	—	—
1842 ..	255,019	—	—
1852 ..	536,817	—	—
1862 ..	888,992	823,861	65,131
1872 ..	1,816,187	1,577,697	238,490
1882 ..	3,212,434	2,597,976	614,458
1892 ..	5,790,706	4,934,414	856,292
1902 ..	9,955,256	6,947,898	3,007,358
1912 ..	15,420,142	10,281,679	5,138,463
1922 ..	14,705,250	9,342,201	5,363,049

RAILWAY

The Ceylon Government Railway, the first section of which, Colombo Kandy was opened in 1865, is one of the most valuable assets of the colony. The total length of line open for traffic is now well over 700 miles and runs through the greater part of the export producing districts of the Island. The Railway has direct communication with the harbour. Extensions are now under construction to Batticaloa in the Eastern Province Trincomalee and Puttalam, of which the section to Trincomalee will be completed in 1924.

A survey for the proposed extension to Hambantota in the Southern Province has recently been completed and it is understood that the construction of this line also will shortly be taken in hand.

The following abstract shows the tonnage and fees of the various commodities in order of importance conveyed by the Railway in 1922. The quantity of Rice and Manure handled by the Railway indicate clearly the general value of the planting industry to the Colony.

1921—1922

	Tons	£
Rice (other than <i>via</i> Indo Ceylon route)	181 723	170 332
Tea	92 246	85 756
Coconut Produce	103 163	49 263
Rubber	42 577	38 182
Foreign Traffic (Indo Ceylon route)	64 349	34 286
Manure	88 214	32 532
Special train traffic	39 858	14 790
Tea and rubber packing	20 007	11 259
Fruits and vegetables	19 302	8 844
Liquid fuel	13 975	8 018
Railway Extension Department material	20 988	3 928
Bulk Petroleum	8 674	3 609
Kerosene Oil	6 245	3 534
Cocoa	4 133	2 714
Salt	2 296	1 129
Plumbago	1 593	550
Breakwater material	9 924	430
Sundry goods	292 208	234 162
Total	1 012 435	703 318

* These figures exclude Railway Department free Warrant Traffic

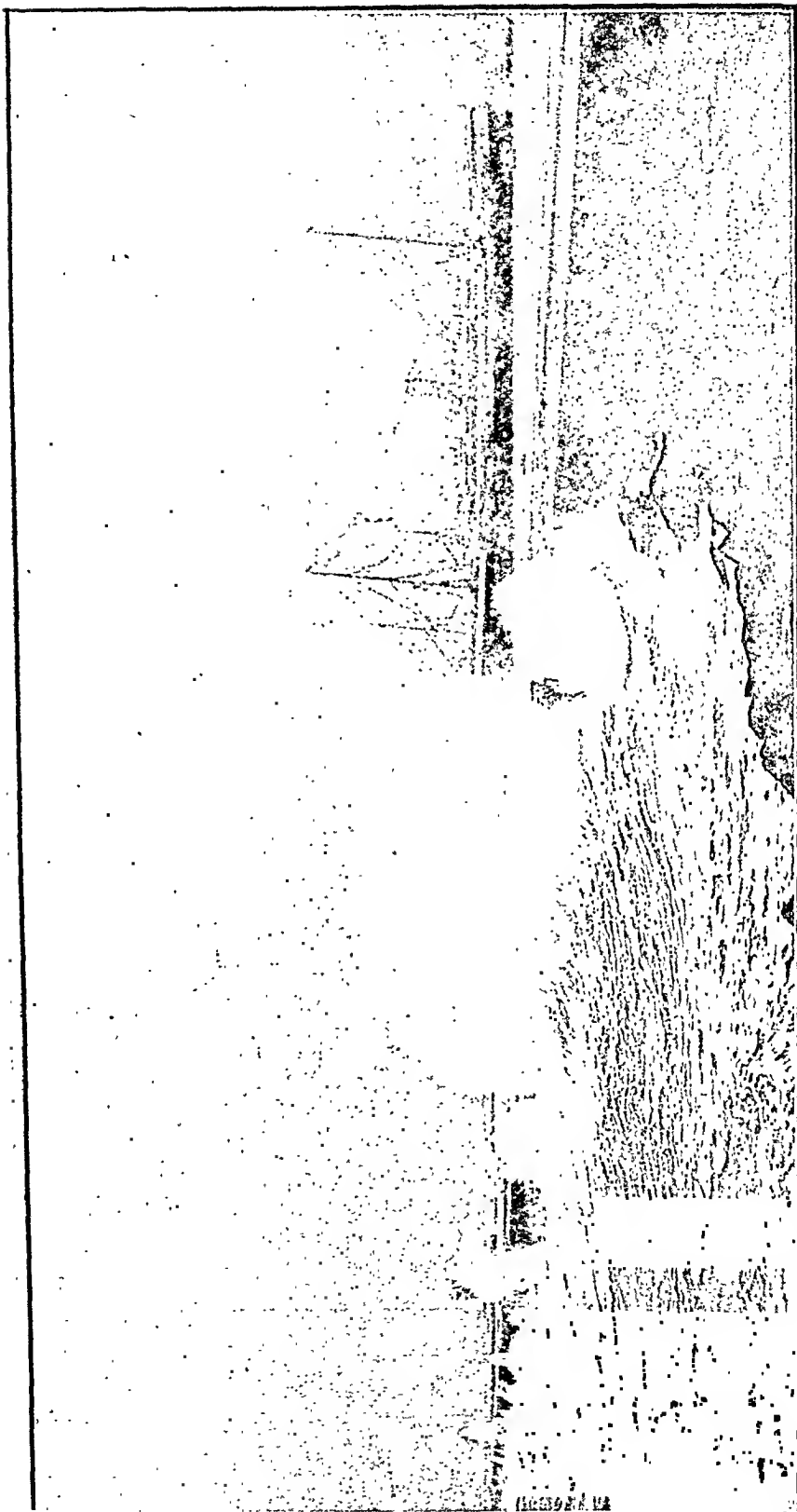


Photo by

COLOMBO HARBOUR—THE BREAKWATER IN THE SOUTH WEST MONSOON.

Platté, Ltd.



Photo by

GALLE—VIEW IN HARBOUR.

Pitt, Ltd.

OUTWARD TRADE OF CEYLON.

The principal products exported during 1922 in order of value were as follows —

			£.
1.	Tea .. .. .	..	9,750,000
2.	Rubber .. .. .	..	3,800,000
3.	Coconut Products:—		
	Copra	1,900,000	
	Coconut, Desiccated	1,500,000	
	Coconut Oil	1,000,000	
	Coconuts, Fresh	120,000	
	Coir Fibre	120,000	
	Coir Yarn	86,000	
	Poonac (Coconut)	55,000	4,781,000
4.	Arecanuts .. .. .	..	220,000
5.	Cacao .. .. .	..	210,000
6.	Cinnamon .. .. .	..	135,000
7.	Citronella Oil .. .. .	..	110,000
8.	Plumbago .. .. .	..	110,000
9.	Tobacco, Unmanufactured .. .. .	..	70,000
10.	Skins (dressed and undressed) .. .. .	..	40,000
11.	Cardamoms .. .. .	..	33,000

Tea.—It was not until the seventies after coffee had been destroyed by leaf disease and the slump in the cinchona industry which followed that the Tea Industry became established. The following table shows the progressive stages of this cultivation:—

Year	Acreage.	Export. lbs.	Value. £.
1867 ..	10	—	—
1875 ..	1,080	1,438	160
1895 ..	305,000	98,581,060 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,286,035
1905 ..	390,000	170,183,558	3,970,950
1915 ..	409,000	215,632,727	8,163,855
1922 ..	418,000	171,392,249	9,735,763

EXPORT AND DISTRIBUTION OF CEYLON TEA.

	1913. lbs.	1917. lbs.	1922. lbs.
United Kingdom ..	112,120,807	85,718,072	117,281,922
Russia ..	19,829,876	13,510,894	—
Continent of Europe	2,352,846	5,475,293	1,961,656
Australia ..	21,263,148	23,135,022	12,205,693
New Zealand ..	5,299,810	6,342,734	5,490,303
U. S. A. ..	8,831,880	22,135,027	14,212,554
Canada and New- foundland ..	7,992,834	12,551,959	7,302,755
China ..	8,444,721	5,660,828	237,277
Other Countries ..	6,040,233	18,504,133	12,700,089
	<u>192,176,160</u>	<u>193,033,962</u>	<u>171,392,249</u>

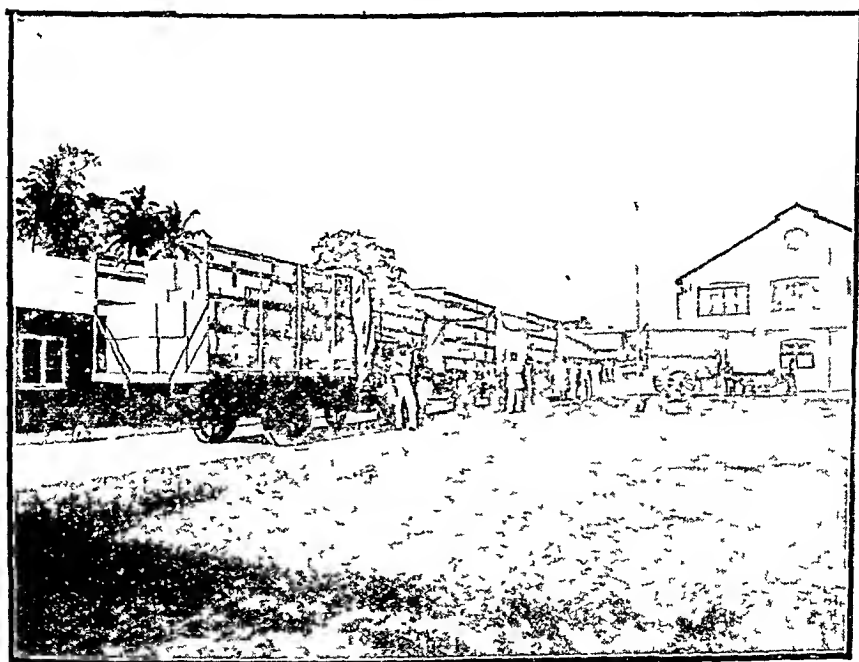


Photo by MOTOR TRANSPORT OF PRODUCE IN COLOMBO. Pláté, Ltd.



Photo by

GALLE-VIEW IN HARBOUR.

FLATT, Ltd.

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	Coconut, Desiccated	..	1,500,000
	Coconut Oil	..	1,000,000
	Coconuts, Fresh	..	120,000
	Coir Fibre	..	120,000
	Coir Yarn	..	86,000
	Ponnac (Coconut)	..	55,000
			<hr/> 4,781,000
4.	Arecannts	..	220,000
5.	Cacao	..	210,000
6.	Cinnamon	..	135,000
7.	Citronella Oil	..	110,000
8.	Plumbago	..	110,000
9.	Tobacco, Unmanufactured	..	70,000
10.	Skins (dressed and undressed)	..	40,000
11.	Cardamoms	..	33,000

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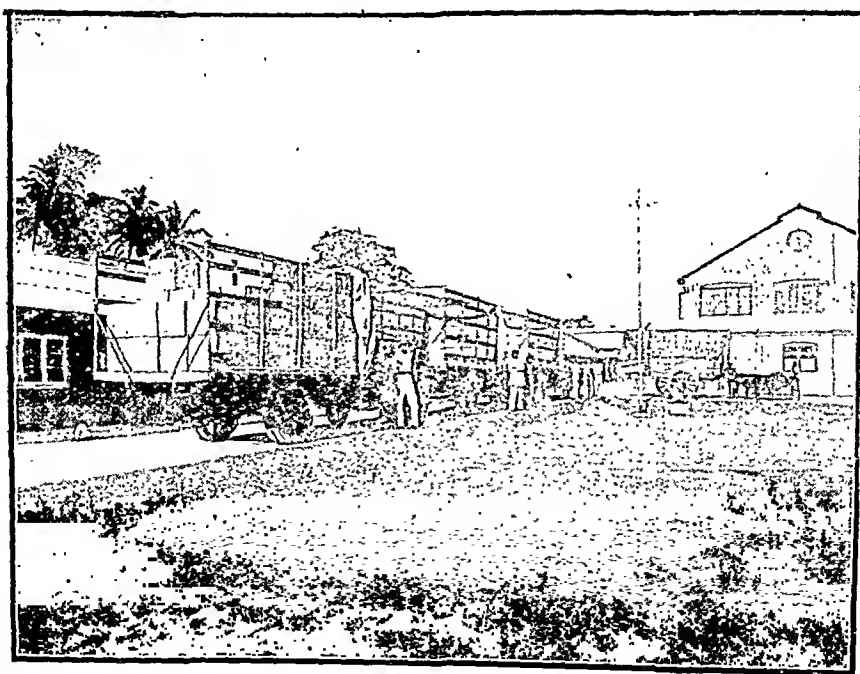


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A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTS IN 1921 & 1922

COUNTRY	UNITED KINGDOM		AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND		CONTINENT OF FRANCE		U S A		CANADA		OTHER COUNTRIES		TOTALS	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
India	1,276,619	1,212,415	9,327	4,556	—	—	8,643	4,598	11,176	10,885	20,474	16,696	345,611	304,803
Ceylon	112,511	211,511	19,654	210,169	1,032	1,616	25,133	33,881	4,770	7,302	10,512	12,131	162,347	171,392
Java & Sumatra	63,111	3,153,441	21,539	320,511	7,839	7,067	3,381	4,000	83,600	906,600	1,437,482	1,375,061	76,809	94,921
Japan	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,369	477	1,366	793	—	—	14,736	270
China	5,333	9,411	1,018	6,111	1,017	1,111	17,611	406*	—	—	7,807	744	33,563	274
	1,443,111	1,424,111	1,716	1,716	1,018	1,018	16,349	507	17,396	679	40,471	881	653,098	610,418

* Incl des Exports to Canada

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF TEA FROM PRODUCING COUNTRIES.

COUNTRY	INDIA		CEYLON		JAVA & SUMATRA		JAPAN		CHINA		TOTALS	
	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
United Kingdom	1,276,619	1,212,415	112,511	211,511	20,250	30,250	—	—	4,000	9,500	431,500	475,000
Australia & New Zealand	9,327	4,556	19,654	210,169	21,500	23,750	—	—	250	750	50,750	48,750
Ceylon	112,511	211,511	1,032	1,616	28,000	17,000	—	—	4,000	10,750	33,000	39,750
Java & Sumatra	63,111	3,153,441	15,100	4,000	3,500	9,500	13,500	25,500	17,500	11,500	60,500	71,000
Japan	—	—	7,839	7,067	—	—	1,250	2,500	—	—	17,150	21,750
China	5,333	9,411	1,018	6,111	17,611	406*	—	—	7,750	14,250	40,250	44,750
	1,443,111	1,424,111	1,716	1,716	67,300	63,000	14,750	28,000	31,750	613,750	651,000	651,000

Rubber.—This industry which began with experimental planting of seedlings in 1883 became a factor of commercial importance about 1904 when the area planted was estimated at 25,000 acres. It was in the three following years that the rubber boom took place, and the area planted increased with extraordinary rapidity.

The rapid strides made in this cultivation are shown in this statement.

	<i>Area Planted.</i>	<i>Exports</i>
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>in Tons.</i>
1900 ..	1,750	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1902 ..	4,500	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1904 ..	25,000	35
1906 ..	100,000	150
1908 ..	180,000	400
1910 ..	203,900	1,600
1912 ..	217,000	6,700
1914 ..	240,500	15,800
1916 ..	250,000	24,420
1918 ..	265,000	20,665
1920* ..	397,000	39,500
1922 ..	400,000	47,367

The value of rubber exported during the last 3 years has fallen very considerably. In 1920, the serious position of the industry generally was brought to the notice of the Colonial Office by the Rubber Growers' Association, London, with the request that State control of rubber exports should be considered.

A Committee was appointed by Government and eventually legislation was introduced in November 1922 in Malaya and Ceylon, whereby the exports of rubber for any quarter is controlled in accordance with the average price ruling for the quarter preceding. The exportable allowance for these two countries at the introduction of this legislation was 60 per cent. of what was considered to be a standard crop. The immediate result of restriction was to revive the rubber market to a profitable basis to the great relief of many concerns who had been selling their produce for some time at a loss.

As the average price of rubber for the quarter February-April, 1923, did not fall below 1-3d. per pound, the exportable maximum in accordance with the terms of the controlling Ordinance was increased from 60 to 65 per cent. for the following quarter. The required average, however, was not maintained and the exportable maximum was re-adjusted to 60 per cent. on the expiry of that quarter.

*The acreage figures for 1920 are based upon an accurate census of all plantings and include all small holdings as well as estates.

EXPORTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF CEYLON RUBBER

	1910 Tons	1915 Tons	1922 Tons
America	790	8 482	34 250
United Kingdom	751	11 243	9 810
Continent	54	460	2 615
Australia	3	431	593
Japan	3	118	95
Other Countries	—	54	4
Total	1 601	20 788	47 367

America as is well known is the largest consumer of rubber from all parts of the world. According to statistics consumption in that country amounts to 30 36 000 tons a month.

Products of the Coconut Palm—This palm supplies many requirements of the inhabitants of the countries where it flourishes providing as it does fruit drink alcohol oil, roofing material matting rope etc.

The coconut palm occupies the largest area of any product under cultivation in Ceylon viz approximately one million acres.

The Commercial Products of this palm in their order of value as exported in 1922 are —

- (a) Copra
- (b) Desiccated Coconut
- (c) Coconut Oil
- (d) Fresh Coconuts
- (e) Coir Fibre
- (f) Coir Yarn
- (g) Coconut Poonac

(a) *Copra*—The manufacture of this article is comparatively simple. The Coconuts are husked and then broken in half and the kernel is either sun-dried or dried in kilns which are heated by fires made of the coconut shells. This process of drying is continued until the kernel becomes hard when it is considered to be sufficiently cured.

Coconut Oil is the chief derivative of Copra and is utilised in the manufacture of margarine soap and other articles requiring vegetable fats.

In 1922 approximately 1 700 000 cwt. of copra were exported as compared with 1 400 000 cwt. in 1921. United Kingdom shipments being more than doubled. Italy was the largest consumer with a total of nearly 450 000 cwt. which is also twice the quantity taken in 1920.

(c) *Desiccated Coconut*.—A considerable demand has recently set in from all parts of the world for this article which is produced from the raw coconut.

After being allowed to soak the nuts are shelled and the outside rind of the kernel peeled off. The fresh kernel is then washed and the pieces are off integrated into meal which is transferred to a dehydrator which drives off the moisture by means of hot air. The dried meal is then sifted into grades and after cooling is packed in 50 lb. and 100 lb. lined cases ready for export.

In 1922, exports amounted to 8½ million pounds which falls short of the total requirements by 1½ million pounds. This is accounted for by a heavy list of the countries in American shipments.

The majority into the United Kingdom are about a million pounds which is sent into America.

	1922.
America ..	1,110,820 lbs.
United Kingdom ..	2,831,157 ..
Continent of Europe ..	11,178,051 ..
Australia ..	47,702,20 ..
Other Countries ..	9,553,11 ..
	29,605,024 lbs.

(d) *Coconut Oil*.—As already mentioned Coconut Oil is extracted from copra or dried coconut kernel. The copra is allowed to become almost bone dry and is then ground to a fine meal from which the oil is extracted by means of hydraulic presses or expellers.

After filtration the oil is pumped into teak pipes, punchcons and hogsheads, or steel cylindrical packages for export. The last named means of packing, which has been introduced during recent years, is used by some shippers in preference to the other methods.

Exports in 1922 amounted to 551,426 cwts., an increase of 52,000 cwts. over the previous year. Shipments to Germany increased considerably for 1922, being 10% of the total exports against 4½% in 1921. Italy also showed an increase of 9,000 cwts. The United Kingdom is by far the largest buyer taking roughly 300,000 cwts. or just over half of the quantity exported.

(d) *Coconuts*.—In 1922 approximately 22 million coconuts were exported, when the United Kingdom, as usual, was the largest buyer taking over 7 million nuts.

Prices for this produce are governed by the copra and desiccated coconut markets.

(e), (f). *Coir*.—(*Yarn, Bristle and Mattress Fibre*) Coir is produced from the tough fibres composing the husk of the coconut. These fibres are separated by allowing the husks to rot in water, after which they are trashed by hand or machinery. The resultant fibres are then graded for various uses, such as brushes, yarn, rope, mats, bristles, mattress stuffing, etc.

The total exports of coir increased very considerably in 1922 and amounted to 470,000 cwts. as compared with 260,000 cwts. in 1921.

Great Britain is easily the largest purchaser with shipments approximating 134,000 cwts. Germany is the next importer of any importance, taking 73,000 cwts. Japan is a large buyer of bristle fibre, and although exports to that country decreased from 48,500 cwts. in 1921 to 36,000 cwts. in 1922, the latter figure still constitutes 34% of the total exports of this product.

(g) *Poonac*—Poonac is the residue from the copra in the manufacture of coconut oil and is used abroad in considerable quantities for cattle food and agricultural purposes.

For export, this bye-product is pressed into circular blocks which are shipped in cylindrical bales of half cwts.

An export of 114,781 cwts. during 1922, showed a decrease of about 52,000 cwts. on the previous year. Belgium imported nearly 90 per cent. of the total shipped.

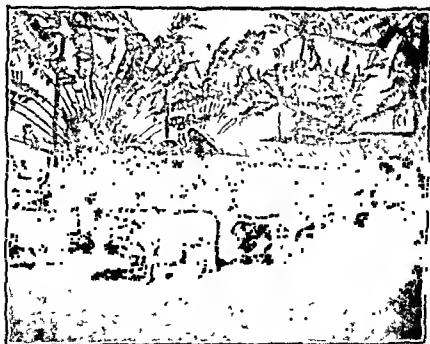


Photo by

THE DOUBLY BULLOCK CART.

Photo by

Cacao.—The cultivation of cacao was introduced in Ceylon about 1872, and covers an area of approximately 33,000 acres at the present time.

The major portion of Ceylon's export of cacao is of fine quality and commands a high price in the world's markets.

A Chocolate Factory has recently been established at Peradeniya near Kandy, the centre of the cacao growing districts, and bids fair to offer considerable possibilities to the expansion of this industry.

Exports have declined from 81,000 cwts. in 1909 to 62,000 cwts. in 1921; an increase of 20,000 cwts. however was recorded in 1922. In that year the United States of America imported approximately 24,000 cwts., which is three times the quantity taken the year before. The United Kingdom and the Phillipine Islands were the next largest importers, each taking approximately 20,000 cwts.

Cinnamon.—During the time of the Dutch occupation, cinnamon cultivation was a Government monopoly and remained so under the British until 1833.

This product was once the main export from Ceylon but now only occupies a minor position amongst the chief exports.

Cultivated cinnamon is coppiced to produce long flexible shoots which are periodically cut and the bark is peeled from these to form "Quills." The large broken pieces left over from the quills are known as "Quillings", while the smaller pieces are sold as "Chips." Cinnamon Oil is also manufactured from chip grades. The leaves of the Cinnamon bush are also used to make Cinnamon Leaf Oil.

In 1922, 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds of cinnamon were exported. The United States of America is by far the largest importer and imported 300,000 lbs. more in that year than in 1921. Spain is also an important market though her 1922 imports of quills approximating 600,000 lbs. was a quarter of a million less than the previous year. On the other hand, shipments of chips to that country increased in 1922 to 91,000 lbs. as compared with 34,000 lbs. in 1921. Germany with an import of 480,000 lbs. is the largest importer of chips, taking nearly double the quantity shipped to the United Kingdom in 1922. Holland and South America are also important markets.

Citronella Oil.—With the exception of Java, Ceylon is the only country producing this commodity. This Oil is produced by distillation from a coarse grass (Andropogon) which grows to a height of about 3 to 4 feet and the area under cultivation in Ceylon is about 30,000 acres.

This oil has a very pungent and aromatic odour and is employed in the manufacture of soaps and cheap perfumery.

For the last 6 years exports have remained fairly constant at about a million pounds which is two-thirds of the average production from 1909 to 1915.

The United States of America is by far the largest importer taking 50 per cent. of total shipments. The United Kingdom comes next with approximately 25 per cent.

Arecanuts.—Although in export value this product is sixth in the order of importance to the Colony, its cultivation is unorganised and the trade is entirely in the hands of small traders. The Arecanut palm is grown by the villagers in all the wetter districts of the Island and forms a predominant feature of the countryside. The area under this cultivation is estimated at 63,000 acres.

This palm is to a certain extent being replaced by the Coconut which at present is more profitable. The nuts are harvested when ripe and sold unhusked in the various bazaars and markets throughout the Island.

Arecanuts are used for chewing in Ceylon and India.

In 1921, 130,000 cwts. were exported at a value of £220,000. India imports about 96 per cent. and the Maldivé Islands the remainder of this produce.

Tobacco.—There are roughly 13,000 acres under Tobacco in Ceylon which, in addition to local consumption, provided the export of 5,640 lbs. of cigars and 2,400,000 lbs. of unmanufactured leaf in 1921.

This export, valued at approximately £60,000 practically all goes to Southern India.

The value of Tobacco exports has nearly doubled since 1910.

Experiments have been carried on by the Department of Agriculture with a view to finding a variety of tobacco suitable for the European market. So far, the White Burley type promises to be successful.

Cnrdamoms.—This spice is marketable on account of its use for flavouring purposes. It is also employed in pharmacopœia as a medicine and neutraliser of tastes. The fruit is either bleached in sulphur fumes until the requisite pale colour is obtained, or else dried in the sun.

Exports have decreased from 7,330 cwts. in 1909 to 4,500 cwts. in 1921, valued at approximately £33,000. India is the largest importer taking 32 per cent. of the output, while the United States of America and United Kingdom take 26 and 24 per cent. respectively.

MINERALS.

Plumbago or Graphite is the only mineral of importance exported from Ceylon.

Practically all branches of this trade are in the hands of the Sinhalese.

Although Ceylon can turn out 30,000 tons annually, this export has been partly checked owing to serious competition from Madagascar where a larger output is obtained at a cheaper cost of production.

In 1916 when Plumbago was demanded for the manufacture of munitions, exports from Ceylon amounted to nearly 700,000 cwts. valued at £ 1½ millions while in 1921 only 85,000 cwts. were exported. Conditions improved somewhat in 1922 when shipments of 211,000 cwts. were effected.

The United States of America is the largest buyer taking 64 per cent., while Great Britain, Germany and Japan each took roughly 10 per cent. of the total exported.

The large majority of the mines have now been closed and are not likely to be worked until the market improves.

Precious Stones are found in certain districts of Ceylon in large variety including Sapphire, Cats-eyes, Alexandrite, Aquamarine, and others such as Topaz and Moonstones.

Gem mining is carried on almost entirely by Sinhalese on a co-partnership system. The stones are bought and prepared by Moorish dealers.

Many of the best stones find their way to Europe and America, while the remainder are sold locally.

It is estimated that the value of the yearly output may be placed at about £135,000.

Thorianite,—first discovered in Ceylon, and **Thorite** were at one time produced in commercial quantities. Other minerals include **Monazite**, containing over 6 per cent. of Thoria, which was discovered in 1915. Enterprise in this direction has not yet developed on commercial lines, though 72 tons of refined sand valued at nearly £3,000 was shipped in 1920 as a result of special arrangement made by Government for this purpose. Another small but rich deposit is known to exist in addition to the one already under investigation. The value of this mineral which is a phosphate of cerium, thorium and other earth metals is dependent on the thorium content, the latter being used in the manufacture of incandescent mantles.

Mica.—Mica is also found in irregular deposits, but the exports of this are of no commercial significance.

IMPORTS

Grain.—The most important of Ceylon imports is that of Grain which was imported in 1922 to the value of £ 6,500,000.

The usual rice crop of Ceylon may be taken at 13 to 14 million bushels, and as the production of this, the staple food of the Island, is insufficient to meet the requirements of the population, for years past Ceylon has drawn her supplies from India

In 1922, 360,000 tons of rice were imported, which, together with the Ceylon crop gives a consumption of approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels a year per head of population

240,524 cwt. of flour were imported in 1922, this demand being met from India and Australia

Oil Kerosene—In 1922 over 7 million gallons were imported as compared with 4 300,000 gallons in 1921 The bulk oil came from Persia and Sumatra while the United States of America supplied all the case oil with the exception of unimportant quantities from Sumatra

Bulk oil imports show a remarkable increase from 2,900,000 gallons in 1918 to 6 700 000 gallons in 1922 Case oil on the other hand has declined from 700 000 gallons to 350,000 gallons during that period

Petrol—Imports have increased steadily from 776,000 gallons in 1916 to 1,390 000 gallons in 1922 During the last 2 years Sumatra supplied the whole of this quantity

Liquid Fuel—The imports of this commodity have increased from of $6\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in 1917 to $25\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons in 1922

The quantity imported for the use of steamers in the last 3 years was 14 15 and 19 million gallons respectively

Liquid Fuel cleared for local consumption in 1922 amounted to over 7 million gallons

Sugar.—The imports of Sugar in 1922 amounted to 571,073 cwt. as compared with 450,961 cwt. in 1921

The chief source of supply is Java from which country in 1922 three fourths of the imports were received

Spirits—The quantity of the three chief kinds cleared for home consumption is —

Brandy	20,509	Proof Gallons
Gin	45,387	" "
Whisky	51,477	" "

Whisky came almost exclusively from the United Kingdom and Brandy from France Holland was responsible for a little more than three-fourths of the Gin, while the United Kingdom supplied the remainder.

Cotton Piece Goods.—During the last three years there has been a considerable decrease in the value of cotton goods imported, the figures dropping from £2,195,177 in 1920 to £1,533,338 during 1922. The demand for dyed piece goods in particular has shown a decline, though an increase was registered for the more expensive articles such as lace and embroideries.

Bleached Piece Goods.—Out of consignments to the value of approximately £370,000, the United Kingdom supplied over £330,000 worth. British India, Holland and Japan, in order of importance, were responsible for the balance.

Dyed Bleached Goods.—British India supplied about four-fifths of the total imports, while Holland and the United Kingdom were the other important countries of origin.

Grey Piece Goods came mainly from the United Kingdom, the next largest supplier being the United States of America.

Printed Piece Goods were obtained almost exclusively from the United Kingdom.

Other Varieties.—British India supplied three-fourths of the Muslin piece goods imported, while lace, net and thread were nearly all from the United Kingdom.

Raw Cotton.—The value of Raw cotton and Cotton waste imported in 1922 was £73,470 which is twice the value of these imports in 1921. The raw cotton is made up by the Spinning and Weaving Mills at Colombo, which have recently been enlarged and improved. Hand spinning and weaving is also carried on a small scale and is being encouraged in certain elementary schools. The growing of cotton in Ceylon is also being encouraged and although still in the experimental stage shows considerable promise of commercial value.

Coal.—As the export of coal from India, except that allotted to the Ceylon Government Railway and local gas manufacture was prohibited, the bunker requirements of Colombo were met almost entirely in 1922 by Cardiff and African Coals.

The imports of Commercial Coal totalled 520,399 tons—153,739 tons short of the annual average for three previous years, this decrease being the result of the extending use of oil fuel and depression in shipping.

The following is a statement of the imports of *Commercial Coal* for 1922:—

From United Kingdom	..	240,515 tons.
,, India	..	14,242 „
,, Africa	..	256,127 „
,, Australia	..	6,400 „
,, Japan	..	5,815 „
		<hr/>
		523,099 tons.
		<hr/>

The total value of Coal imported for commercial purposes was £1,400,000, as compared with £1 800 000 in the previous year

Bunkers —During 1922 526 300 tons of Coal were supplied to steamers, as compared with 77 676 tons of liquid Fuel

Manures.—Artificial manures are required in large quantities by the various planting industries in Ceylon and in 1922 imports to the value of £550 000 were recorded—British India being as usual the chief source of supply This figure shows an increase of £400 000 on the value of the 1921 imports which reflected the depression in the Tea and Rubber industries at that time when the large majority of estates were compelled for reasons of economy to forego all applications of manures

Tobacco —In 1922 the following imports were recorded —

Cigars	8 883 lbs
Cigarettes	330,071 „
Manufactured Tobacco	21,429 „
	<hr/>
	360 383 lbs

Cigarettes and Tobacco came almost exclusively from the United Kingdom Four fifths of the Cigars were supplied by British India Holland and the Philippines

Motor Cars —During 1922 487 Motor Cars and 44 Lorries were imported 61 of these cars came from the United Kingdom 40 from Italy 17 from Canada and 3 from Germany, and the remainder to the value of approximately £6,000 from the United States of America whose consignments were more than doubled on the previous year The majority of Motor Lorries also came from the United States of America

Metals and Metalware.—The value of these imports in 1922 amounted to approximately £700,000 an increase of £133,000 over the figure for 1921 The percentage of principal suppliers is as follows —

United Kingdom	55%
India	25%
United States of America	1%

A large proportion of these imports is comprised of hoop iron pig lead and tea lead required for the planting industries

Cement.—Imports by private firms increased from 193 192 barrels in 1921 to 322,685 in 1922—Great Britain being the supplier of the largest portion in both years Imports from Germany, the next largest supplier, were three times the quantity in the previous year.

OTHER INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

As will be noted from the preceding remarks and figures, the industries and manufactures of Ceylon are nearly all in connection with agricultural products, such as the manufacture of Tea and Rubber, Copra, Coconut Oil and Desiccated Coconut.

In addition to the requirements for actual Ceylon produce, there are large engineering works in Colombo and other parts of the country engaged in marine engineering and the manufacture and repair of agricultural machinery. There are also lead rolling mills which prepare lead for tea chests, etc., for Ceylon and Southern India.

There is at present under investigation by Government a Hydro-Electric Scheme for Ceylon, the intention being to utilise the Laxapana Falls in the Central Province. This Scheme, if given effect to, will make available, a large quantity of power at a very low rate for the establishment of new industries and manufactures.

CEYLON

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SOURCE AND VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO THE ISLAND OF CEYLON DURING 1922.*

British Empire.		
	£	£
United Kingdom		4,128,318
Other Parts of the British Empire —		
Burma	5,038,257	
British India	4,530,328	
Other British Possessions in Asia	653,892	10,222,477
Africa		653,755
Australasia		341,171
Canada	24,344	
Other British Possessions in America	325	24,669
Gibraltar		142
Total British Empire		15,370,532
<i>Foreign Countries —</i>		
Java	501,155	
Borneo (Exc British)	429,592	
Japan	345,380	
Persia	324,222	
Other Countries in Asia	295,022	1,895,371
Germany	246,528	
Holland	210,760	
France	145,613	
Italy	90,444	
Belgium	69,692	
Other Countries in Europe	140,914	903,951
United States	446,226	
Other Countries in America	9,821	456,047
Africa		57,062
Total Foreign Countries		3,313,331
Grand Total		£18,683,863

* Including value of Bullion and Specie

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION AND
VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE ISLAND
OF CEYLON DURING 1922.***British Empire.**

	£	£
United Kingdom		9,184,671
Other Parts of the British Empire:—		
Australasia		1,161,864
British India	622,186	
Other British Possessions in Asia	253,833	876,019
	<hr/>	
Africa		711,659
Canada	462,741	
Other British Possessions in America	32,996	495,737
	<hr/>	
Gibraltar and Malta		1,567
		<hr/>
<i>Total British Empire</i>		12,431,517

Foreign Countries:—

United States	4,444,396	
Other Countries in America ..	84,644	4,529,040
	<hr/>	
Germany	738,448	
Italy	632,958	
Denmark	308,254	
Holland	298,890	
Norway	229,031	
Other Countries in Europe ..	474,370	2,681,951
	<hr/>	
Asia		184,504
Africa		22,044
Australasia		1,158
		<hr/>
<i>Total Foreign Countries</i>		7,418,697
		<hr/>
Grand Total		£19,850,214

* Excluding value of Bullion and Specie.

APPENDIX III.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING PERCENT-
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL TRADE OF THE
ISLAND OF CEYLON BETWEEN THE BRITISH EMPIRE
AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1910.	1915.	1920.	1922.
United Kingdom .	36.2	41.4	31.6	34.7
India .	27.3	20.7	30.5	26.7
Egypt .	—	—	—	—
Straits Settlements	3.4	4.1	1.4	—
Australia	3.7	3.8	2.5	3.0
Canada .	—	1.0	—	1.2
British Possessions in Africa	—	—	—	2.8
<i>Total for British Empire</i>	<u>70.6</u>	<u>71.0</u>	<u>66.0</u>	<u>68.4</u>
Russia	4.0	3.7	—	—
Germany	6.0	—	—	2.5
Holland	—	—	2.6	—
Belgium	1.5	—	1.1	—
France	—	—	1.1	—
French Possessions	—	—	1.3	—
China	—	1.1	—	—
Japan	—	1.3	1.3	—
United States of America	7.9	13.0	16.4	12.3
Other Countries (each generally less than 1%)	9.9	9.8	10.2	16.0



Cape Malaya, Malaya

BEHAWATTE COLOMB
DURING S W MONSOON

CEYLON AGRICULTURE

By F. A. STOCKDALL,

Director of Agriculture.

Ceylon is at the present time entirely dependent upon agriculture for its prosperity and in no other tropical possession of the Empire are such a variety of economic crops produced. This is a direct result of the fertility of the soil for Ceylon has, for tropical soils, exceedingly few. They are mainly derived from volcanic rocks and Ceylon is able to produce a variety of crops on the high regions of the soil that would be impossible elsewhere.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

2. Next, it is important to gather information and resources. This can include research, consultation with experts, and identifying the tools and materials needed.

3. Once the information is gathered, the next step is to develop a plan. This involves setting priorities, determining the sequence of tasks, and allocating resources.

4. The plan is then implemented. This involves carrying out the tasks in the order they were planned, while monitoring progress and making adjustments as needed.

5. Finally, the results are evaluated. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the original goals and objectives, and identifying any areas for improvement.

TEA

Tea is the premier plantation industry and is dependent almost entirely upon exotic capital. The prices for Ceylon tea have been high during the past three years, and marked improvement in quality has been effected by means of more careful attention to plucking, and by greater care in manufacture. The quality of Ceylon tea has never been better than at the present time, and with the remunerative prices now prevailing, increased extension of the industry is bound to take place. In fact, it is looked upon as one of the soundest investments to-day and one can confidently look for greater development. A full description of the Tea Industry will be found on pages 1 to 19 of this section.

RUBBER

The Rubber industry has also made enormous strides, but during the past few years has been passing through difficult times in consequence of the world's production being in excess of present demands. All interested in rubber are optimistic concerning the future and there is little doubt that Ceylon with its low costs of production will be able to compete satisfactorily with all other rubber-producing countries. A limited amount of new planting is still being done, especially by those who are convinced of a bright future before the industry. In addition to estates, considerable areas of rubber are grown by small holders, and have been the source of untold wealth to them. A full description of the Rubber Industry will be found on pages 21 to 42 of this section.

COCONUTS

The Coconut industry has long been regarded by the inhabitants of the Colony to be the safest form of investment and in recent years British capital has been attracted to it, both in its cultural and in its commercial aspects. The industry is at present in a highly progressive stage, and being made into new areas. The export of desiccated coconut has been considerable during the past few years and several important modern mills have been erected. A full description of the Coconut Industry will be found on pages 43 to 52 of this section.

The total cultivated acreage is estimated to be over 4 million acres and the acres under the principal crops are recorded to be as follows —

Coconuts	1,000,000 acres
Paddy	809,000 ..
Tea	120,000 ..
Rubber	370,000 ..
Arecanuts	63,000 ..
Cinnamon	40,000 ..
Citronella	36,000 ..
Cacao	30,000 ..
Tobacco	12,700 ..
Cardamoms	7,000 ..

PADDY CULTIVATION

No visitor to Ceylon can fail to be impressed with the beauty of its paddy fields. These are particularly beautiful in the hill country where the patches of light green, or glorious yellow of harvest time, set between a profusion of dark green vegetation on the higher lands form a striking feature of the landscape.

In the wetter portions of the Hill country paddy is grown either dry as "hill paddy" without irrigation on terraces which have been formed up the steep mountain sides and which form the striking feature of Sinhalese agriculture. The cultivation of paddy demands that water should if possible be retained on the surface of the field and these terraces are made to check the rain as it falls and at the same time to prevent the soil from being washed away. They are either rain fed or they may be irrigated from small reservoirs, or "*tanks*" as they are called, or by means of small channels or "*elas*." In the drier parts of the hill country such as the Province of Uva these *elas* often run for miles along the contours of the hill sides and are really remarkable features of this part of the island. In the low-country the paddy fields have been formed out of stretches of low-lying lands. They may be dependent upon rain for their irrigation or they may be supplied with water from tanks or streams. In the drier parts of the island large irrigation works have been constructed for the purpose of supplying water for paddy cultivation. Paddy fields under these tanks present a pleasing impression with their radiant green amongst the parched and dry scrub jungle vegetation of the Dry Zone and no one can fail to be impressed by the waving fields of the Eastern Province just before harvest time. In the North, much of the paddy is grown on lands which can receive no irrigation and the industrious Tamil cultivator ploughs and prepares his land thoroughly, so as to take advantage of every inch of rain that falls during the growing season.

The village cultivator works hard during the cultivation seasons in his paddy fields as these supply him and his family with their sustenance. He is conservative in his habits and appears to have but little ambition to raise money crops. This is largely due to a shortage of capital. He usually is in debt to the money-lender or the village shopkeeper and cannot afford to risk the small sum which he has managed to save from the low prices which are paid to him for such portions of his crops as he sells to the shopkeeper or other middle-man. He is gradually being educated to better things and as his wants increase the desire for better crops must augment.

The methods of cultivation differ somewhat in different districts. In the Eastern Province, where large stretches of land are available, indifferent cultivation is the rule—the cultivator

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endeavouring to cultivate as large an area as possible. In the hill districts of the Central Province transplanting and green manuring have within recent years become general.

There are two paddy growing seasons during the year and fields, if "-----"

The Mah

altitudes

the dry weather of February-March. For this crop the "long-aged" types of paddy are sown and the crops are larger than those of "short-aged" varieties sown for the Yala crop in March-April and harvested in July-August. These same seasons are known in the Tamil districts as Munmari or Sirupokam and Pinmari or Kalapokam respectively. "Long-aged" paddies are those which take 5-7 months to mature and "short-aged" paddies those which take 2½-4 months. If the rains for any crop are late, and sowing is retarded advantage has to be taken of shorter-aged



TERRACES OF PADDY FIELDS

paddies. In the Maha season crops of 5 months or even 4 months paddies have to be sown while in the Yala season those paddies requiring the shortest possible time in which to reach maturity have to be utilized. In the warmer areas of the low-country the long-aged paddies are not generally grown and in some districts where flooding is common sowing has to be retarded until after the floods subside, and one frequently finds short-aged varieties grown for the Maha season and varieties which take longer to come to maturity cultivated in the Yala crop season. In some districts sowing also takes place between the Maha and Yala seasons and a *meda* crop is raised.

The cultivation of paddy is surrounded with ceremonies which even if they may be dismissed by the Western mind as based upon superstition, are nevertheless interesting. In the ploughing of the land or sowing the field the astrologer is consulted and the lucky day and hour fixed. Charms and incantations are used throughout the period of growth as a protection against the ravages of pests. At harvest, priests and astrologers are consulted, and tom-tom beaters and dancers assembled for the first ceremony. Other ceremonies take place at the threshing floor and yet others in connection with the first sheaf and the treading or threshing of the corn. These customs differ in various parts of the Colony and are of never failing interest to visitors to the Island. The raising of a crop of paddy can only be described in generalities as generations of practical experience have established different methods in various localities.

The most primitive method of ploughing the fields is by a process known locally as "mudding." This consists of driving a number of buffaloes to and fro over the land which has been covered with a thin sheet of irrigation water. These animals trample the soil, embed the weeds and eventually produce a puddle on which seed can be sown. In other areas, ploughing is done by hand by means of large hoes (*mamoties*). These are normally of three types, those of the low-country in the South with their long blades differing somewhat from the flattish-triangular shaped ones of the Kandyan provinces and these again from the sharply-triangular type used in the sandy soils of the North. Ploughing by means of the local cattle is carried out in the low-country. The buffalo is however the animal most used in paddy cultivation and is most commonly employed for ploughing operations. The ploughs of the Kandyan provinces are mainly of two types and are heavier than the low-country type. These again differ from the plough employed in the North. These ploughs consist in the main of a crooked piece of wood, shod at the point with iron, whilst in others this iron shoe is extended upwards on the face of the wooden frame. Examples of these plough and other implements used in paddy cultivation are being exhibited at the Ceylon Court.

Attempts are being made to improve these indigenous implements and in some localities light weight modern ploughs of Western types have been introduced. The general complaint is that such ploughs are too heavy—for it must be remembered that the paddy cultivator carries his plough to his field—or that their draught is too great, and consequently they tire the animals excessively. The need for an improved implement which will meet all the needs of the cultivator is obvious and deserve the study of agricultural engineers.

Ploughing is either done once, twice or thrice. The object is to bury the weeds and to provide a good puddle. If green manuring is used, the leaves or other green material are buried at the second ploughing and if bone meal or other artificial manure is employed this is applied either at the time of the third or last ploughing or is broadcasted with the seed. The lapse of time between the different ploughings varies with the locality and with the season but in general it ranges from 10—15 days. After ploughing is complete, the fields are nudged until the desired consistency is attained and this is followed by levelling by means of a levelling board (*poruwa*) drawn by two buffalos. After this hand-levelling-boards are employed, and these are worked to and fro until the whole surface is smooth enough for sowing. At the same time the shallow channels radiating from a given spot are made for conducting the irrigation water over the field and for carrying away the surplus water during heavy rains.



The field is now ready for sowing, and except in the Central Province and the Kegalle District of the Sabaragamuwa Province and other small areas, this is done by broadcasting. The seed rate averages about 2 bushels per acre, but in some areas 3 bushels or even up to 5 bushels are employed. The largest seed rates are to be found in the Eastern Province where weeding is not practised and where the wasteful method of heavy sowing is still employed so as to choke the weeds as they may appear. In the Central Province and the Kegalle District the seed is sown in nurseries and the seedlings when they are 4-6 weeks old are transplanted into the prepared fields at distances 6-9 inches apart. This method has become general throughout the Central Province in recent years and could be adopted much more generally throughout the Colony—particularly in those areas where labour is available and irrigation water is available. It results in a very considerable saving of seed and in greatly increased crops. Numerous demonstrations in transplanting have been given by the Department of Agriculture during the past five years and certain cultivators are now beginning to take up this system in several new areas.

Seed is nearly always germinated before it is sown—whether broadcast or in nurseries. There are however, some areas in the Southern Province where seed is sown dry and covered by means of hoes and also in the North on lands supplied only with rain water, where advantage has to be taken of every drop of rain that falls, seed is even sown dry several days before the rains are anticipated so that no loss of moisture is incurred.

The paddy crop receives very little attention, apart from watering, thinning (in some localities), weeding in the more progressive areas and watching against birds, pests and wild animals. When the crop begins to mature it assumes a barley-yellow appearance and at this point the cultivator drains off his water and dries off his fields. The crop then rapidly ripens and is ready for harvest.

Reaping is always done with the sickle. In areas where straw has a high value for cattle fodder, the reaping is done close to the ground while in other areas where it is of little value cutting is done high and a rough long stubble is left on the land. This remains in this manner until the time for the preparation for the subsequent crop.

The harvested paddy is made into sheaves and allowed to dry. These are then collected and threshed immediately or stacked in small stacks—which often are of sufficient number when grouped together to form a picturesque little stackyard.

Threshing methods vary in different districts. In general the dried sheaves are spread on the threshing floor, and buffalos or cattle are yoked together and driven round and round over

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Ploughing is either done once, twice or thrice. The object is to bury the weeds and to provide a good puddle. If green manuring is used, the leaves or other green material are buried at the second ploughing and if bone meal or other artificial manure is employed this is applied either at the time of the third or last ploughing or is broadcasted with the seed. The lapse of time between the different ploughings varies with the locality and with the season but in general it ranges from 10—15 days. After ploughing is complete, the fields are mudded until the desired consistency is attained and this is followed by levelling by means of a levelling board (*poriua*) drawn by two buffalos. After this hand-levelling-boards are employed, and these are worked to and fro until the whole surface is smooth enough for sowing. At the same time the shallow channels radiating from a given spot are made for conducting the irrigation water over the field and for carrying away the surplus water during heavy rains.



The field is now ready for sowing, and except in the Central Province and the Kegalle District of the Sabaragamuwa Province and other small areas, this is done by broadcasting. The seed rate averages about 2 bushels per acre, but in some areas 3 bushels or even up to 5 bushels are employed. The largest seed rates are to be found in the Eastern Province where weeding is not practised and where the wasteful method of heavy sowing is still employed so as to choke the weeds as they may appear. In the Central Province and the Kegalle District the seed is sown in nurseries and the seedlings when they are 4-6 weeks old are transplanted into the prepared fields at distances 6-9 inches apart. This method has become general throughout the Central Province in recent years and could be adopted much more generally throughout the Colony—particularly in those areas where labour is available and irrigation water is available. It results in a very considerable saving of seed and in greatly increased crops. Numerous demonstrations in transplanting have been given by the Department of Agriculture during the past five years and certain cultivators are now beginning to take up this system in several new areas.

Seed is nearly always germinated before it is sown—whether broadcast or in nurseries. There are however, some areas in the Southern Province where seed is sown dry and covered by means of hoes and also in the North on lands supplied only with rain water, where advantage has to be taken of every drop of rain that falls, seed is even sown dry several days before the rains are anticipated so that no loss of moisture is incurred.

The paddy crop receives very little attention, apart from watering, thinning (in some localities), weeding in the more progressive areas and watching against birds, pests and wild animals. When the crop begins to mature it assumes a barley-yellow appearance and at this point the cultivator drains off his water and dries off his fields. The crop then rapidly ripens and is ready for harvest.

Reaping is always done with the sickle. In areas where straw has a high value for cattle fodder, the reaping is done close to the ground while in other areas where it is of little value cutting is done high and a rough long stubble is left on the land. This remains in this manner until the time for the preparation for the subsequent crop.

The harvested paddy is made into sheaves and allowed to dry. These are then collected and threshed immediately or stacked in small stacks—which often are of sufficient number when grouped together to form a picturesque little stackyard.

Threshing methods vary in different districts. In general the dried sheaves are spread on the threshing floor, and buffalos or cattle are yoked together and driven round and round over



PADDY—Harvesting the Crop.

Photo by

Piddie, Ltd.

these sheaves until the grains are separated. The sheaves are turned over and over during this process and eventually the straw is raked off and the paddy is collected and passed on to the winnowers. In other areas—particularly in the low-country—the threshing is done by the cultivators themselves trampling out the grain.



Photo by

PADDY—Threshing and Winnowing.

Platé, Ltd

The winnowers separate the empty grains from the good ones by tossing the paddy into the air to enable the wind to blow the husks and empty grains away from the heavier good grain.

This paddy is then either disposed of or is stored for consumption by the grower in some districts in specially constructed granaries (bissas), made of rattan or bamboo plastered over with cow-dung and clay.

Rice is prepared from paddy by the removal of the outer husk. In general this is done in Ceylon by pounding in a mortar. It is usually done by the women, who, if they do the work for a large grower, receive a share of the resulting rice for their work. Small mills have been erected in recent years at Ambalantota, Jaffna and Anuradhapura. The Government has also erected

a small mill at the Anuradhapura jail with the object of demonstrating the possibilities before such milling. The results obtained have been satisfactory and indicate that rice milling in Ceylon can extend and be commercially successful.

Although Ceylon has approximately under wet land 800 000 acres of paddy which yield about 14 million bushels of grain per annum this quantity alone suffices for only half its requirements. Every effort has been made in recent years to increase the acreage under paddy. Special facilities have been granted to growers and irrigation works have been accelerated. Demonstrations and competitions have been carried out with the object of encouraging better and more intensive methods of cultivation and its resulting increased crops. Recently Government has decided to assist in the maintenance and good repair of the village irrigation works and in improving the minor roads which are utilized by the paddy grower for the transport of his produce.

The acreages of Ceylon paddies irrigated and those dependant upon rain water are shown in the accompanying table —

<u>Under Irrigation</u> acres		<u>Rain fed</u> acres	<u>Total</u> acres
Under major work	Under village works		
139 036	236 203	434 607	809 846

Ceylon has become accustomed to draw her rice supplies from India and this is likely to continue while the profits for paddy cultivation are less than for other crops and are insufficient to attract capital and organization.

Hill Paddy is a type of paddy grown on dry lands. It is usually cultivated upon hilly lands in districts where an abundant rainfall can be relied upon. It is sown broadcast in lands which have been recently cleared and burnt and while the crop is growing the larger weeds are taken out. In favourable seasons the crops are good and the rice from this type of paddy is highly prized.

CINNAMON

Cinnamon is cultivated on some 40 000 acres and the exports in 1922 amounted to 42 974 cwt of a value of £132 845. The export of cinnamon was once the main export of the Island and until 1833 its cultivation was a Government monopoly, first under the Dutch and subsequently under the British Government.

It is grown in the light, white, sandy soils of the Western Province, but the acreage in recent years has been somewhat reduced by the planting of coconuts on some of the old cinnamon lands. Cinnamon can be grown in all wet districts of the Island below an altitude of 2,000 feet, but the finest qualities are produced on the almost pure, white sands in the Negombo district.

The cinnamon if allowed to grow to its full size will reach a height of 20-30 feet. In cultivation it is, however, regularly coppiced and long willow-like shoots, growing to a height of 6-8 feet, and of the size of a good-sized walking stick, are produced. These shoots are regularly cut and the bark is peeled off and rolled into quills, which constitute the cinnamon of commerce.

Cutting mainly takes place between May and October. Only mature shoots from which the bark will peel readily are cut, and the sticks so cut are collected in bundles and removed to the store for peeling. Peeling requires some skill, and the cinnamon peelers form a separate caste amongst the Sinhalese. In peeling, two parallel cuts are made up and down the length of the bark which is then loosened from the wood by the point of the knife. These pieces



Photo by

CINNAMON—Cutting and Bundling.

Pt. td.

when loosened are allowed to remain around the wood for a certain period and afterwards the brownish outer skin is scraped off. The greenish bark underneath is left to dry until it assumes a yellowish-brown colour.

In forming the quills the smaller pieces are inserted into the larger and as these dry, the edges curl inwards forming fairly compact rods. The dried quills are then graded and made up into bundles of more or less uniform size. The recognised grades are 00000, 0000, 000, 00, 0 ordinary and Nos 1-4.

The broken pieces of quills and small pieces of bark which are chipped off from the wood from places which do not peel readily are sold as 'chips'. These broken quills and chips are also distilled and produce the cinnamon bark oil of commerce. Some distillation of cinnamon leaves also takes place—especially when the market is favourable—for the production of cinnamon leaf oil.

In the past ten years the prices for cinnamon have been variable. In 1919 and 1920 the prices were good but a considerable fall took place in the subsequent year.

CITRONELLA OIL

Citronella oil is distilled from the leaves of a large coarse grass (*Andropogon Nardus*) which is cultivated over 30 000 acres of open rolling hills in the Southern part of the Island. The greatest acreage is in the Matara district but in the past two years considerable extensions have taken place towards Tangalle.

The grass is readily propagated by division and is grown in tussocks 2 to 3 feet apart. It grows to a height of 4 to 5 feet. It is ready for cutting about 8 months from the time of planting and is thereafter cut every 4 months if the climatic conditions are favourable.

The cut grass is then packed lightly into large iron stills into which steam is liberated. This passes through the grass and carries the essential oil with it into the condenser. The oil floats on water and therefore is easily separated. An acre yields between 30 and 50 pounds of oil in a year and replanting is done every third or fourth year.

The industry has grown from small beginnings and has been almost entirely in the hands of Sinhalese growers. The oil produced on the small estates is of high quality but it is invariably adulterated by the middlemen with kerosene. The admixture of 5% kerosene cannot readily be detected, and when the prices for citronella oil are high the temptation excessively to adulterate it is considerable. Ceylon's oil is known to be adulterated and until Government inspection is imposed on all oil exports, pure oil is unlikely to be exported from Ceylon. This question has again been taken up and is being given consideration.

Prices for citronella oil ruled high throughout the whole of 1923 and good profits were realized. In consequence there has been an extension of the area under this grass. It will however be grown in practically all parts of the Island and a considerable extension of the industry is possible if the present prices are maintained.

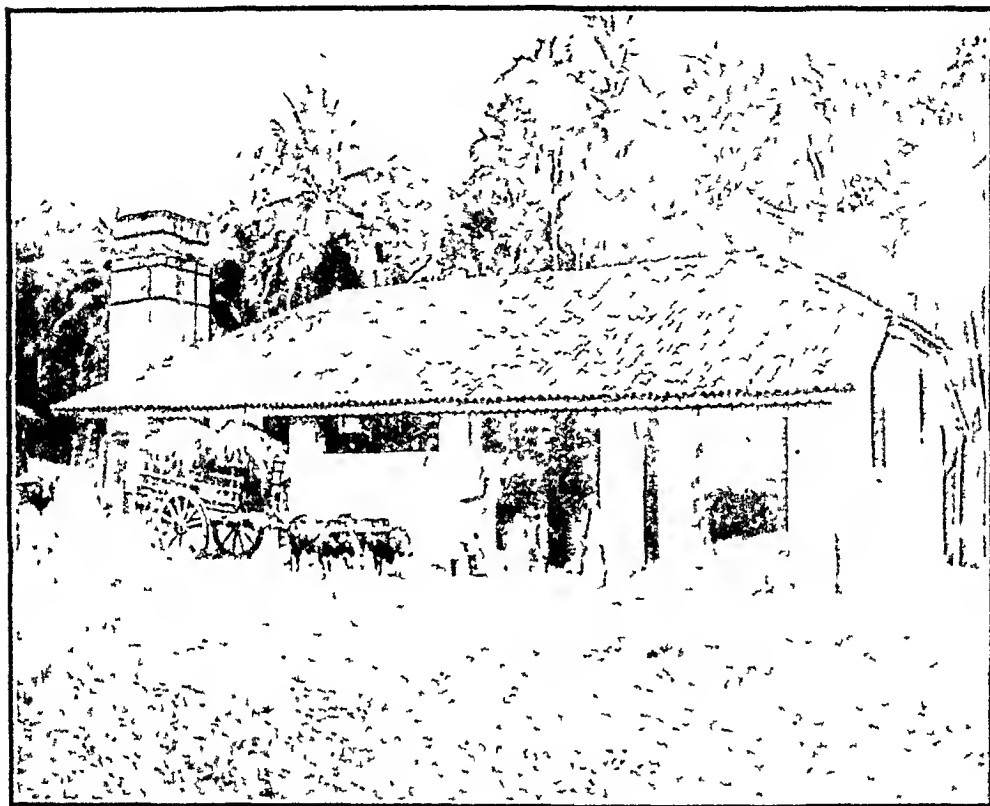


Photo by

A CITRONELLA OIL DISTILLERY.

Platté, Ltd.

The export of citronella oil in 1922 was 1,299,889 lbs. of a value of £109,216 while that of 1923 is estimated at 1,200,000 lbs. of a value of £137,650.

Lemon grass (*Andropogon Schoenanthus*) is grown to a limited extent. The grass is smaller than citronella and produces much less oil per acre. It is distilled in the same manner as citronella and fetches a higher price.

CACAO

Cacao estates cover an area of about 35,000 acres chiefly on the alluvial soils of the Matale district and Dumbura Valley in the north and east of Kandy. It was first introduced into Ceylon by the Dutch, but subsequent important introductions were made in 1878 from Trinidad in the West Indies. The original Ceylon

cacao—known as Old Red—was the Venezuelan Criollo type, but the importations from Trinidad were the hardier and more prolific Forastero type

Although the Old Red is the finer quality and commands a higher price, it is susceptible to disease and gives much poorer yields than the Forastero types. In consequence the latter has gradually replaced the former and but small areas of the Old Red Ceylon cacao now exist

The land suitable for cacao cultivation in Ceylon is limited and some areas have in recent years been replaced by rubber. It is an important industry in certain districts and large numbers of small peasant cultivators cultivate small areas

Cacao in Ceylon is provided with a light overhead shade to protect it from drying winds and is usually planted 15-16 feet apart. The flowers and fruit of the cacao, as is so often the case with tropical trees, are borne on the old bark upon the branches and trunks of the trees. The fruits are generally greenish, yellowish, or reddish purple in colour and when ripe they change colour to a beautiful yellow or light red. Only ripe pods are picked—the picking round during the crop season taking place every 14 days. The fruits are opened the same day as they are picked and the contents—the wet beans surrounded by a white mucilage—are carted to the factory and heaped into the fermenting boxes or vats. During fermentation the mucilaginous pulp surrounding the beans becomes liquid and is allowed to run away. In Ceylon fermentation usually lasts for 36 hours. At the end of 12 hours the wet beans are washed and turned into another fermenting box or vat and a thorough washing is given at the end of the fermenting period. Drying the fermented beans is done in the open in the sun or barbecues covered with coir matting or during wet weather in factories by means of hot air. After the beans are thoroughly dry they are carefully graded—the first quality consisting of only the large round beans

Ceylon estate grown cacaos command a high price on the world's market on account of their excellent preparation and good "break". They possess a lighter coloured "break" than that of many other cacaos but in recent years, with the larger planting of Forastero types, the beautiful pale coloured "breaks" are now disappearing

There are two factories in Ceylon which manufacture chocolate. One has been working for some years and had largely supplied the local market with plain chocolate. The second is of recent construction and not only produces a high grade plain chocolate, but is also undertaking the production of fancy chocolate and boiled sweets for the Ceylon, Indian and other Eastern markets

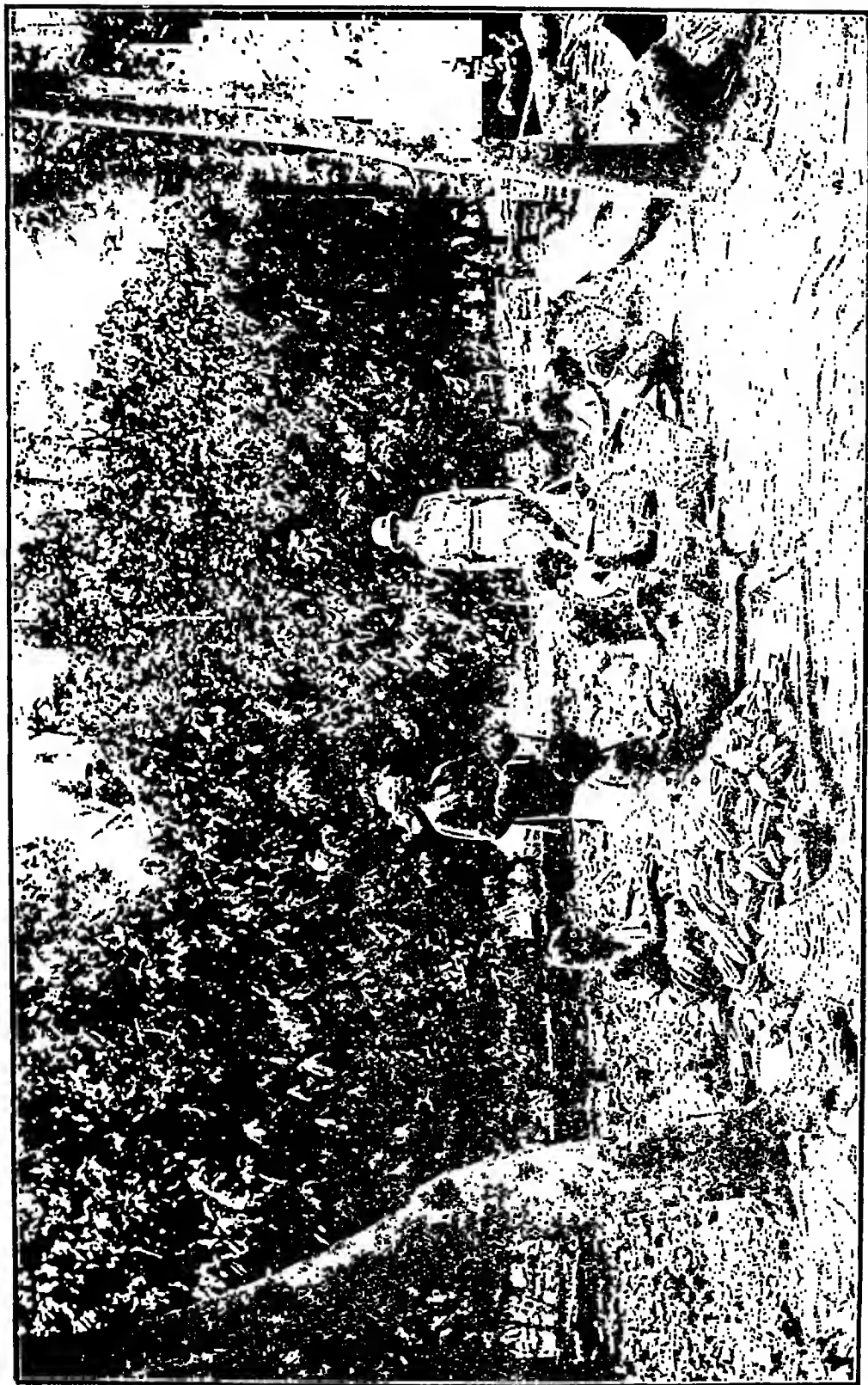


Photo by

CACAO—Breaking the Pods.

Platté, Ltd.

ARECANUTS

There are estimated to be 63 000 acres under cultivation in this palm. It is the commonest feature in the village gardens in the wetter districts of the Island—being grown with other trees around the houses. There are but few pure cultivations of the palm—the largest being found in the Kegalle district.



The fruit of the palm is harvested when ripe and is sold in the unhusked state in all bazaars and village shops. The dried fruit is cut into shavings and chewed with betel leaf, lime and occasionally tobacco by the greater portion of the village population of the colony.

There are about 5 well-known varieties and the respective values of these varieties is known to the purchasers of these fruits. The whole industry is however unorganized and systematic cultivation for export is carried on to only a limited extent. The exports in 1922 amounted to 133,531 cwt. of a value of £222,077 and were sent to India and the Maldivian Islands.

CARDAMOMS

This spice is grown on estates in the mountain districts to the north-east of Kandy, at elevations between 3,000 and 4,000 feet. There are about 7,000 acres at present under cultivation.



CARDAMOMS—Fruits being harvested.

The plant itself (*Elettaria Cardamomum*) belongs to the Ginger family. It is grown in clumps under the shade of large dadap trees or of the trees of the forest, which has been thinned of its undergrowth. The fruits are borne in small racemes and these when ripe are cut off with scissors, spread out to dry on trays or on barbecues and slowly dried.

There are two kinds cultivated in Ceylon—the Malabar variety with softy hairy under surfaces of its leaves and drooping flowering racemes and the Mysore variety with smooth glabrous under-surfaces to its leaves and almost upright flowing racemes. The Mysore variety has the more robust growth and is the more generally cultivated.

The fruits are manufactured into either bleached or green dried products. In the former case, the fruits are bleached with sulphur while in the latter they are merely dried in the sun. The ends of the fruit capsules are clipped off either by hand or by machine. The essential part of the spice is the seed contained in the capsules. It is chiefly exported to India for use in cooking, confectionery, etc., but the export to America has in recent years steadily increased. It is there employed in the preparation of aerated drinks.

The total exports of cardamoms in 1920 amounted to 3,754 cwt. of a value of £32,896. The spice is not so well known in Europe as it might be and could be used there in increasing quantities.

OTHER SPICES

Ceylon exports in small quantities spices other than those previously dealt with and the following exports in 1922 indicate those which are grown to a small extent:—

Pepper	1,532 cwt.	Cloves	125 cwt.
Nutmegs	195 cwt.	Vanilla	31 cwt.

TOBACCO

Tobacco is grown on about 13,000 acres, and fully half of this is to be found in the Northern Province. There are in the main, two types of tobacco grown. These are the Dumbara tobacco grown chiefly in the Dumbara valley and the Matale district of the Central Province and the Jaffna tobacco in the Northern Province, in the North Western district and in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee districts of the Eastern Province. This Jaffna tobacco is again of two types—the one being a smoking tobacco and the other being used solely for chewing.

The Dumbara tobacco is the highest grade of Ceylon tobaccos and is used for making cigars or for wrappers for the Jaffna cheroot trade. This tobacco burns with a beautiful white ash, but is too coarse and too unsatisfactory in flavour to be of value on the English tobacco markets. The cultivation of this tobacco is carefully attended to, but the process of curing is generally unsatisfactory and the cured leaves are not uniform in quality.

The Jaffna types of tobacco are grown under irrigation. The whole object of the cultivator is a bulky crop and the amount of labour put into the growing of this crop is astonishing. In the

Jaffna peninsula the fields are heavily manured with cattle manure or green leaves. They are thoroughly ploughed and a good tilth secured. Work for the tobacco crop begins with the North East Monsoon. Nurseries are carefully prepared and the young seedlings when ready are planted out with considerable care. As soon as the rains cease, irrigation begins. This is done with water raised by means of "well sweeps" from wells which are often 30 or more feet in depth. The working of these "well sweeps" is a characteristic feature of the Jaffna landscape and they are being replaced but slowly with double-motors and Persian wheels or other mechanical lifts. Cultivation is carefully attended to throughout and all plants, except those kept for seed, are topped at about 4 feet. When mature the plants are cut and allowed to "quail" in the sun before they are taken to the open withering shed. Afterwards fermentation is carried on in pits and curing is done in the case of smoking types in the smoke of a slow burning fire of coconut husks and palmyrah nuts for one night and in the case of chewing tobacco in the smoke-curing house for three periods of 24 hours each at intervals of about three days in the smoke of a wood fire.

The resultant tobaccos are heavy, coarse tobaccos which are either consumed locally or exported to Travancore in South India.

This South Indian market has in recent years been somewhat uncertain and in consequence a series of tobacco experiments have been carried out by the Department of Agriculture in Jaffna and also in the Dumbara valley in the Central Province in the hope of securing a type of tobacco which will grow satisfactorily and produce a product which would be marketable in Europe. The results of these experiments indicate that the White Burley type of tobacco can be grown satisfactorily and that Ceylon grown leaf of this type commands a ready sale at remunerative prices in the United Kingdom.

FIBRES

By far the most important fibre in Ceylon is coir. This has been already dealt with fully in the Section dealing with coconuts. Other important palm fibres are the Palmyrah fibre produced from the Palmyrah palm (*Borassus flabelifer*) which takes the place of the coconut in the drier districts of the island and the Kitul fibre produced by the Kitul palm (*Caryota urens*) a common palm in the foot hills of the wetter Kandyan provinces. Other important fibres are kapok, cotton and sisal.

Kapok.—This has formed an article of export from many years and in 1922, 6,619 cwt. of a value of £25,952 were exported. This fibre is collected from trees which grow in village gardens or which have been planted along boundaries of gardens or estates.

It is not cultivated in regular areas but a small amount of planting has been done in the past year on account of the high prices which have been ruling for the product. The quality of Ceylon Kapok is good and some fine samples can be secured. It could readily be cultivated and at present prices its cultivation would be remunerative. Single trees have been known to yield 1684 pods and it is possible that 360 to 440 lbs cleaned Kapok could be secured per acre from regular plantations. Kapok will grow satisfactorily in areas with limited rainfall and does not require irrigation. It could therefore be successfully cultivated on lands which have a low capital value.

Cotton — In the earlier Sinhalese times cotton was grown in various parts of the country and hand woven cloths of great durability and excellent quality were made. In recent years these weaving industries have died out and only a very small number of cotton plants are to be found in the villages. For the opening up of the large areas of unoccupied lands in the Dry Zone cotton naturally suggests itself. Experiments were begun in the North Central Province in 1903 and it was shown that fair crops of good quality cotton could be grown. In recent years on a 50 acre Experiment Station experiments have been made by the Department of Agriculture in the Hambantota district of the Southern Province and good crops of American types of cotton have been grown. The average acreage yields of seed cotton have been as follows —

	1911-22 Rt. sec. cotton per acre	1922-23 lb. seed cotton per acre
<i>American Upland Types</i>		
Durango (American seed)	690	1037
American Upland from South African Seed	—	685
Cambodia (Madras seed)	622	440

These yields at present prices are profitable. Crops were sold locally to the Colombo Spinning and Weaving Mills and fetched 6d per lb for seed cotton for the Durango and South American types and 4d per lb for seed cotton from the Cambodia type. The cost of cultivation averaged £8 per acre in the first year and £7 per acre in the second year while crops including the value of the seed were worth £18 per acre. The success of these experiments has led to acres being taken up by private enterprise and seed was distributed in the 1923-24 season for 1700 acres of peasant grown cotton in the Hambantota district alone. Further experiments have been made on a small scale in other districts and even heavier yields than those quoted above have been secured from plots on the Province of Uva where yields of over 14 cwt of seed cotton per acre have been obtained.

There is no doubt that there are large tracts of land in Ceylon which could grow satisfactory crops of cotton, which, at present prices, would be remunerative. If these lands are taken in large blocks there are good prospects for capitalistic undertakings. The prospects before cotton as a peasant's industry are also promising in certain areas if organized distribution of seed and collection of cotton in undertaken by Government.

Sisal.—This was first grown experimentally at the Maha Illuppallama Experiment-Station in the North Central Province and upon the closing of that station a syndicate was formed and obtained a lease of Crown land upon special terms from the Government for the cultivation of this fibre over an extended area. Good progress has been made and arrangements are being now made for the erection of the factory. The Department of Agriculture has also planted up Sisal on the Experiment Station at Anuradhapura and has erected a small machine for turning out the fibre. This fibre is of good quality, being of good length and strength. Smaller experimental areas have also been planted up in other parts of the Colony.

Other Fibres.—Sansevieria (bow-string hemp) grows wild in many areas and is utilized by the villagers in the Central Province in the production of string and mats. Mauritius hemp (*Furcraea gigantea*) is also grown and similarly employed for string and for making mats of pleasing design. Sunn-hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*) is grown for its fibre in the Northern Province and in the Chilaw District of the North Western Province. Its fibre is used locally for the manufacture of fishing nets but its production could be extended if there was a demand for it. Experiments have also been recently made on the Experimental Stations of the Department of Agriculture with Roselle fibre (*Hibiscus altissima*). It grows luxuriantly and produces good crops and could be cultivated on a considerable area in the wetter parts of the Island.

PAPAIN

This product of the papaw (*Carica papaya*) is exported. The exports in 1922 amounted to 57,530 lbs. It is generally grown in the wetter districts of the island and is often employed as a catch-crop amongst young rubber. Estate-grown papain from Ceylon commands a good price and its cultivation is remunerative. Papain is the dried latex from the fruits of the papaw. The green fruits are scratched by means of pieces of bamboo or glass and the exuding latex is collected and dried. If the drying takes place in the air slowly, the product readily becomes discoloured and does not command such a high price. Some estate-grown papain is artificially dried and is a light yellowish-white colour when produced. This is packed in air

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tight receptacles and exported and commands a good price. The demand for papain appears to be limited. Otherwise Ceylon could produce large quantities of first class quality

SUGAR

The only sugar manufactured in the Colony at the present time is low-grade raw sugar known locally as jaggery. This may be the product of the sugar cane or it may be palm sugar produced from coconut, kitul or palmyrah palm. The juice which exudes from the cut flower stalk of these palms is collected, either as "toddy" or for the manufacture of alcohol (arrack) or sugar. This juice, if for the manufacture of sugar, is simply boiled down until it is of a consistency when it will readily crystallize. It is then poured into receptacles or moulds and allowed to crystallize. The resulting product is a raw sugar of dark colour.

Sugar cane was cultivated in several parts of the Colony in the early year of the British Administration and it was only recently that rubber replaced sugar in parts of the Southern Province. It is still grown in small areas in that Province and at Kalupahana in the Province of Uva for the manufacture of cane jaggery. It is also grown in village gardens throughout the country and finds a ready sale in the markets for chewing. It grows well in many districts, but the juices are, on the whole, rather low in sucrose and purity. The question of sugar-cane cultivation has been fully investigated by the Department of Agriculture and there is no doubt that a lucrative industry could be started. The annual imports of sugar into Ceylon amount to 524,203 cwt.

PINEAPPLES

Pineapples grow well in all parts of the Colony. They are grown at present for the local markets, but they could be cultivated for canning. The demand for canned pineapple has increased enormously in recent years and there is no doubt that the prospects before a canning factory in Ceylon are good if it is located in a district where a satisfactory wholesome water supply can be depended upon.

PLANTAINS

Plantains (or bananas as they are known in the West) are largely cultivated and are found in all markets. The largest area is to be found in the Kegalle District and it is estimated that 8,000 acres are cultivated in this district.

OTHER FOOD CROPS

Line grains are mainly cultivated in chenras. The principal grains grown are kurakkan (*Eleusine coracana*) in all districts, maize in the Central, Uva, Southern and Eastern Provinces,

Italian millet in the Northern Province under irrigation on tobacco lands, *Paspalum* millet in all districts and *Panicum* millet upon light sandy and hilly lands. Pulses are also grown—the principal being green gram (*Phaseolus mungo*), horse gram (*Dolichos biflorus*, black gram (*Phaseolus radiatus*.) Cow peas (*Vigna catjang*) and various kinds of beans are also grown as also are black mustard and gingelly (*Scsamum indicum*). Edible tubers are grown in abundance and vegetables and curry stuffs are generally cultivated throughout the Island. Dried chillies are prepared in the drier districts but the annual imports amount to 114,761 cwt.

Onions are grown in some localities, whilst pumpkins, gourds of various kinds and cucumbers are largely grown and find a ready sale. The markets are usually well stocked throughout all months of the year with vegetables. In the higher altitudes, European vegetables thrive and are largely grown for transport by rail to the principal centres of population and to Colombo for the requirements of the Port.

COFFEE

Coffee is now but little cultivated. From 1840 to 1880 it was the main staple of the Island, but leaf disease and scale insects were responsible for the collapse of the industry. Various other types of coffee have been tried in recent years, and as the result of experiments by the Department of Agriculture some planting of the Robusta types has taken place.

CAMPHOR

This has been grown on a small scale but is not at present being manufactured.

CINCHONA

This at one time was grown extensively, but tea has since replaced it and the collection of bark is now confined to those scattered trees which are to be found upon tea estates along streams, in ravines and elsewhere. The export is now about 540 cwt. annually.

THE FISHING INDUSTRIES

By DR JOSEPH PEARSON, D Sc, FRSE, FLS

Director, Colombo Museum and Marine Biologist

Although Ceylon is admirably situated for an extensive development on modern lines of her sea fishing industry yet fishing is still carried on in a primitive manner from outrigger canoes and catamarans. Line fishing is practised far out at sea, whilst nets of various kinds are used in the inshore waters and estuaries. Considerable quantities of fish are caught, packed in ice, and sent to Colombo and other large centres of population from the fishing villages and towns along the coast which are tapped by the railway, even from so far distant as Jaffna and Mannar. Elsewhere all surplus fish is either dried or pickled. Owing to the two monsoons, the east and west coasts of the Island have their own distinct fishing seasons, and in consequence we find a certain amount of seasonal migration on the part of the more enterprising fishermen. Thus, we find that Sinhalese fishermen from Ambalangoda and Weligama go to Batticaloa and other parts of the east coast in the south-west monsoon, and there is a corresponding migration of Tamils from the north and east coasts to the northern portion of the west coast in the north east monsoon. The available fish supply is, however, very inadequate to meet the growing demands of the Island, as is shown very clearly by the following table of fish imports during the years 1910 to 1923 —

Value of Imports of Fish Goods into Ceylon

Year	Cured Fish (including Mullet Fish)	Tinned Fish	Fish Manure	Fish Oil	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1910	4,249,117	86,637	607,186	2,068	4,945,008
1911	4,339,008	135,177	1,077,073	948	5,552,206
1912	4,228,690	149,636	757,113	5,507	5,140,946
1913	4,467,725	166,661	1,167,687	1,213	5,803,286
1914	3,679,338	152,078	262,756	2,433	4,096,605
1915	4,237,500	147,437	223,990	1,845	4,610,772
1916	4,482,770	184,468	713,808	3,738	5,384,784
1917	4,121,258	80,345	502,959	2,100	4,706,662
1918	4,463,125	62,386	1,067,381	840	5,593,732
1919	3,849,420	79,956	1,357,273	4,635	5,291,284
1920	4,508,568	230,147	1,338,411	2,775	6,079,901
1921	7,058,148	97,495	370,738	2,105	7,105,486
1922	7,627,882	131,882	1,660,760	1,651	9,422,175
1923	8,095,475	197,103	2,275,146	2,553	10,570,277

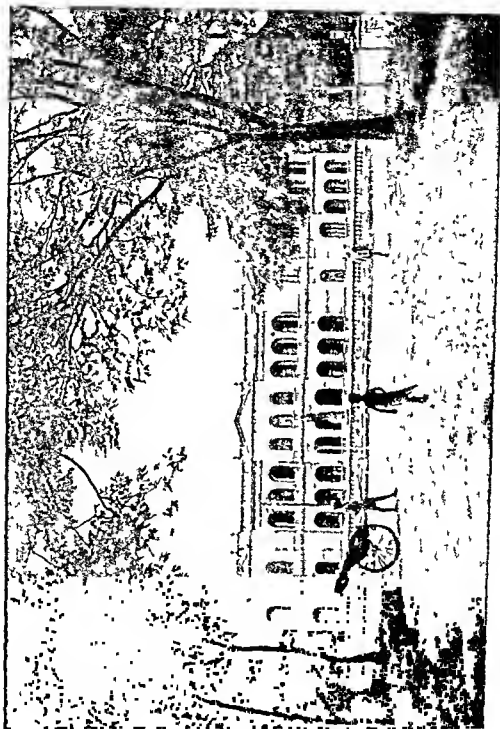
Since 1920 the Fisheries Department has been engaged upon a Marine Biological Survey of the littoral waters of Ceylon. This survey has shown that, with two notable exceptions, the shallow water area near Ceylon is unsuited to modern trawling methods as practised on such a large scale in the North Sea. There are, however, two important fish banks of great value; one off Kankasanturai (Pedro Bank) with an area of 650 square miles, and the other off Cape Comorin (Wadge Bank) with an area of 2,500 square miles. Careful trawling experiments have been made, with commercial trawling as the ulterior motive, and there can be little doubt that the two banks in question, which at present are not being fished by anyone, are sufficiently productive to make commercial trawling on modern lines a successful proposition.

Although good trawling ground is chiefly confined to the two areas mentioned there are enormous quantities of mid-water fish at all parts of the coast, and there can be little doubt that if modern methods of drift-net fishing and mid-water seine fishing were adopted, Ceylon would be more than self supporting in regard to fishery products. In Europe and America the fishery experts are confronted by the serious problems of over fishing. In Ceylon the reverse is the case. Endowed by nature with an abundant supply of first class food fishes, it is nevertheless a fact that an increasing supply of fish goods is being imported into Ceylon year by year, chiefly from neighbouring countries which possess a similar fish fauna to that of Ceylon.

Pearl Fisheries

The Pearl Banks are situated in the Gulf of Mannar, between Mannar and Puttalam. The oysters are most abundant on rocky "paars" in 5 to 9 fathoms. The Ceylon Pearl Fisheries are very ancient, and appear to be carried on under much the same conditions as they were 2,000 to 3,000 years ago. Pliny refers to Taprobane (Ceylon) as "the most productive of pearls of all parts of the world," and in the "Mahavansa" mention is made of a present which included local pearls from King Vijaya of Ceylon to his Indian father-in-law about 550 B.C.

The organization of a fishery camp is in the hands of the Government Agent or Chief Revenue Officer of the Northern Province, who selects the site for the camp and arranges for the erection of cadjan huts and other offices for the shore staff. By the time the fishery is at its height there may be some 30,000 people in the camp. When the fishing boats return to camp the oysters of each boat are divided into three equal portions, one of which goes to the divers and the boat's crew as their pay and the other two portions to Government. Government's share of the whole day's catch is speedily counted and then auctioned by the



COLOMBO MUSEUM

Government Agent. The price per thousand oysters varies considerably. Rs. 30.00 per thousand is a fair average although at some fisheries much higher prices have been obtained.

A notable feature of these fisheries is their uncertainty and their intermittent period of unproductivity as can be clearly seen from the table given below which shows the revenue which has accrued to Government from 1796-1907, the date of the last fishery.

Year	Amount £		Year	Amount £	
1796	60,00	11 Fisheries	1855	7,281	6 Fisheries
1797	110,000		1857	13,575	
1798	140,000		1858	16,080	
1799	23,319		1859	32,144	
1801	12,020		1860	34,454	
1803	12,191		1863	34,012	
1804	55,304		1864-1873	10 blank years.	
1806	28,086		1874	7,413	11 Fisheries.
1808	57,863		1877	12,600	
1809	18,696		1878	6,379	
1814	87,045		1880	13,343	
		1881	39,968		
		1884	1,143		
		1887	26,406		
		1888	53,616		
1815-1827	13 blank years	1889	33,225		
1828	31,195	1890	20,878		
1829	29,726	1891	64,246		
1830	24,369	1892-1902	11 blank years.		
1831	31,746	1903	55,303	5 Fisheries.	
1832	13,869	1904	71,050		
1833	25,043	1905	167,381		
1835	28,247	1906	91,783		
1836	23,535	1907	99,043		
1837	9,397	1908-1924	17 blank years.		
1838-1854	17 blank years.	1925	new series of fisheries to commence.		

Thus, during the last 128 years, 40 fisheries have provided a revenue of £1,542,148 which gives an annual revenue, spread over this period, of over £12,000 and an average revenue per fishery of £38,553. The largest fishery on record was that of 1905 when 81,580,716 oysters were fished giving an actual Government revenue, apart from the divers' share, of Rs. 2,510,727 or £167,381.

A series of fisheries is imminent and in 1925 the banks will again be the scene of a fishery after a lapse of eighteen years. It is expected that this series of fisheries will be as good as the 1903-7 series.

Window-pane Oyster Fishery

The window pane oyster, *Placuna placenta*, is found in great abundance in the shallow backwater known as Lake Tamblegam near Trincomalee. This oyster, which occurs in large numbers is found partially embedded in the soft mud. The oyster shells are used in some parts of the world as substitutes for window panes but in Ceylon the shell is not put to any use, the oyster being fished solely for its pearls. These pearls, though abundant, have no great value on account of their irregular shape and inferior lustre. They are used in cheap native jewellery, as well as in the preparation of certain medicines. Sometimes they are ground into chunam for the use of the wealthier people. The oyster beds are periodically leased by the Ceylon Government. The Fishery of 1916-18 was the most profitable on record, but at present the beds are barren. The fishery is carried on from small canoes, and the diving is done by the villagers chiefly Moormen from Kinnivai. The Marine Biologist has made regular surveys of the oyster beds during the past 14 years and a considerable amount of interesting statistical information has been compiled.

Tank Fisheries

The tanks of the dry zone provide an abundance of good food which with care and organization could be converted into a valuable source of food supply. Unfortunately up to the present the tank fisheries have been almost entirely ignored, except by the villagers in the immediate vicinity of the tanks. From the Anuradhapura District a small quantity of fish is sent on ice to Colombo by train.

Edible Oysters

Edible oysters are found all round the coast both in the open sea and in the backwaters and river estuaries. Two or three different species are found in Ceylon, but the estuarine form is the most prized. There is a small but regular demand for oysters from Europeans, but the Ceylonese do not appear to appreciate them to any extent.

Bêche-de-mer

The bêche-de-mer or trepang is sometimes known as a sea slug or sea cucumber. It is found in shallow water around the coast, and certain species when dried are highly prized as a food by the Chinese. In the Jaffna District the better kinds of bêche-de-mer are found. Formerly the fishery was a considerable one.

but its value has diminished in importance during the last few years. Given a certain amount of enterprise on the part of fishermen of the Jaffna peninsula, together with supervision by the Fisheries Department, there seems no reason why this industry should not become an important one.

Chank Fishery

Chank shells are used for the manufacture of cheap bangles. The Ceylon chank fishery is controlled by the Government Agent, Northern Province, and not, as in Madras, by the Fisheries Department. The fishing takes place off the Jaffna islands, and most of the divers come from India. Chanks are also found in the vicinity of the Pearl Banks, but fishing is prohibited there. About one and three quarter millions of chanks are obtained annually from the Ceylon beds, and about half a million by the Madras Government from the Indian beds. But the Ceylon chanks are inferior to those found at Tuticorin, and whereas the former are only worth about Rs. 60 per 1,000, the latter fetch Rs. 160.

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PART III.

PEOPLE OF CEYLON

ABAYWARDANA, ARTHUR CHARLES—ed. Richmond Coll.; Galle and Royal Coll.; proctor, S.C., Colombo.

ABEYESUNDERE, FREDERICK.—b. 1868; ed. Royal Coll.; marine contractor and landed proprietor; a keen supporter of the Ceylon Turf Club and at one time owner of a large racing stable; was a member of the Municipal Council, Galle, and presently a committee member of the Galle Gymkhana Club.

ABEYSINGHE, M. D. ABREW., J.P., U.P.M.—proctor, S.C. and notary, Ratnapura.

ABDUL CADER, THE HON. MR.

N.H.M., J.P., M.M.C. (Pettah Ward); ed. Wesley Coll.; Mohamedan member of the Legis. Council; proctor, S.C. and notary; manager Zahira college.



ADAM, JAMES MAC CORMAC, B.A., B.A.I., Trinity Coll., Dublin, A.M.I.C.E.—b. Nov., 19, 1888; D.E., Prov. Engnr.'s Office, S.P., June, 1914; asst. censor, Sept., 1914; D.E., Kalmunai, May, 1917; Trincomalee, July, 1918; Kalutara Sept., 1920; Passara, Nov., 1921.

ADAMALY, THE HON. MR. E. G.—Indian member in the Legis.



Council; merchant & partner, E.G. Adamaly & Co.; was of great service to the Govt. during the Rice Crisis, and he has also been an invaluable member of the various Com'tees. and Comm's'ns. he has served on.

ADKINS, H. J.—partner, Messrs. Hoare & Co., Colombo.

AITKEN, ARCHIBALD R., J.P., U.P.M.—Partner, Hatton Bank and Agency Co.; represented Scotland in International Golf; Ceylon golf champion in 1921 and 1922; captain, Nuwara Eliya Golf Club; 2nd-lieut., C.M.R.; a keen turfite and owner.

AITKEN, JAMES DAVIDSON, M.A., Edin.—b. Sept. 2, 1892; police probationer, Dec., 1912; A.S.P., Colombo N. and C.I.D., Jan., 1914; on service in the army, July, 1917, to March, 1919; A.S.P., Colombo N., July, 1919; ditto, Headquarters June, 1920; ditto, N.W.P., Aug., 1920; S.P., N.W.P., April, 1922; passed high proficiency exam. in Sinhalese; S.P., Colombo Division, Jan., 1924.

AKBAR, MASS THAJOON, B.A., L.L.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn, June 15, 1880.

ed Royal Coll University Scholar
1900 ag 3rd crown counsel Aug
1907 ag 2nd c c , March 1909 5th
c c June 1909 c c 1st grade
July 1912 ag addl dist judge
Colombo, Mar 1918 ag solicitor
general Mar 1920 Nov 1920
Nov 1921 June 1922 and Jan
1923

ALDONS (MRS) SYLVIA ETHEL
L M S (Ceylon) L R C P and
S (Edin) L R F P and S
(Glas)—b Mar 28 1882 house
surgeon Lady Havelock Hospital
Sept 1910 later resident surgeon
Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital
Colombo and since Feb 1921
medical inspectress of schls

ALEXANDER L DON B Sc
(Lond) L L B (Lond) Barrister
at law and advocate Negombo

ALEXANDER LIEUT N G A
M C (Essex regt) adjutant
C M R

ALEXANDER THE HON MR
EDWARD BRUCE—b March 5
1872 ed Forest Schl and Trin
Coll Oxford (B A) cadet Ceylon
civ ser Dec 1895 off asst to
govt agt S Prov Aug 1897
pol mag Panadura Aug 1899
asst govt agt Mitale Dec
1900 Kegalle Oct 1903 seconded

addl supt of
pol Cent
Prov Mar

1905 supt of
pol S Prov
July 1905 ag

of
1907
1908

1909
supt of pol
Cent Prov
Nov 1907
1st govt agt



Puttalam, June 1910 4th govt

agt Sabaragamuwa Aug 1911,
chmn munic coun and mayor
of Colombo Apl 1913 on military
duty Sept 1914 govt agt
Prov of Sabaragamuwa Apl 1919
ag controller of revenue and ag
food controller Mar 1920 addi
tional controller of revenue Sept
1921 ag prin col of customs
Oct 1921 ag govt agt W
Prov Nov 1921 controller of
revenue Aug 1923 president,
Ceylon Cricket Association major,
Ceylon Mounted Rifles an excel
lent cricketer Mr Alexander has
been one of the finest European
batsmen we have had in Ceylon

ALFORD R—merchant and
partner Messrs Alford Buckle &
Co Colombo

ALFORD FRANK R—partner,
Messrs Alford Buckle & Co
manager Eastern River Fisheries
(Ceylon)

ALGIE A I—agent National
Bank of India Ltd Kandy

ALLES EMANUEL CAPTAN,
L M S (Ceylon) M R C S (Eng)
L R C P (Lond) F R C S (Eng)
—b July 30 1884 house officer,
General Hospital Colombo Mar,
1913 later at Victoria Memorial
Eye Hospital and since Oct 1920,
surgeon General Hospital Colombo
lecturer on Anatomy at the Ceylon
Medical Coll

ALSTON G DOUGLAS II—ed
Marlborough Coll player Castle
rough Dikoya one of the finest all
round sportsmen in the Island has
figured with conspicuous success
at cricket for the D M C C in
recent years and has also repeatedly
distinguished himself at the annual
championship tennis meets at
Nluya winning the men's doubles
for three consecutive years and the
mixed doubles with his wife on four
consecutive occasions, has also

shaped successfully at hockey playing regularly for Up-country vs. Colombo.

ALTENDORFF, DURAND VICTOR.—b. Oct. 19, 1873, ed. Royal Coll.; A.S.P., June 5, 1906; A.S.P., Kalutara, Dec. 3, 1906; ag. A.S.P. Matara, Dec. 1, 1909; ag. S.P., Headquarters, Dec., 29, 1909; A.S.P., Kalutara, March, 1911; ag. S.P., Headquarters, Nov. 24, 1913; S.P., Headquarters, Oct. 1, 1914. Mr. Altendorff held various offices in the police dept., from June 1, 1894, to June 4, 1906.

ALUWIHARE, RICHARD.—b. May 23, 1895; ed. at Trinity Coll., Kandy; cadet, Ceylon Civ. Serv., Oct., 1920; attd. to Jaffna Kachcheri, Oct., 1920; off. asst. to Director of Agriculture and asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Feb., 1922; ag. pol. mag., Dandagamuwa, Oct., 1923; pol. mag., Point Pedro, Nov., 1923.

AMARASEKERA, ABRAHAM, C. G. S.—b. Mar. 2, 1883; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; principal, "The Atelier" Schl. of art and music well-known in art circles and hon. sec. of the Ceylon Society of Arts.

AMERESEKERA, M. T. de S., L.L.B. (Lond.)—barrister-at-law & advocate, Colombo.

ANDERSON, CATHERINE EMSLIE, M.B., CH.B. Aberd., F.R.C.S. Edin., D.T.M. Liverpool, L.M. Dublin.—b. Dec. 26, 1881; medical officer, Lady Havelock and Lady Ridgeway Hospitals.

ANGUS, D. T., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Alupolla Group, Ratnapura; lieut., R.F.A., S.R.; a well-known rugger forward in his day, Mr. Angus played for old Watsonians before he arrived in Ceylon and for many years he was one of Colombo's best forwards.

ANANTHAM, S. M., J.P., U.P.M.—proctor, S.C. and notary, Mannar.

ANTHONISZ, HUGH CHRISTOPHER ROSE—b. Oct. 24, 1872; asst. supt. of excise, Galle, Oct., 1911; supt. of excise, Colombo, Jan., 1919; ag. asst. comsnr. of excise, S. Div., Jan., 1922 to Apl., 1922; Mr. Anthonisz, prior to his appointment as asst. supt. of excise, was a first class inspector of police.

ANTHONISZ, MAURITS MAARTENSZ; b. Nov., 24, 1884; ed. Royal Coll.; ag. O.A. to the principal collector of Customs, Dec., 1907; asst. collector of Customs and landing surveyor, Galle, July, 1913; fourth landing surveyor, Colombo, Oct., 1921; played for the Royal Coll. Cricket XI.

ANTHONISZ, RICHARD GERALD, I.S.O. (1919).—b. 1852; enrolled as proctor; served in educn. dept. and registr.-genl.'s dept., Ceylon; asst. registr.-genl., Feb., 1892; seconded for service as examiner of Dutch records, July, 1899, archivist and librarian, Jan., 1902 to June, 1921. President of the Dutch Burgher Union; greatest living authority in Ceylon on the Dutch connection with the Island, author of "*Dutch Records in the Government Archives*" and has translated several memoirs of the Dutch governors in collaboration with his wife (Sophia Pieters).

APPLEBY, P. V.—director, Messrs. J. H. Vavasour & Co., Ltd. Colombo and director, Messrs. E. Coates & Co. (Galle), Ltd.

ARCHIBALD, MUNGO TENNENT, M.C.—b. Oct., 7, 1885; ed. Glasgow (M.A.), and Pemb. Coll., Oxford; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1909; off. asst. to govt. agt., N. Prov., May, 1910, ditto, Batticaloa, May, 1911; pol. mag.,

Kurunegala, May, 1912; asst. land settmt. offr., Jan., 1913; special comsnr. in connection with riots, June, 1915, asst. land settmt. offr., Aug., 1915; on military duty, 1916, asst. land settmt. offr., Aug., 1919, asst. govt. agt., Puttalam and Chilaw, Dec., 1922, dist. judge, Nuwara Eliya, Apl., 1923; Asst. Settlement Officer, July, 1923. Mr Archibald has figured successfully as a golfer, competing regularly in the Ceylon Championship.

ARESCULARATNE, D P—barrister-at-law and advocate, Colombo.

ARIYANAYAGAM, C—proctor S C, Matale, member of the Urban District Council, Matale.

ARMITAGE, J H—Planter, Frotoft Group, Ramboda, member of the committee of the Ceylon P.A.

ARMITAGE, NORMAN—general engineering manager, Messrs Brown & Co, Ltd, Colombo, chairman, Engnr Employers Federation and the Ceylon Motor Traders' Assocn.

ARNDT, CARL LVIN—b May 28, 1896, ed Royal Coll, cadet, Oct. 1920, attd to Anuradhapura Kachcheri, Oct., 1920, ag pol mag, Puttalam July, 1921, pol mag Negombo, Aug., 1922, extra office asst to govt agt, Central Prov., Nov., 1923, 2nd Lieut, Colombo Town Guard, a well known sportsman.

ARNDT, Rev G A H, M.A., at one time Sub-warden, St Thomas' Coll, Colombo, retired missionary, Lunawa.

ARNDT, Rev GEORGE E H, M.A. (Cantab)—ed. St. Thomas' Coll., University Scholar, 1903, vice-principal, St. John's Coll., Panadura, editor, "Ceylon Church-

man"; hon. sec., Diocesan Board of Education for Parochial Schls; manager, "The Pilot"; editor, "Anglo-Catholic Union Monthly Gazette", used to be a good batsman in his coll. days and was a member of the Thomian XI.

ARNOLD, C. W. B., B. Sc. (Lond)—Messrs Shaw, Wallace & Co, Colombo.

ARULAMBALAM, C—advocate; editor, "Ceylon Patriot", vice-president, Jaffna Ratepayers' Assocn.

ARULANANDAN, M. A., B.A. (Calcutta), advocate, Colombo.

ARUMUGAM, C, J P., U.P M.—district Mudaliyar, Maritime Pattus, Mullaitivu.

ARUMUGAM, CATHIRASELUT—b. Nov 9, 1880, ed St Thomas' Coll, managing proprietor, Indo-Ceylon Trading Co, and C. Arumugam & Co, plumbago merchants; keenly interested in sport, Mr. Arumugam is a vice-president of the Tamil Union C & A C.

ASERAPPA, CHRISTIAN VICTOR, M R C S (Eng), L R.C.P. (Lond.), I. M S (Ceylon), D P. If (Oxford), D T M H (Cantab)—b Apl. 28, 1884, ed Royal Coll and University Coll, London, member royal sanitary institute, medical officer of health, municipal council, Colombo.

ASERAPPA, WALTER NICHOLAS STRAUBI—b 1867, ed St. Thomas' Coll, proctor S C, 1892; acted frequently as deputy fiscal, Municipal mag., and public prosecutor in the District Court, Colombo, in the Supreme Court and in various parts of the Island. In 1901, he was acting Tamil member of the Legislative Council and during the same year was itinerating pol. mag., of Negombo and Kalutara; later

he was commissioner of requests, Negombo.

ATKINSON, G. A., A.S.A.A.—sec. and accountant, Messrs. Bosanquet & Co., Ltd., Colombo.

ATKINSON, H. N., A.C.A.—manager, engineering and ests. supplies dept., Messrs. Eastern Produce & Ests., Co., Ltd., Colombo.

ATKINSON, W. H.—director and manager, Webster Automatic Packeting Factory, Ltd., and Brooke Bond (Ceylon) Ltd.; a keen turfite, Mr. Atkinson has met with a good deal of success as an owner, particularly with Midton, who won him many important races.

ATTYGALLE, JOHN WILHELMUS Samuel, M.B. and C.M. (Aberdeen); D.M., D.P.M., F.R.S.; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; after a distinguished career at Aberdeen University, Dr. Attygalle held several posts in the Midlands of England before returning to Ceylon in 1897; joined the Ceylon Medical Dept. in 1898, and served for many years before he started in private practice in Kandy; member of the Municipal Council, Kandy, and a prominent and high mason, being a past master of Lodge "Bonnie Doon."

ATTYGALLE, THEODORE PENNYCUICK.—b. May 3, 1876; ed. Royal and St. Thomas' Colls.; asst. supt. of police, Oct. 17, 1903; S.P., Apl. 10, 1905; S.P., Western Prov., May 19, 1906; ag. deputy I.G.P. (Provinces), Aug. 9, 1920; deputy I.G.P. (Provinces), Oct., 1, 1920. Mr. Attygalle was inspector of police from Aug. 22, 1899, to Oct. 16, 1903.

AUCHINLECK, GILBERT GRAHAME, M. Sc. (Mc.Gill), A.I.C. F.C.S.—B. July 18, 1884; divisional agricultural officer, C. Div.;

previous services: science master, St. Kitts, 1908-10; supt. of agriculture, Granada, 1910-14; asst. director of agriculture and chemist Mauritius, 1914-20.

AXWORTHY, VERNON CLIFFORD; ed. Wyggestone College, Leicester; served in the great war with special Brigade Royal Engineers from the outset being temporary major in 1919; manager, Import Dept., Orient Co. (Ceylon) Ltd., Colombo.

AYTOUN, C. N.—Planter, Harangala Group, Kotmale; member of the Committee of the Ceylon P.A.

BACOT, G. R.—partner, Messrs. Forbes and Walker, Colombo.

BAILLIE, J. W.—b. Nov., 1883; ed. at Brighton; arrived in Ceylon in 1902 and commenced planting on Wanarajah est. Dickoya; he was later on Kirkoswald est. and Bridwell; presently Manager of Aldie, Bogawantalawa.

BAINES, ALEXANDER LACHLAN.—b. Oct. 14, 1877; ed. King Henry VIII. School, Warwick; came out to Ceylon in 1896 as creeper under Mr. John Tilley, Galkandewatte est, Talawakelle; served for 18 months during the war in South Africa with the First Ceylon Contingent and received a medal with bars for Driefontein Cape Colony, Johannesburg and Diamond Hill; he then returned to Le Vallon est., and was afterwards on Peacock Hill est. for 3 years before taking charge of Densworth est., Dehiowita; he is at present manager of Rosita, Kotagala.

BAKER, FRANK LESLIE, P.A. S.I.—b. May 27, 1883; joined the Survey Dept., in May, 1909; on service in the army, 1918-19; presently, asst. supt. of surveys, Batticaloa.

BAKER, GEORGE STANLEY—b Jan 24, 1896, arrived in Ceylon in Nov, 1915 to join the police dept., presently A S.P., Panadura Dist., a splendid hockey back, Mr Baker has earned a reputation for himself as one of the leading hockey players in Ceylon

BAKEWELL, FREDERICK WILLIAM, MICE—b Sept 5, 1874, resident engineer, Kaduganawa deviation, Sept, 1903, chief asst construction engineer, C G R., since Jan, 1908

BALASINGHAM, KATIRAVEL PILLAI—Advocate, Colombo, acted as second Tamil member of the Legis Council from 1914 to 1920 a former president of the Ceylon Social Reform Society, acted on many occasions as D J and comsnr of requests, Colombo author of several books on Ceylon Law and editor of the new Law Reports published by the Government of Ceylon

BALFAN, OSWALD, J P, U P M—Planter and visiting agent, Imboolpitiya Nawalapitiya member of the committee of the Ceylon P A

BAIFOUR, DOUGLAS HASTINGS—b Mar 31, 1887, B A (Cantab) cadet, Ceylon Civ Ser, Jan 16 1911, att'd to Jaffna Kachcheri, Feb, 1911 ag pol mag, Point Pedro May, 1911 extra off asst to govt agt N Prov, Nov 1911 att'd to Trincomalee Kachcheri, May, 1912, ag off asst to govt agt N Prov July 1912 pol mag, Matara July, 1913, asst comsnr of excise, June, 1917, ag. off asst to govt agt, S Prov Sept, 1918, asst comsnr of excise, S Div, Nov 1918, ag asst comsnr of excise, N W Div Jan, 1922, dist judge, Kegalla, 1923., an excellent Lawn Tennis player.

BALL, PERCY—joint-manager, Messrs Dodwell & Co., Ltd

BAMFORD, ALEC JOSCELYNE, M C, M A (Cantab), B. Sc. (Lond), F R A S, F R G S, F R M S—b Apl 9, 1885, ed. Malvern Coll and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, arrived in Ceylon in Oct, 1908, to take up appointment as asst astronomer, observatory branch, Survey Dept, on service in the army, 1915-19, present appointment, supt, Colombo observatory, Mr Bamford was a well-known rugger forward in his day and played for Colombo against Up-country

BAMFORD, MAJOR R. C, D S. O—(late of West Yorks Regt), planter, Maha Eliya, Nanuoya

BANDARANAYAKE, E O. DIAS, B A (Cantab)—private sec to Hon Mr T F Garvin, puisne judge, S C, Ceylon

BANDARANAYAKE, HENRY ERNEST—b Feb 3, 1880, asst supt of excise, Henaratgoda, Jan, 1914, supt of excise, Distillery circle, Kalutara, Oct, 1921.

BANDARANAIKE, SIR SOLOMON DIAS, KT, cr 1907, C M G, 1902; Maha Mudaliyar and J P for the Island of Ceylon and Native A.D.C. to H L the Governor; b. May 22, 1862; ed St. Thomas' College, Colombo, received Diamond Jubilee Gold Medal, 1907, having



been sent as a delegate from Ceylon, acted as extra A.D.C. to H M King George, during His Majesty's

visit as Duke of York in 1901; one of Ceylon's representatives at the Coronation; Coronation Gold Medal, 1902; Royal Order of Merit, Cambodia, 1907; received in private audience by H. M. the King, 1914; well known in sporting circles and a steward of the Ceylon Turf Club and Kandy Race Club; a successful owner and one of the most popular turfites in the Island.

BANKS, PHILIP NORTON.—b. Apl. 1889; ed. Bradfield Coll.; Police probationer, Dec., 1909; A.S.P., Oct., 1912; A.S.P., N' Eliya, Dec., 1912; ditto, Tangalla, Feb., 1913; ditto, Kalutara, Feb., 1914; supt of police, June 1, 1917; on service in the army, Aug., 1917, to May, 1919; supt. of police, Galle, Jan. 3, 1920; S.P., Southern Prov., Apl. 28, 1920.

BARBER, C. C.;—ed. Kingswood Coll., Kandy; proprietary planter, Blackstone, Mahawila *via* Matale; a well known cricketer in his day, Mr Barber used to play regularly for the Kandy Sports Club

BARBER, WILLIAM EDWARD, Barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn.—b. Aug. 9, 1876; ed. Kingswood Coll., Kandy; ag. 4th crown counsel, Nov., 1911; c.c. first grade, July, 1912.; a well known cricketer in his day.

BARING, CAPT. JOHN HENRY—general service; extra Aide-de-camp to H.E. Sir W. H. Manning.

BARKER, ARTHUR STANLEY, A.M.I.C.E.—b. Sept., 24, 1884; asst. dist. engineer, P.W.D., Colombo, Aug., 1911; D.E., Trincomalee, Feb., 1917; asst. censor, Apl., 1917; D.E., Chilaw, Sept., 1920.

BARKER, WILLIAM ASHMEAD, —b. 1885; ed. Latimer Schl., Lond.; arrived in Ceylon 1911;

managing director for Ceylon of Mann, Little & Co. (Ceylon), Ltd.; 2nd lieut., C.G.A. reserve; served in the great war as lieut. in the R.F.A., 1916-19; keenly interested in sport, Mr. Barker has been prominently identified with United Services Boxing Assocn., and was hon. sec. in 1921 and 22; he also takes an active interest in sailing and rowing.

BARNES, J. E., M. R. C. V. S. (England), veterinary surgeon; Dangan est., Matale; hon. vet. surgeon, Ceylon Turf Club.

BARTHOLOMEUSZ, HUGH HAMILTON.—b. 1884; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; advocate, Colombo.

BARTHOLOMEUSZ, R. L., Barrister-at-law; ed. Royal Coll.; advocate, Colombo; 2nd lieut., C.G.A.

BARTHOLOMEUSZ, FRANCIS ERNEST ROBERT, L.R.C.P and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.)—b. Feb. 11, 1883; ed. Royal Coll.; house surgeon, Kandy, Sept., 1907; later at Madulkele, Rakwana, Jaffna, Lunugala, Trincomalee, Tangalla and since Sept., 1923, M.O., Matara.

BARTHOLOMEW, EUGENE WYCLIFFE.—b. Sept., 18, 1882; P.A.S.I.; second asst. director of Public Works: assd. duties as asst. engineer attached to the off. of P.E., Sabragamuwa, July 26, 1911; ag. D.E. in charge of buildings, Colombo, Aug. 8, 1912; ag. architectural asst., Dec. 9, 1914; engineer in charge of the construction of quarters for govt. officers in Colombo, Mar. 8, 1916; proceeded to Europe for military service, June 17, 1917; D.E., Jaffna, Oct. 1, 1920; second asst. dir. of Public Works, May

BARTHOLOMEW, GEORGE, A.M.I.C. ERIC July

1884, asst engineer, P W D, Jan, 1911, D E, Mar, 1911, D E, Kalutara, May, 1913, ag 2nd asst, director of Public Works, Nov, 1915, ag financial asst and acctnt July, 1916, ag P E, N C P, Oct, 1922, D E, Mihintale, Nov, 1922, Diyatalawa, May, 1923

BARTLET, WILLIAM B., J P, U P M - Planter, Cranley, Lindula, official handicapper of the Ceylon Turf Club and hon sec, Radella Race Club well known in sporting circles, an excellent all round sportsman in his day playing cricket, hockey, rugby football and lawn tennis

BARTLEET, WILTON—b Dec 27, 1864 ed Prince Alfred Coll, Australia arrived in Ceylon, 1896 Senior partner, Bartleet & Co, Colombo one of the leading turfites in Ceylon Mr Bartleet has met with considerable success as an owner on the Indian and Ceylon Turf

BARTLETT, EDWARD ALBERT—b July 19 1880, ed Magdalen Coll Schl, Brackley, arrived in Ceylon, Sept, 1903, connected with Messrs H W Cave & Co since, senior partner of the firm since 1916 captain of the Sports Club former captain and president, Victoria Golf Club played for Ceylon against M C C amateurs in 1908.

BATTAMS, R. F.—manager Messrs Eastern Produce & Ests Co Ltd Mr Battams arrived in Ceylon in 1902, and for some years he played a prominent part in local sport, proving an excellent batsman and safe full back at assocn football, he made hundreds of runs for the Sports Club and C C C

BATTERSHILL, WILLIAM DENIS - b June 29, 1896, cadet Ceylon civ ser Apl, 1920, attd to Colombo

Customs, May, 1920, attd to Badulla Kach, July, 1920, ag. off asst to govt agt, Uva Prov, Mar, 1921, pol mag, Panadure, Oct, 1922 deputy fiscal, Colombo, June, 1923

BATTLE, PHILIP MARFLEET, A M I C E—b June 7, 1882, asst engineer P W D, Feb, 1910, ag D L Galle, Apl, 1910, D E, Dikoya, Apl 1911, Colombo, 1917, Pusselawa, Feb, 1921

BATUVANTUDAVE, CHARLES DE SILVA, Barrister at-law, Gray's Inn—b 1874, ed Royal College, vice president of the Colombo Theosophical Society and member of the Committee of Oriental Studies

BAXTER, E. J., A M I C E—engnr and supt, power station, Colombo Electric Tramways & Lighting Co Ltd Colombo

BAYLY, L.—Planter, The Ceylon Tea Plantation Co, Ltd, Ingoya est, Kitulgala, Yatiyantota lieutenant and officer commanding, C M R, a well-known racing owner and steward of the Ceylon Turf Club

BEAUCHAMP, WILLOUGHBY GREAVES—b April 5, 1890, ed, Cheltenham Coll, asst *per. pro* Messrs J M Robertson & Co hon sec, Estate Agents' Asso., captain,

BEEKMEYER THE RIGHT REV DR DOM BEDE, D D, O S B—b Oct 11, 1873 ed St Thomas', Matale St Benedict's, Colombo, St Anthony's, Kandy and at the Papal Seminary, Ampitiya, Kandy called to the ministry in 1889, for many years Parish Priest of Kandy, later, chancellor to the Kandy Episcopal Curia and presently Bishop of Kandy

BELING, W. W.—ed Wesley Coll, appraiser's dept., H V

Customs, Colombo; one of Ceylon's leading artists.

BELL, HENRY CHARLES PURVIS, Ceylon civ. ser. (retired); b. Sept. 21, 1851; ed. Cheltenham Coll.; joined the Ceylon civ. ser., as writer (cadet), 1873; served in various billets (revenue, judicial, customs, secretariat; archaeological comsnr. for Ceylon; headquarters Anuradhapura, 1890-1912; retired on pension after 39½ years uninterrupted service, 1912; publications: reports of the Archaeological Survey 1890-1912; reports on the Maldiv Islands, 1882-1920; a well-known sportsman in his day.

BELLETH, BENJAMIN.—b. July 27, 1870; ag. off. asst., Kalutara Kach., July, 1918; apptd. to cls. V. of civ. ser., local div., July, 1919; off. asst. to Mr. R. R. P. Glover during the latter's investigation into the organization of the Ceylon govt. railway, Jan., 1920, and from Apl. 3, 1920, sec. to the railway comsnn. in addition; extra off. asst. to col. sec., Aug., 1920; ag. off. asst. to A.G.A., Kalutara, Apl., 1921; resumed duties as extra off. asst. to col. sec. Mr. Belleth served in the clerical service in the col. sec.'s office from July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1918;

BENNETT, Rev. Fred.—ed. Rawdon Coll; Pastor, Baptist Church, Colombo.

BENNETT, JOHN EMILE.—b. June 6, 1893; police probationer, Feb. 26, 1914; A.S.P., July, 1916; on service in the army, June, 1917 to July, 1919; A.S.P., Western Prov., July, 1919; ditto, Panadure, Jan., 1921; supt. of police, July 18, 1923.

BENTLEY-BUCKLE, N. W., J.P. U.P.M.—proprietary planter and manager, Jambulande Group,

Kosgama. Partner, Alford, Buckle & Co, Colombo.

BENZIE, GEORGE, J.P., U.P. M.—planter and V.A., Surveyor and Leveller, Kandy,

BENZIE, J. GEDDES, A.M.I.M. E.—engnr., Messrs. Colombo Commercial Co., Ltd., Colombo.

BENZIE, MAJOR ROBERT, D.S. O.—b. 1874; ed. in Scotland; arrived in Ceylon in 1899 to join Messrs. Walker & Greig; presently director, Messrs. Walker & Greig, Ltd.; a member of the Ceylon contingent that went on active service in 1914; served in Egypt, Gallipoli and France; was a lieut.-col in South Wales' Borderers and won much distinction in the fighting both in Gallipoli and France; major, Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps

BERRY, W. G., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Peenkande, Nivitigala.

BERRY, DOUGLAS MC D., F.R.C.I., J.P., U.P.M.—planter, Pallawella, Ratnapura.

BERTRAM, SIR ANTON, Kt. Bach. (1916); K.C. (1913).—b. Feb. 8, 1869; ed. at City of London Schl., and Camb.; Scholar of Caius Coll., 1887;



Fellow, 1891; 1st cl. class. trip., part. I, 1890; ditto part II., 1891; Prowis medal for latin verse Chancellor's medal for classics, 1891; B.A., 1890; M.A., 1892; president, union soc.,

1891; Tancred law studentship, Lincoln's Inn, 1890; called 1893; atty.-gen., Bahamas, 1902; elected

to H of Assem, June, 1903, ag col sec, May to Sept, 1903, admstd govt, Sept to Oct, 1903, ag ch justice, Sept to Nov, 1906, chrmn of comsn on the Out L, 1906, puisne judge, Cyprus, 1906, atty-gen Ceylon, 19th May, 1911, mem of exec and legis couns, ag ch justice, Apl 1918, ch justice, July, 1918 joint author Hand-book to Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900.

BERWICK A S—ed Marlborough for many years connected with Messrs Aitken Spence & Co director, Messrs Lee Hedges & Co, Ltd former captain Nuwara Eliya Golf Club a prominent turfite and successful owner.

BEVEN, FRANCIS LORENZ M A (Cantab)—b Oct 30 1872 ed Royal Coll, and Christ's Coll, Cambridge arrived in Ceylon in Sept, 1895 and ordained the following month for six years curate at St Paul's Kandy, later for ten years incumbent of Christ Church Kurunegala since 1912, vicar of St Paul's, Pettah, Colombo.

BEVEN, ALLAN—b Nov 19, 1867, ed Royal Coll., Barrister at-law, Mid Temple cadet, local div, Ceylon civ ser, Sept, 1892 asst collr of cust Galle, Jan 1893, pol mag Panadure and addl mag Kalutara, Mar, 1895, pol mag, Chilaw, Nov, 1896, off. asst to govt agt, E. Prov, Sept, 1898 to Oct, 1899, dist. judge, Batticaloa, Mar, 1899, Kalutara, Mar 1900, Kegalla, Oct., 1900, comsnr of requests and pol mag, Kurunegala, Mar, 1903, district judge, Ratnapura, Oct, 1907 Negombo, Apl, 1909, Tangalla, July, 1909, Ratnapura, Oct, 1912, Kalutara, Oct., 1914, ag second addl dist.

judge, Colombo, June, 1921, dist. judge, Kurunegala, Sept, 1922.

BEVEN, HARRIS OSWALD—b Aug 15, 1866, ed Royal Coll, joined C S O in 1885 and later in the Govt Treasury and Ecclesiastical Dept, for some years private sec to Bishop R S Copleston, set up in business of his own as auctioneer and broker, estate valuator and loan board appraiser in 1895, keenly interested in sport and at one time a well known member of the Nondescripts C C.

BEVEN HARRY EDWARD—b. Dec 13, 1874 cadet, local div, Ceylon civ ser, May, 1896 off asst to govt agt, Kurunegala, June, 1896, Anuradhapura May, 1900 Galle Mar, 1901, pol mag. Balapitiya, Sept 1901 Matara, Dec, 1901, off asst to govt agt, E. Prov, Aug, 1905, pol mag, Galle, Apl, 1907 ag dist judge, Galle, Oct 1910 pol mag, Galle, Jan, 1911, ag dist judge, Negombo, Mar, 1913, Kegalle, Aug, 1916 dep comsnr of stamps, July 1919.

BEVEN Rrv OSWUND J C—M A Oxon, for many years vicar of St Paul's Pettah and later subwarden, St Thomas' Coll, presently Anglican minister Colombo.

BHARUCHA NAVROJI MANICKJI—b June 29, 1890 B A, (Cantab) cadet, Ceylon civ ser, Jan, 1914, off asst to govt agt N W Prov, Jan, 1914, attached to Kurunegala Kach June 1914; extra off. asst to govt agt, N W Prov, in addition to his own duties, Aug, 1914, ag pol mag, Kurunegala, Apl, 1916, off asst to govt agt, E. Prov, Jan, 1917, pol mag., Kurunegala, Nov., 1917, Balapitiya, Nov, 1918, dist judge, Tangalla, Mar, 1922; ag dist judge, Chilaw and Puttalam, May 1922.

BICKMORE, CHARLES WILLIAM.—b. Sept. 20, 1888; cadet, Ceylon civ., ser., 17th Nov., 1911; attached to Colombo Kachcheri, Dec., 1911; col. sec.'s office, Aug., 1912; Galle Kachcheri, Nov., 1912; ag. off., asst. to govt. agt., N. C. Prov., Feb., 1913; off. asst. to govt. agt., W. Prov., Dec., 1913; pol. mag., Jaffna and Kayts, June, 1914; off. asst. to govt. agt., Cent. Prov., Nov., 1914; pol. mag., Panadure, Aug., 1915; seconded for serv. as ag. financial asst. to chmn., mun. coun., Colombo, Mar., 1916; pol. mag., Kurunegala, Jan, 1917; ag. asst. govt., agt., Mullaittivu, Nov., 1917; on mil. duty, 1918; ag. dist. judge., Kegalla, June, 1919; dist. judge, Nuwara Eliya, Nov., 1919; ag. dist. judge, Matara, May, 1921; asst. colonial treasurer, May, 1922.

BICKNELL, REV. JOHN, B.A., B.D.; secy., American Ceylon Mission; principal, Jaffna Coll., Vadukodai.

BIDDELL, WALTER HOWARD, B. Sc., London., A. M. I. C. E. F.R.G.S.—b. June 26, 1890; irrigation engineer, Dec., 1913; ditto, in charge of village tanks investigation in connection with the Northern line railway accident, Oct., 1923.

BILLIMORIA, K. F., B.A.—principal, Dharmaraja Coll., Kandy.

BIRTILL, W. W., J.P., U.P. M.—planter and manager, Yata-deriya, Undugoda

BISSET, ARTHUR WILLIAM.—b. Oct., 1872; ed. Aberdeen Gramm. Schl.; he qualified as a chemist and is a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; arriving in Ceylon in 1897, he learnt planting under his father, the late MR. JAMES BISSET, on Lunugala est., Bandara-wella; he was later on Mount Vernon, Kotagala, and Rukattenne, Ban-

darawella; presently manager of Passara Group, Passara.

BISSET, F. R., J.P., U.P.M.—planter, Welimada group, Welimada.

BLACKETT, W. S., V.L.M., V.D., (Capt. late of I.A.R.O.); proprietary planter, Jak Tree Hill, Gampola; hon. capt. and quartermaster, C.M.R.

BLACKMORE, S. P., J.P., U.P. M., V.L.M.—captain and asst. adjutant, C.P.R.C.; planter and manager, Carolina Group, Watawala; a keen sportsman and well-known rugger forward in his day.

BLAZÉ, LOUIS EDMUND, B.A. (Calcutta), J.P.—b. Sept., 29, 1861; ed. Govt. Central Schl. and Trinity Coll., Kandy; his first appointment was headmaster of the Collegiate Schl. of Trinity Coll.; in 1882 he went to India, occupying the position of asst. master in St.



James' Schl., Calcutta and the Boys' High Schl., at Lahore; returning to Kandy in 1891, he opened a private school, which later developed into Kingswood Coll., which the Wesleyan

Mission took over in 1894; after a long and honourable connection with Kingswood, MR. BLAZÉ assumed the editorship of the "Ceylon Independent" in Jan., 1924. An acknowledged authority on Ceylon history, MR. BLAZÉ has also the reputation of being one of the most

ed English scholars in
distinguish and peculiarly fitted for
the Island work MR. BLAZÉ has
journalist several elementary school
written s including a history of Ceylon.
books, inc, CLEMENT J. C A.—

BLACK, Messrs Walker, Sons
accountant Ltd.; director, Colombo
& Co., td.

Stores, LLEY, JAMES, M Sc

BLEAKer) —b June 1, 1883,
(Manches Govt Training Coll,
lecturer, ag principal, Govt
Colombo Schl in addition to his
Techniques, Aug, 1923

own duticOWE, MAJOR (Bt Lieut -

BLÉN P, D S O —officer com-
Col.) E Royal Army Service Corps
manding an excellent golfer, Col
in Ceylon is the present holder of
Blencowteur Golf Championship of
the Ama having won the title in
Ceylon, 24 in Colombo

June, 19, C L, I P, U P M —

BLISS and manager Bearwell,
planter elle

Talawak, G C, J P, F R C I —

BLISS Ceylon Motor Transit,
director, d, planter and manager,
Co., L Dikoya

TillyrieZARD, J M, A M I C E,

BLIZI —chief resident engrnr,
M.R.S., Drainage Works

Colomb, EDWIN ARTHUR, L M S

BLOI), L R C P and S (Edin),

(Ceylon P and S (Glas) —b Aug

L.R.F.86, house officer, General

15, 181, Colombo, Apl, 1909,

Hospit, at Badulla, Madagama,

later a, and since Mar, 1917,

Ingiriya Watupitiwala

M.O., OD, HILARY RUDOLPH

BLOT. —b May 28, 1893, M A

ROBEROW), cadet, Ceylon civ ser

(Glasg920, attd to Colombo Kach

Jan, 1920, Anuradhapura Kach,

Feb., 1920; off asst, Anuradhapura

Mar., 1920; attd. to Kandy

Kach. Apl., 1921, off. asst. to

Kach.

govt. agt., Cen. Prov., July, 1921;
4th asst. col. sec., Apl 1922.

BLOXHAM, DOUGLAS, P.A.S.I.
—b. May 15, 1882; arrived in
Ceylon, Oct., 1907 to take up
appointment as asst. supt of sur-
veys, presently supt. of surveys.

BOGLE, W T. partner, R.
Gordon & Co, Colombo

BOIS, HARRY GORDON, J P.,
U P M —b. Nov, 1868, ed Hailey-
burv, arrived in Ceylon in 1888;
partner, Messrs. J. M. Robertson
& Co, since 1896, chairman at one
time of the Estates Agents' Asscn.

BOIS, HERBERT GORDON, M.A.
(Cantab), Barrister-at law, J P.,
U P M —b Apl 22, 1873, ed.
Cheltenham Coll, and Trinity Hall,
Cambridge, arrived in Ceylon, 1896.
connected with Messrs. J M.
Robertson & Co., Colombo, since;
partner of the firm since 1899;
ex-chairman, Ceylon Chamber of
Commerce, Estates Agents' Asscn.,
Ceylon Estates Proprietary Asscn,
Colombo Club, ex-member of the
Legis Council (European Urban),
member of the medical wants com'tee
and Rubber Restriction Board,
vice-president, European Asscn;
steward of the Ceylon Turf Club
and trustee of the Colombo Golf
Club, formerly lieut., Colombo
Town Guard.

BOND, J A M; captain late
R H A R of O, captain, C M. R.
reserve planter and V A, general
manager and agent in Ceylon for
Wariapola Estates Co, Ltd, Wariap-
ola Matale.

BOND, RALPH NORMAN, B A.
(Cantab), C C S, cadet, Kachcheri,
Puttalam

BONNEL, VERY REV FATHER
F S J, M O S C superior and
V G, rector, St. Michael's Coll,
Batticaloa

BOONE, ARTHUR PEARSON.—b. Dec. 3, 1881; ed. Cheltenham and Jesus Coll., Cambridge (B.A.); cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1905; seconded asst. supt. of pol., Colombo, Dec., 1906; asst. supt. of pol., Kalutara, Feb., 1908; Colombo, Feb., 1909; off. asst. to govt. agt., Uva Prov., Apl., 1910; asst. govt., agt., Mullaitivu, June, 1911; dist. judge, Ratnapura, Dec., 1913; dist. judge, Kegalla, June, 1914; asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Aug., 1916; on military duty, 1917; asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Dec., 1919; asst. govt. agt., Hambantota, June, 1920; asst. govt. agt., Kegalla Nov., 1921; ag. dist. judge, Kegalla, Dec., 1921; pol. mag., Point Pedro, Jan., 1923; ag. dist. judge, Galle, Mar., 1923; addl. dist. judge, Galle, Oct., 1923; ag. dist. judge, Matara, Jan., 1924; dist. judge, Galle, Mar., 1924.

BOOKWATER, Miss L. G.—M.A., A.C.M.; principal, Uduvil Girls' School, Chunnakam, Jaffna.

BORGIA, REV. MOTHER MARY ST. FRANCIS; superior, Sacred Heart Schl., Kotahena, Colombo.

BOTEJUE, THE HON. AND REV. MR. JAYAWARDANA WELLATANTIRIGE

EDWIN—ed. Trinity Coll., Kandy; elected. member for the Prov. of Sabaragamuwa in the Legis. Council; served for some years as a minister of the Church Missionary



Society; presently, vicar, St. Luke's, Ratnapura and chaplain, Kelani Valley.

BOURCHIER, CHAS.; planter and manager, Panagala, Puwak-pitiya; hon. sec., Kelani Valley Club.

BOURKE, F. A., planter and manager, Galaha Estate, Galaha; hon. sec., Hewaheta P. A.

BOUSTEAD, GUY MELVILLE, B.A. (Oxon.)—b. 1885; ed. Marlborough Coll., University Coll., London and Oxford; partner, Messrs. Boustead Bros.; a well-known lawn tennis player.

BOUSTEAD, R. C., partner, Boustead Bros., Colombo.

BOUTRY, REV. FR. M., S.J.; missionary apostolic, Batticaloa.

BOUVIER, REV. FR. L. E., O.M.I.; hon. chaplain, C.D.F.; missionary apostolic, St. Philip Neri's, Pettah, Colombo.

BOWEN, EDWARD BEDDOE, A.M.I.C.E., P.A.S.I.—b. July 31, 1879; asst. engineer, Colombo, Nov. 1911; on military service, Apl., 1916 to Nov., 1919; D.E. Pelmadulla, May, 1920.

BOWMAN, E. D., J.P., U.P. M.—planter and manager, Baddagama est., Baddegama.

BOX, ALLAN C., A.M.I.M. and C.E.; A.R. Sani. I.; district engineer, P. W. D., Kurunegala.

BOYS, ARTHUR—b. 1875; ed. privately; arrived in Ceylon, 1908; partner, Messrs. Bartleet & Co., Colombo.

BOYER, VERY REV. FR. H., D.D., O.M.I.—director, St. Vincent's Home, and manager, Industrial Schl., Maggona.

BRAID, WILLIAM, B.E.A.—b. Oct. 25, 1877; ed. privately in London; architect and surveyor, builder and contractor; head of the firm of Messrs. Braid & Co., builders

and contractors, decorators and sanitary engineers, Bristol Buildings, Colombo

BRADIEY, CHARLES HENRY, M C, A M I C E—b Nov 11, 1885, asst engineer, P W D, Kalutara, Aug, 1911, ag D E Kandy, Apl, 1912, on service in the army, Dec, 1914, to Feb, 1919, ag prov engineer, W Prov, Feb, 1920, D E, Nuwara Eliya, June 1920, ag P E, Central Prov South, in addition to his own duties, May, 1922

BRANDON, F E, A M I Mech E signal engineer, Ways and Works Dept C G R, Colombo

BRAYNE, CHARLES VALENTINE—b Aug 17, 1877, ed Monkton Combe Schl, and Pembroke Coll, Cambridge (B A) cadet, Ceylon civ ser, Nov, 1901, off asst to govt agt, N C Prov, Apl, 1903, asst collr of customs, Trincomalee, May, 1905 asst govt agt, Mullaitivu, Feb, 1906 dist judge, Negombo, Jan, 1909 Badulla, Feb, 1909 asst land settlmt offr, Oct, 1909, ag asst govt agt, Colombo dist, June, 1912, ditto, Prov of Uva, June, 1912, ditto, Colombo dist, Aug, 1912, offr, of cls II, Jan, 1913, ag dist judge, Jaffna, June, 1914, asst govt agt, Kalutara, Sept, 1914, asst. govt agt, Colombo, Jan 1915, asst govt agt, Kalutara, May, 1916, ag govt agt, E Prov, Feb, 1920, govt agt, E Prov, Mar, 1923

BRERETON, CHARLES, M A (Oxon), J P, U P M—planter and manager, Veralupitiya, Puwakpitiya

BRERETON, J C L, J P, U P M—planter and manager, Penrith Group, Puwakpitiya, keenly interested in sport and well-known in racing circles

BRIDGE, P S, J P, U P M, planter and manager, Kiribati-gala Group, Nivitigala

BRIDGER, JAMES FREDERICK, M B, B S (Lond), M R C S (Eng), L R C P, D P H (Lond).—b Mar 31, 1875, sanitary commissioner, July, 1921, Dr Bridger served since 1905 as port health offr, Barbados

BRIGGS CAPT H D, CMG, R N, (retired) sec Hill Club, Nuwara Eliya

BRINDLEY, WILLIAM THOMAS, J P, U P M—b Dec 4, 1896, asst supt of police, Jaffna, an excellent all round sportsman, who has distinguished himself chiefly as a cricketer, he has played regularly for the Europeans against the Ceylonese and also for All Ceylon against the M C C team

BRITO, CHRISTOPHER MALLOJI, ed Royal Coll, proctor, S C and notary, Colombo

BROCKMAN J F, J P, U P M, 2nd lieut C P R C, reserve, planter, Ouilhnde, Matale

BROCKWELL, ESCA POWYS BUTLER—b June 7, 1882, ed. privately in England and abroad, engaged in journalistic work in England and South America before arriving in Ceylon in 1914, to join the 'Times of Ceylon' as asst. editor, presently editor and director, 'Times of Ceylon'

BRODIE, WILLIAM CHURCH—b May 24, 1857, at Brodie House, Colombo, ed Cluer Schl, Windsor, and privately, arrived in Ceylon in Dec, 1876, to join Messrs. Brodie & Co, returned to England in 1878, owing to ill health and went into business in London, after fifteen years, Mr Brodie came back to Ceylon and was made a partner of Messrs Brodie & Co, in 1897.

presently sole proprietor of the firm; keenly interested in sport.

BROMLEY, GEORGE HERBERT.—b. Sept. 28, 1894; police probationer, Nov. 21, 1914; A.S.P. Western Prov., Oct. 19, 1917; ditto, Panadure, Mar., 1919; ditto, Western Prov., Jan., 1921; ditto, Headquarters, Jan., 1922; ditto, Kurunegala, Apl., 1922; ditto, Colombo dist. (South), Sept., 1922; ditto, C.I.D. and Harbour, Feb., 1923; S.P., Oct. 19, 1923.

BROMLEY, H. J., F.R.C.I.—director, Messrs. Bosanquet & Co., Ltd., Colombo.

BROOM, SIR JAMES THOMSON, Kt., cr. 1915.—b. 1866; ed. Glasgow Academy; formerly in Calcutta; arrived in Ceylon in 1910, and was

at one time manager of Messrs. Jas. Finlay & Co., Ltd.; he later joined Messrs. Whittall & Co.; of which he is presently a partner; rendered invaluable service to the Government during the



war; was member of the Legislative Council (constituency of Commercial Electorate) and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.

BROOKE, E. GORDON, J.P., U.P.M.—Planter, V.A. and manager, Hanwella Group, Padukka.

BROOKE, MAJOR F. R. R.; b. Oct. 2, 1884; ed. Harrow; R.G.A., Colombo; an excellent cricketer, Major Brooke played for Lancashire with a good deal of success.

BROUGHAM, H. H., merchant and partner, Brougham & Co., Colombo.

BROWN, GEO, B.A. (Cantab.), J.P., U.P.M.—planter and V.A., Rasagalla group, Balangoda served in the great war as a lieutenant, in the R.G.A.

BROWN, H. NELSON, J.P., U.P.M., planter and manager, Watawella, Rozelle.

BROWN, F. R. Alleyne, J.P., U.P.M.; lieutenant. C.P.R.C. reserve, planter, Ingoya, Kikulgala.

BROWN, JOHN DUNCAN.—b. Apl. 20, 1884; ed. Clare Coll., Cambridge (B.A.); cadet. Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1906. seconded A.S.P., Colombo, Mar., 1907; A.S.P., Kandy, Aug., 1907; W. Prov., Feb., 1908; Kalutara, Feb., 1909; off. asst. to govt. agt., N.C. Prov., June, 1910; pol. mag., Kurunegala, Jan., 1911; seconded for service under excise comsnr., May, 1912; asst. comsnr. of excise, S. Div., Jan., 1913; ditto, N.W. Div., Jan., 1914; asst. govt. agt., Mannar, Dec., 1914; on military duty, 1917; asst. govt. agt., Matara, Sept., 1919; ag. director of education, Jan, 1924.

BROWN, LIEUT.-COL. R. TILBURY, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.—officer-commanding R.A.M.C. in Ceylon; member of the Colombo Municipal Council.

BROWN, RUDOLPH JOHN.—b. Sept. 21, 1874; ed. Glasgow Academy and Irvine Royal Academy; director and manager, British-American Tobacco Co. (Ceylon), Ltd.; for many years hon. sec. of the Colombo Golf Club; well-known golfer who has frequently played for Colombo against Up-country.

BROWN, T., B.A.—professor of classics, St. Patrick's Coll., Jaffna.

BROWN, WILLIAM, B. Sc. (Edin.), M.I.C.E.—b. June 15,

1872, irrigation engineer, Feb, 1901, div irrigation engineer, Northern Div, Aug, 1911, ag asst dir. of irrig, Apl, 1915, ag. dep dir of irrig, May, 1923

BROWNING, GEORGE FREDRICK REGINALD—b. Dec 29 1878, ed. Lincoln Coll, Oxford (B A), cadet Ceylon civ ser, Oct, 1902, off asst to govt agt. N W Prov, Apl, 1904, Cent. Prov, Oct, 1904, S Prov, Sept, 1905, May, 1906, asst govt agt, Matara, May, 1906, Mar, 1907, Mannar, Apl, 1907, Kegalla, Aug, 1908, dist judge, Matara, May 1911, asst govt agt

1920, off dir of civ s, gaudi 11, Dec, 1920, govt agt, N C Prov, June, 1922, govt agt, Prov of Sabragamuwa, Apl, 1923

BRUCE, ALEXANDER, B Sc, FCS, FRSE—analytical chemist, the Laboratory, Hyde Park Corner, Colombo

BRYETT, H C planter and manager, Kudu Oya Group Hatton,

BUCKLE C S major, temp lieut col 2nd Battalion KO Yorkshire LI planter Enselwatte Deniyaya

BULANKULAM, L B Dissawe, retd RM, Anuradhapura

BULLOUGH REV H, MA (Cantab), B Sc, principal, Central Coll, Jaffna

BURDEN, HARRY ARCHIBALD—b Aug 23, 1883, ed Bradford and Trinity Coll, Cambridge (B A), cadet, Ceylon civ ser., Nov, 1906 off asst. to govt agt, S Prov, Jan, 1908, Cent Prov, Jan, 1910, pol mag, Kandy, Nov, 1911, landing surveyr, customs, Colombo, Jan., 1913, asst. govt agt., Kegalla, Aug., 1914; dist judge,

Nuwara Ehiya, July, 1917, ag asst. govt agt, Hambantota, Sept, 1919, attached to the Customs, Colombo, June, 1920, deputy collector of customs, Colombo, June, 1920, ag govt agt, N C Prov., June, 1923, asst govt agt., Kalutara, July, 1923

BURGESS, EDWIN—b Dec 12, 1875, asst Bacteriologist and officer in charge of Govt Vaccine Establishment, Colombo, Feb 3, 1909, ag. director bact inst, Feb 4, 1915, bact and officer in charge of Govt. Vaccine Establishment, Nov 7, 1915, ag director bact inst, May 16, 1922, resumed duties as bact, Dec 27 1922

BURGESS, E F, A C A—2nd lieut, late of R F A, Messrs Gow, Somerville & Co, Colombo

BURGESS, LEONARD THOMAS, B Eng, M Eng (Liverpool)—b June 22, 1895 irrigation engineer, Ragam sub division, May, 1923

BURNE, K ARTHUR, J P, U P M—ed Cheltenham Coll, planter and manager, Pallagoda, Bentota

BURNETT, A D GILBERT, C DE G, (2nd lieut, Intelligence Corps, attd to B genl staff); planter, Sutton, Agrapatna

BURNETT D E, M C, major, ag lieut col, late of Gordon Highlanders planter and manager, Burnside Group, Rangala

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BURNETT, WILLIAM S, J P, U P M—ed Bowden Coll., in Cheshire, planter and manager, Clyde Group, Tebuwana, one of Kalutara's leading sportsmen; a really brilliant golfer, Mr Burnett

has figured prominently in Ceylon championships; a fine all round cricketer and a splendid rugby three-quarter in his day.

BURNS, REV. FATHER W., O.M.I., B.A. (Dublin), professor, St. Joseph's Coll., Colombo.

BURNS, CHARLES STEWART, M.C., F.C.—b. 1879; ed. Inverness Coll., and Edinburgh Academy; planting in Ceylon, 1897 to 1903; afterwards with Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co.; partner and director, Messrs. Lee, Hedges & Co., Ltd., from 1912; chairman, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, 1921 and 1922; chairman, Ceylon Estates Proprietary Assocn., 1924.

BURROWS, REV. M. J., M.A. (Oxon.).—Sec. of the Anglican Diocese and ag. vicar, St. Peter's, Fort, Colombo.

BUSH, WHITTINGTON, B., M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.C.I.—Planter, Kincora, Norwood.

BURROWS, REV. R. F., M.C.—Wesleyan Minister, Colombo.

BUTTERFIELD, REV. R. P., B.A. (Durham)—hon. chaplain, C.D.F.; late of 5th Norfolk's T.R. and 2nd London Yeomanry Brigade, C.M.S. Mission House, Haputale.

BUULTJENS, EDWARD JUSTIN, J.P.—ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; Proctor S.C.; chairman, Urban Dist. Council, Matara. While at St. Thomas', he won the Calcutta University entrance prize; Mr. Buultjens owns extensive estates, planted with coconut, rubber, cinnamon and citronella in Matara.

BYRDE, E. MABERLY, J.P. U.P.M.—Planter and manager, Mutwagalla, Eheliyagoda.

BYRDE, PRIDEAUX.—b. Feb. 3, 1879; ed. Monkton Combe Coll., Bath, England; at the close of his

school career he came to Ceylon to learn planting under his father and later was in charge of Avisawella estate; he is now in charge of Sandringham, Agrapatnas.

CADE, ERNEST WILLIAM, M. I. M. and C. F.—b. Sept. 8, 1875; D.E., attached to the office of Prov. engineer, W.P., May, 1898; D.E., Kalutara, July, 1898; ag. P.E., N.C.P., May, 1918; ditto, S.P., June, 1920; apptd. P.E., grade II., July, 1920; P.E., Uva, Aug., 1922.

CADER, M. B. A., B.A. (London), B.A., L.L.B. (Cantab.); M.E.B. (C.L.R.), Barrister-at-law, Middle Temple.—ed. Wesley Coll.; advocate, Colombo.

CAFFOOR, N. D. H. ABDUL.—pearl and diamond merchant, dealer in precious stones and manufacturing gold and silver smith. Secured gold medal at St. Louis exhibition for precious stones; his magnificent showrooms in his own palatial building in the Fort, known as Caffoor Building, form one of the attractions for tourists and visitors to Colombo. Mr. Caffoor started business in 1893.

CALDERA, A. M., B.A. (Lond.)—Zahira Coll. staff, Colombo.

CALDERA, JUSTIN BEAUCLARE FLAMER, L.M.S. (Ceylon), M.R.C. S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond), Certificate of London Schl of Tropical Medicine.—b. July 14, 1882; house officer, General Hospital Colombo, May, 1908; later at Bogawantalawa, Dimbula, Ramboda and since Jan., 1922, asst. port surgeon, Colombo.

CALDWELL, JAMES M., M.C.—director, Messrs. C. W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., Colombo.

CALLANDER, ALEXANDER D., J.P., U.P.M., F.R.C.I.—Planter,

visiting agent and manager, Northupane (Neboda Group), Tebuwana

CAMERON, DUNCAN JOHN, M A (Edinburgh and Oxon) —b Dec, 25, 1888, professor of classics and philosophy, University Coll, Colombo

CAMERON, IAN L J P, U P M —planter and manager, Yogama Group, Eheliyagoda

CAMERON N R, director, C W Mackie & Co Ltd Colombo

CAMMACK, R WALTER B A —physical director Y M C A hon sec Ceylon Amateur Athletic Assocn

CAMPBELL, REV MC LEOD M A (Oxon) —principal Trinity Coll, Kandy

CAMPBELL WILLIAM KENNETH HUNTER —b March 19 1886, ed Rossall and Wadham Coll Oxford (B A) cadet, Ceylon civ ser Nov, 1909 off asst to govt agt, N W Prov, Sept, 1910, ditto, Galle, Sept, 1911, ag pol mag, Jaffna, Mar, 1912 ag dist judge, Badulla June, 1914, asst govt agt, Colombo and Negombo, Mar, 1917 ditto Trincomalee, Nov 1918, ag asst govt agt, Puttalam and Chilaw, Aug 1920 ag govt agt, N W Prov Apl 1922, resumed, duties as asst govt agt, Puttalam and Chilaw, Apl 28, 1922

CANEKERATNE, W E, M B, CH B (Edin) —physician, outpatients dept, General Hospital, lecturer in diseases of children, Ceylon Medical Coll

CANDY, HORACE E, J P, U P M —planter and manager, Pimbura Agalawatta

CANTRELL, E G —planter and supt, Hathmatte, Ruanwella

CAPTAIN, EDELJEE SORABJEE —b Mar 21, 1894, ed St Xavier's Schl, Bombay and London University, arrived in Ceylon in 1917, general manager, Ceylon Spinning and Weaving Co, Ltd, Colombo

CARBERRY, WALTER HUGH BERTRAM —b July 9, 1869, ed Stonyhurst Coll, cadet, local div, Ceylon civ ser, Feb, 1893, pol mag, Gampola, Dec, 1894, Chilaw Mar, 1895, off asst to govt agt, N C Prov, Mar, 1896, pol mag Matara, Aug 1 1897, Galagedara, Nov, 1899, off asst to govt agt, N Prov, and asst collr and landing survr, Jaffna, Nov 1900, asst collr of customs and landing survr, Trincomalee, June, 1901, May, 1902, dist judge, Batticaloa, Feb, 1902, pol mag, Hatton Nuwara Eliya, Apl, 1904, dist judge, Ratnapura, Apl 1908, ag dist judge, Chilaw-Puttalam, Sept, 1913 ag pol mag, Colombo, Jan, 1919, dist judge, Matara, Mar, 1921, dist judge, Kalutara, May, 1921

CAREY, H ST GEO, J P U P M —planter and V A, Pingarawa, Namunukula, member of the first Ceylon contingent sent to South Africa

CAROLIS, CHARLES D —ed. Wesley Coll, partner, W D. Carolis, Colombo, consul for Venezuela

CARSON, ARTHUR DE COURCY V D, M I C E —b Feb 6, 1869 assumed duties as D E, Galle, July 30, 1896 ditto Hambantota, Nov. 9, 1890, ditto, Maradankadawala, Nov 8, 1898, ditto, Batticaloa, Sept 9, 1901, ditto, Galle, July 12, 1905, ditto, Chilaw, Feb. 28, 1907, ag. P E, N. Prov, Jan 21, 1910, ag 2nd asst director public works, Jan, 9, 1915; P.E., Sabragamuwa, Feb.

2, 1915; P.E., Uva, Apl. 1, 1915; P.E., Cen. Prov., North, Oct., 15, 1920; P.E., N. W. Prov., Dec. 5, 1922.

CARRON, T. K., J.P., U.P.M.—proctor, S.C. and notary, Negombo; at one time crown proctor, Negombo.

CARTER, F. BAYLY, J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Padukka Group, Padukka.

CARTER, HENRY FRANCIS.—b. June 6, 1889; apptd. malariologist, May, 1921.

CARTER, MISS NORA CHARLOTTE.—b. Aug. 11, 1895; inspectress of Girls' English Schls., Education Dept., Sept., 1921.

CARY, MAURICE JOHN, J.P., U.P.M.—arrived in Ceylon in 1896; manager, Colombo Commercial Co., Ltd.; has been a director of the Colombo Y.M.C.A. for many years, and rendered invaluable service to that institution; was chairman of the Railway Inquiry Comsn. and a member of the committee for inquiring into the high cost of living in Ceylon: interested in sport, Mr. Cary had a large share in the recent successful movement to provide the public with a playing field on Galle Face.

CASH, PERCY T., B.Sc. (Lond.);—principal, Central Coll., Jaffna; for some years vice-principal of Wesley Coll., Colombo.

CASPERSZ, BERNARDIN VINCENT.—b. May 20, 1867; ch. clk., col. sec.'s office, Oct., 1914; apptd. to cls. V. of civ. ser., local div., July, 1919; extra off. asst. to the col. sec., May, 1920; ag. off asst. to col. sec., Oct., 1920; off. asst. to col. sec., Jan., 1921; sec., Ceylon Savings Bank, in addition to his own duties, Jan., 1921. Mr. Caspersz held several appointments

in the clerical service from June 5, 1884, to June 30, 1919.

CASPERSZ, UBALD DIENDONNE ROBERT, B. Sc. (London).—b. May 17, 1895; ed. St. Benedict's Coll., University Scholar, 1908; lecturer in mathematics, University Coll., Colombo.

CHANDRASENA, JUAN PEDIGE CHARLES, Ph. D. (London), D.I.C., A.I.C., b. Mar. 27, 1887; lecturer in chemistry, University Coll., Colombo. Mr. Chandrasena served as demonstrator in chemistry from Jan., 1914 to Sept., 1922.

CHARTER, REV. HOWARD J., B.A., B.D. (Lond.); principal, Baptist Theological Inst., Matale.

CHELLAPPAH, SEEMAMPILLAI FRANCIS, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. and H. (Cambridge), certificate of London school of tropical medicine.—b. Sept. 14, 1889; medical officer of health, May, 1918.

CHILDE-THOMAS, E.H.S.—Planter, Kahagalla est., Haputale; major and O.C., Ceylon Supply and Transport Corps.

CHISSELL, P. J., M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.); major, late of R.A.M.C.; G.O.H., Colombo.

CHRISTOFFELSZ, ARTHUR ERIC.—b. Aug. 22, 1890; ed. Royal Coll., winner of Govt. University scholarship, 1909; B.A., L.L.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn.; cadet local div. civ. ser., Mar., 1915; attached to Colombo Kach., Mar., 1915; attd. pol. mag., Colombo, in addition to his own duties, July, 1915; attached to Kegalla Kach., Apl., 1916; addl. comsnr. of requests and pol. mag., Kegalla, in addition to his own duties, Apl., 1916; ag.

extra off asst to govt agt ,
Prov of Sabaragamuwa, Oct , 1916,
ag pol. mag , Jaffna, 1917, off
asst. to govt agt , Uva, Mar ,
1919, pol mag , Dandagamuwa,
Oct , 1920, pol mag , Kurunegala,
Sept , 1921.

CHRISTOFFELS, EDWIN
LIONEL, M R C S (Eng), L R C
P (Lond) —b Mar 9, 1887,
ed Royal Coll , house officer,
General Hospital, Colombo, Apl ,
1914, on military duty in England,
Nov , 1915 to Aug , 1919, second
asst port surgeon, Colombo Sept ,
1919 M O Madulkele Jan , 1923

CHRISTOFFELS HERMANN S
L D S , R C S , L R C P and S
(Edin), L F P and S (Glasgow)
ed Royal Coll dental surgeon,
Colombo

CHRISTOFFELS, MORITZ
SPERLING, A M I C E —b May
12, 1891, ed Royal Coll , D E
P W D , in charge of the construc-
tion of the Agalawatta-Badureliya
Road, Aug , 1917 D E Vavuniya
Jan , 1918 transferred temporarily
to the Rlwy Extns Dept , Dec ,
1921

CLAESSEN, WILLIAM, M A S
(London) F S A (London) —ed
Weslev Coll Architect, Colombo

CLARK A N L B A (Oxon)
merchant, Messrs Clark, Young &
Co acted as consul for Siam
major, late of 10th Bn W Yorks,
one of Ceylon s leading amateur
actors

CLARK, EDWYN STANHOPE—b
June 12, 1865 ed Blundell's Schl
and Dulwich Coll arrived in
Ceylon in 1887 partner, Messrs
Clark, Young & Co , Colombo,
acting consul for Siam, a keen
golfer who has figured prominently
in his day in competitions on the
Ridgeway Links

CLARK, HUDSON OWEN, M C ,
F S I —b Jan 12, 1881 joined
Survey Dept , in Oct , 1909, on
war service, 1917-19, at present
officiating as a supt of surveys,
Lieut late of R G A

CLARKE, ALFRED HENRY FRANK
—b Apl 24, 1871, asst , Director
of Public Works, assumed duties
as D E attd to the Prov Engrn 's
Office, W Prov , Sept 13, 1897
D E , Ratnapura, Nov 1, 1897,
ditto, Avisawella, Mar 20 1900,
ditto, Kandy, Jan 10, 1904 ag ,
P E , N W Prov , Nov 7, 1905,
resumed duties as D E , Kandy,
Nov 23, 1905, D E , N 'Eliya,
Aug 7 1911 ag P E , S Prov ,
Apl 17 1913, ag P E , N C Prov.
Mar 5
July 2,
26, 1917

N Prov , Mar 16, 1920, ag asst ,
dir public works Aug 6 1920,
P E Cen Prov (South) Jan 4,
1921 asst director of public works,
May 8, 1922 ag deputy director
of public works, Sept 1, 1923

CLARKE ALLISTER HASTINGS
S , M C (Ceylon civilian contin-
gent), capt acting major, late of
Seaforth Highlanders, planter and
manager, Deyanilla, Madulkelle,
ed Trinity Coll , Glenalmond,
where he figured well as a cricketer,
golfer and rugby football forward,
one of the best rugger forwards
seen in Ceylon and winner of Ceylon
golf championship in 1907, 09,
11 and 14

CLARKE, AUBREY M , O B E —
ed Clifton Coll , planter and
manager, El Teb, Passara, capt ,
late of 7th Gloucester Regt , an
excellent cricketer and rugby football
three-quarter, he won his colours
at Clifton, has figured prominently
in Ceylon sport

CLAY, C. B., J.P., U.P.M.—Planter, Mahaousa, Madulkelle; member of the committee of the Ceylon P.A.

CLAYDEN, G. F., general manager, Eastern Garage and Colombo Taxi-Cab Co., Ltd., Colombo.

CLEMENTI, HON. MR. CECIL., C.M.G. (1916).—b. Sept. 1, 1875; ed. St. Paul's and Magdalen Coll., Oxford (Dewy, 1894; B.A., 1898; M.A., 1901), hon. mention Hertford Schl., 1895; 1st cl. mods., 1896; hon. mention Ireland and Craven Schl., 1896; Boden Sanskrit scholar, 1897; prox. acc. Gaisford (Greek prose), 1897; 2nd cl. lit. hum., 1898; prox. acc. Chancellor's latin essay, 1899; cadet, Hong Kong, 1899; passed cadet, 1900; ag. col.



sec., and ag. clk. of councils, Dec., 1900, to Oct., 1901; asst. registr.-gen., Aug., 1901; mem bd. of examrs. in Chinese, Apl., 1902; seconded for spec. ser. under gov. of India, May, 1902;

J.P. June, 1902; ag. asst. col. sec. and clk. of councils, Sept., 1902, to June, 1903; sec. interpretation bd., Dec., 1902; seconded for famine relief work in Kwang Si, Apl. to June, 1903; mem. of land ct., New Territories, Dec., 1903; ag. asst. land offr. and pol. mag., New Territories, May, 1905, to Sept., 1906; asst. col. sec. and clk. of councils, Oct., 1907, attended Internat. Opium Conf. at Shanghai, Feb., 1909; priv. sec. to H.E. the

Admstr., 30th Apl., 1910; ag. col. sec. and mem. exec. and legis. couns., 22nd Feb. to 6th June, 1911; 29th Nov., 1911, to 1st Feb., 1912; and from 16th Mar., to 3rd July, 1912; sec. to govt., B. Guiana, 1913; admnstd. govt., 8th June, 1916, to 14th Apl., 1917; col. sec., Ceylon, Nov., 1922; admstd. govt., Nov., 1922.

COATES, JOHN SPENCER.—b Apl. 20, 1878; govt. mineralogist since Sept., 1910; acted as salt adviser, in addition to his own duties, from Dec., 1922 to June, 1923.

COCKERILL, THOS., F.C.S., A.I.E.E.; for many years connected with the Govt. Technical Schl.; lieut.-col., C.L.I. reserve; planter, Keragala, Mawanella.

CODRINGTON, HON. MR. HUMPHREY WILLIAM.—b. Sept. 25, 1897; ed. Winchester and New Coll., Oxford (B.A.); cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1903; off. asst., Galle Kach., July, 1904; Batticaloa Kach., Jan., 1905; Kurunegala Kach., May, 1906; Kandy Kach., Nov., 1906; asst. govt. agt., Kegalla, Aug., 1907;



off. asst. to govt. agt., Colombo, Nov., 1907; asst. govt. agt., Mullaittivu, Dec., 1908; ditto, Kegalla, Aug., 1911; addtl. asst. col. sec., Aug., 1914; asst. govt. agt.,

Puttalam and Chilaw, Aug., 1914; asst. govt. agt., Kandy, July, 1915; ditto, Puttalam and Chilaw, Sept., 1915; ditto, Kandy, Oct., 1915; asst. govt. agt., Matale,

Apl., 1916, on military duty, 1918; ag. govt agt, N Prov, Oct., 1919, seconded for service as comsnr. under the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance, Mar, 1920, ag govt. agt, Prov of Sabragamuwa, in addition to his own duties, ag postmaster-gen, Jan, 1923, author of many publications including Notes on Kandyan Chiefs and Headmen and their Dresses

COLE BOWEN, MERVYN WILLIAM — b Mar 4 1875, B A (Dublin) B A I, M I C E asst engnr, Rly Extns, Cevlon, July, 1900, engnr, Statn Extns, Aug 1905, chief construction engnr, Rly Extns, Mar, 1907

COLES, JOHN BOYD, F R G S, J P, U P M — Planter and V A (chairman, Disabled Ceylon Men's Fund) manager, Nilambe Group, Galaha

COLLIN, G A S, M C and Bar — Planter, Sinnapitiya, Ganipola, major, late of R F A, 2nd. lieut., C P R C

COLLIN C DE EGGLESFIELD, M C, J P, U P M — lieut, late of R G A planter and manager, Pitikande Group, Kurunegala

COLLINS, CHARLES HENRY — b Feb 10, 1887, B A (London), ed. King's Coll, London, cadet Ceylon civ ser, Nov 12, 1910, attd to Kurunegala Kach, Dec 16, 1910, ag off asst to govt agt, N.W. Prov, Apl, 1912, ag pol mag, Puttalam, Sept, 1912, off asst., Kandy Kach, July, 1913, ag. pol mag, Kandy, June, 1914, asst land settmt offr, May, 1915, ag. asst govt agt, Puttalam and Chilaw, July, 1915, asst land settmt offr, Sept, 1915, ag asst govt. agt, Puttalam and Chilaw, ditto, Sept, 1916; off. asst to govt. agt., W. Prov., Oct., 1916,

second asst col sec., Oct, 1917, third asst. col. sec., Sept., 1920, ag second asst col. sec, Feb, 1921, second asst. col. sec, Mar, 1922, ag principal asst col sec, March, 1924, sec of the Ceylon branch of the Royal Asiatic Society

COLLISSON, CHARLES B, J P, U P M — Planter and manager, Campden Hill, Deniyaya, chairman and hon sec, Morawak Korale P A

COLE, WILFRED ARTHUR — b Apl 3, 1878, managing director, Darley Butler & Co, Ltd, former president, Colombo Y M C A also one time president, Trinity Coll of Music (London) Local Centre, arrived in Ceylon 1901, and for several years connected with Whittall & Co, prominently identified in the training and production of leading oratorios in Colombo, keenly interested in sport and well-known in his day as an association football half-back

CONGREVE, R J, J P, U P M — Planter, Blairlmond, Uda Pusselawa, member of the committee of the Ceylon P A

COOKE, JOHN CARL, L R C P. (Edin), L M S (Ceylon) — b Feb 1, 1867, med asst, Feb 15, 1890, sub asst col surgeon, Oct, 1892, deputy asst col surgeon, May, 1889, De'tota, May, 1900, Gampola, Oct, 1903, Balangoda, Sept, 1906, Tangalia, May, 1908, Jaffna, Dec., 1913, ag med supt, Leper Asylum, Mar, 1916, ag provincial surgeon, E Prov, Nov, 1918, ag provincial surgeon, Uva, Dec, 1919, provincial surgeon, W Prov., June, 1920

COOKE, PERCY G — ed. Royal Coll., proctor S C. and notary; well-known in racing circles.

COOKE, VICTOR J., J.P., U.P. M.—ed. Royal Coll.; proctor, S.C., Chilaw.

COOMARASWAMY, CHINNAPPAH.—b. Aug. 25, 1887; ed. Hindu Coll., Jaffna, and Royal Coll., Colombo, cadet, local div., Ceylon civ. ser., Apl., 1910; extra. off. asst. to govt. agt., Batticaloa, Apl., 1910; ag. off. asst. to ditto, May, 1912; pol.-mag., Matara, May, 1913; pol. mag. and off. asst. to govt. agt., Puttalam, June 1913; pol. mag., Chilaw, Feb., 1914; pol. mag., Point Pedro, June, 1915; dist. judge, Batticaloa, Feb., 1918; dist. judge, Chilaw and Puttalam, Mar., 1920; addl. asst. govt. agt., Chilaw and Puttalam; ag. comsnr. of requests Colombo, May, 1922.

COOMARASWAMY, VALUPILLAI.—b. Sept. 25, 1892; cadet, local div., Ceylon civ. ser., Mar., 1913; att'd. to Puttalam Kach., Mar., 1913; Anuradhapura Kach., June, 1913; ag. addtnl. off. asst., Anuradhapura Kach., Nov., 1913; ag. pol. mag., Puttalam, Feb., 1914; extra off. asst. to asst. govt. agt., Puttalam and Chilaw, in addition to his own duties, Mar., 1914; pol. mag., Negombo, July, 1917; ditto, Dandagamuwa, July, 1918; off. asst. to govt. agt., S. Prov., Feb., 1919; pol. mag., Panadure, Mar., 1920; itinerating pol. mag., W. Prov., July, 1923.

COOMBE, ALLAN, J.P., U.P.M.; —Planter and supdt., Rayigam, Padukka; chairman, Kalutara P.A.

COOMBE, JOHN A., J.P., U.P. M., F.R.C.I.—Planter, Poonagalla Group, Bandarawella.

COOMBE, RALPH JOHN, A.C.A.—accountant, Messrs. Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd., Colombo.

COOMBE, ROBERT G., F.R.C.I., J.P., U.P.M., M.B.A.—ed. Hurstpierpoint Col.; Planter and visiting agt.; major, C.M.R. reserve; vice-president, Ceylon Lawn Tennis Assocn.; manager, Poonagalla Group, Bandarawella; keenly interested in sport, Mr. Coombe has been prominently identified with the Ceylon Lawn Tennis Assocn., for a number of years and has done much to popularise the game in Ceylon.

COOMBE, T. B.—ed. Hurstpierpoint Col.; Planter, Bathford, Dikoya; lieut., R.G.A., S.R.

COOMBE, WM., J.P., U.P.M., M.B.A.—ed. Hurstpierpoint Col.; major, C.M.R. reserve, director, Carson & Co., Ltd.

COOPER, ARTHUR M., F.R.C.I., J.P. U.P.M.—Planter and manager, Talawakelle est., Talawakelle; well-known sportsman and at one time a leading lawn tennis player and athlete.

COOPER, AUSTIN GEORGE, M.I. C.E.—b. Nov. 24, 1877; dist. engnr., Way and Works, C.G.R., May, 1907; ag. resident engnr., May, 1909; resident engnr., May, 1910; addl. asst. engnr., Way and Works, July, 1913; seconded for war service in Mesopotamia, Jan., 1918; resumed duties on return, apl., 1919; ag. first asst. engnr., May, 1920; ag. deputy engnr., Aug., 1923.

COOPER, JOSEPH CROWTHER, A.M.I.C.E.—b. Oct 23, 1883; asst. engnr., Govt. Factory, Colombo, Oct., 1911; D.E. Ratnapura, July, 1914; ditto, Dimbulla, Mar., 1917; ditto, Dickoya, Dec., 1920.

COORAY, A. B.; ed. Royal Coll.; Barrister-at-law and advocate, Colombo; lecturer in Roman-Dutch

Household Battn , president, Kalutara C and S C , a brilliant rugby, half back in his day, MR DAKEYNE played for Up country on several occasions against Colombo

DALRYMPLE, JOSHUA —b Mar 17, 1899 irrig engnr , Giant's Tank, sub division, May, 1921, irrig engnr , Colombo Mr , 1923

DANIEL, ANNESLEY YOUNG, F A I —b Feb 5 1858 ed St Thomas' Coll senior of the firm of A Y Daniel & Son, auctioneers and brokers, Colombo Mr Daniel is well-known in sporting circles being a keen racing enthusiast and one of the oldest members of the Ceylon Turf Club

DANIEL, FRANCIS L J P , U P M —b Nov , 27 1847 ed St Thomas and Royal Colls proctor and city coroner Colombo acted for some time as Supdt of Minor Roads W P for many years Treasurer of the New Courts Law Chambers president, Ceylon Poultry Club

DANIELL H B , J P U P M —b Jan 1 1877 arrived in Ceylon 1896 planting in Dimbula for four years and in Punduloya for eight years before taking charge of Annfield Dikoya in 1908, was chairman of Punduloya P A ed Newton Coll planter and visiting agent, Annfield, Dikoya President, D M C C chairman of the Dikoya P A an excellent cricketer who has many fine bowling records to his credit former captain of the D M C C

DANIEL, JAMES HARCOURT —b Sept 10, 1866, A S P , Colombo Jan 13, 1904, A S P , North , Prov , Dec 3, 1909, ag S P , N Prov , July 1, 1910, ag S P , Colombo, July, 1911, S P , Feb 1, 1913, ditto, S Prov , Apl 1, 1913, ag senior S P , June

21, 1915 D I G of police, C I D , Sept 1, 1915, ag I G P , Apl 16, 1919-Nov 30, 1919 and Apl 10, 1922 to Nov 19 1922

DANIELIS, FREDERICK NELL , J P , U P M —b Apl 9, 1867; ed Trinity Coll , Kandy and Royal Coll proctor S C (crown proctor), Kurunegala, a keen volunteer, he was for many years offr commanding G ' Coy , of the Ceylon Light Infantry

DANT REV SIDNEY Baptist Missionary Kandy for many years a journalist in London

DASSANAIIKA, ARTHUR, J P , U P M —Gate Mudaliyar, Negombo

DASSANAIIKE E A , B A , L L B Barrister at law advocate, Ratnapura

DASSANAIIKE, STEPHEN WILLIAM, F C H - b Dec 21, 1874; dis engnr P.W.D June 1897, ditto Kurunegala 1879, second-ed for service, Colombo Municipality, Sept 1900 resumed duties as D E attached to head office, P W D , Feb , 1906, D E , Galle, 1915 ditto, Negombo, Mar , 1921

DASSANAYAKE, EDMUND —b Apl 1 1864 div forest offr , Uva Div , Oct , 1921 attached to S Div , Dec , 1922 MR DASSANAYAKE held several appointments in the Forest Dept , from July, 1888.

DAVID, ISAAC, B A (Madras), L R C P and S (Fdin), L I P and S (Glas), L M (Dublin) — Chairman Ceylon Indian Assocn

DAVID, J E , A C R A — Public accountant and auditor, Colombo, sec , Ceylon Mills, Ltd , lecturer in advanced accounting, Govt Technical Schls , Colombo

DAVIDSON, EDWARD ERNEST —b Aug 23, 1878 extra clk , C S O , Ceylon, July 16, 1898, inspr of post offices, Jan , 1900, off asst.

to dir. of public instruction, Jan., 1906; ag. inspr. of schls. Apl., 1911, and May, 1912; apptd. to cls. V. of Ceylon. civ. ser., Jan., 1913; ag. asst. dir. of Education; Apl., 1920; addl. asst. dir. of Education, Oct., 1920; resumed duties as off. asst. to dir. of Education, Jan., 1922.

DAVIDSON, ROBERT, F.R.C.I., F.R.G.S.—Director, Messrs. Lewis Brown & Co., Ltd.; chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, 1905 and 1906, and vice-chairman in 1903, 1904 and 1910; a well known hockey player and golfer in his day.

DAVIES, EDWARD HAROLD, B.A. (Wales.).—b. July 27, 1895; cadet Ceylon, civ. ser., Oct., 1920; attd. to Kandy Kach., Nov., 1920; ag. pol. mag., Matara, Jan., 1922; ag. pol. mag., Panadure, May, 1922; off. asst. to G.A., Uva Prov., Oct., 1922; pol. mag., Negombo, Feb., 1924.

DAVIES, N. W., J.P., U.P.M.—Planter and V.A., general manager, Nuwara Eliya Tea Estates Co., Ltd., Portwood, Kandapola.

DAVIES, STEPHEN, M.C.—b. Oct. 3, 1883; asst. engr., P.W.D., May, 1909; D.E. in charge of buildings, Colombo, Mar., 1911; ag. Prov. engr., W. Prov., Jan., 1914; on service in the army, Apl., 1915 to July, 1919; D.E., Matale, July, 1923.

DAVIS, E. T., B. A. (Lond.).—Principal, Haddon Hill Schl., Nuwara Eliya.

DAWSON, ARTHUR HARRY GERALD—b. Aug. 20, 1876; arrived in Ceylon in Dec., 1895 to join Survey Dept.; supt of surveys, 1908 and deputy surveyor-general in Dec., 1923; a keen sportsman and well-known in his day as a golfer.

DAWSON, RALPH HERBERT, M. Inst. T.—b. Dec. 20, 1876; apptd. dist. goods supt., C.G.R., Sept., 1912; ag. addl. asst. traffic supt., Oct., 1915; asst. traffic manager, Oct., 1916; seconded for war service in East Africa, Dec., 1916; ag. traffic manager, May, 1920; traffic manager, July, 1923.

DAY, L. F. LERWAY—Capt., Indian Army reserve; extra A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor; Messrs. Bosanquet & Co., Colombo.

DE ABREW, ARTHUR, J.P., U.P.M.—b. Nov. 29, 1876.; ed. Royal Coll.; crown proctor and notary, Kalutara; former chairman, District Urban Coun., Kalutara; has acted on various occasions as D.J., Comsnr. of Requests and P. M., Kalutara.

DE ABREW, PETER.—b. Apl. 2, 1863; ed. Colombo Academy (now the Royal Coll.); asst. Ceylon comsnr. at the St. Louis Exposition, U.S.A. of 1904; joined Messrs. Volkart Bros. in 1905; fellow of the Imperial Institute and manager and one of the trustees of the Musaeus Schl. for Buddhist girls; member of the Board of Education.

DE ALWIS, DAVID BASIL, L.M. S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).—b. Mar. 10, 1883; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; house officer, General Hospital, Colombo, Aug., 1911; later at Nuwara Eliya, Undugoda, port surgeon, Galle, and since Apl., 1923, M.O. Koslanda.

DE BOER, ALICE, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), L.M.S. (Ceylon).—b. Feb. 23, 1872; sub-asst. colonial surgeon, Colombo, Oct. 12, 1898; medical officer, Female Outdoor Dispensary, Borella, Colombo, Jan. 3, 1905; ag. medical officer, Lady Havelock Hospital, Oct. 13, 1905.

P
L
fic
M
a
1916, sanitary officer, W Prov,
Feb, 1919

DE FONSEKA, DUNCAN CON-
STANTINE, I M S (Ceylon), L R
C P (London), M R C S (Eng),
D T M and H (Cambridge) —b
Sept 21, 1889, medical officer of
health, Cen Prov, Sept, 1923

DE FONSEKA D S, Barrister
at-law—advocate, Panadure

DF FONSEKA E C, M B E —
Proctor, S C and notary landed
proprietor, Colombo

DE FONSEKA, I IONEL, B A
(Oxon) ed Royal Coll, and Ox-
ford University Barrister-at-law
b Oct 27 1889 Advocate
Colombo author of 'The Truth of
Decorative Art'

DE GIANVILIE, BERTRAN
GEORGE —b July 1, 1885 ed
Merchant Taylors Schl Crosby,
and Worcester Coll, Oxford, cadet,
Ceylon civ ser, Nov, 1908, asst
coll of cust and pol mag, Trin-
comalee Dec, 1909 pol mag,
Matale, June 1911, ag addtl.
comsnr of requests and addtl
pol mag Kurunegala, Aug, 1911,
off asst, to govt agt, W Prov,
Oct, 1911 pol mag, Panadure,
Nov, 1911 asst settmt offr,
Feb 1912 pol mag Kurunegala
Mar, 1912 seconded for service
under the excise comsnr, June,
1912, ag comsnr of excise, N
Div, Jan, 1913, addtl dist judge
and pol mag Ratnapura, June,
1915, ditto, Kegalla, June, 1915
dist judge, Nuwara Eliya, May,
1916, asst govt agt, Mannar,
July, 1917, ag G A, N Prov,
in addition to his own duties, Apl

1918, ag. chairman, Municipal
Council, Colombo, Nov, 1920,
A G A, Kalutara, Sept, 1921,
addtl landing surveyor, customs,
Colombo, Aug, 1922, deputy col
of customs, Colombo, Aug, 1922.

DE HOEDT, GEORGE FREDERICK
—b Jan 4, 1866, ed Trinity
Coll, landed proprietor, for many
years a leading Colombo broker and
auctioneer, originally in govt service
in the telegraph dept, sergt-
major in charge of the Ceylon
artillery section at the jubilee
celebrations in England in 1897,
he wears the jubilee medal which he
received at Buckingham Palace from
the hands of Queen Alexandra (then
Princess of Wales) and the long
service decoration presently capt
and asst adjutant, Colombo
Town Guard

DE KRETZER, DUNCAN
TERENCE, L M S (Ceylon), L R.
C P and S (Edin) L F P and S,
(Glas) —b June 8, 1882, ed
Royal Coll, house officer, General
Hospital, Colombo, July, 1907,
later, at Kurunegalla, Dolosbage,
Chilaw, asst port surgeon, Colombo
medical officer, Govt Depts,
Colombo and since Nov, 1922 at
Kegalla

DE KRETZER, EDWARD, I S O
(1903) —b 1854, employed in
Col Sec's Off, Ceylon, May 8,
1872 asst and gen, Jan 1, 1901,
asst cont of rev, Mar 1907,
sec, Savings Bank, in addition to
his duties, Aug, 1908, retired
Jan, 1921

DE KRETZER, HERNERT KEN-
NETH, M I M and G E. —b Nov,
13, 1880, ed Royal Coll, att'd
to the Prov Engr's Office, Jaffna,
May, 1904, D E, Mihintale, Mar,
1905, ditto, Matara, Apl, 1908;
Kegalla, 1918, Jaffna, 1921; ag.
P E, Prov of Uva, Oct., 1923.

DE KRETZER, HORACE EGER-
TON.—b. Sept. 16, 1877; ed. Royal
Coll.; dis. engnr., P.W.D.; second-
ed for service in the Irrig. Dept.,
May, 1900; D.E., Maradankada-
wala, June, 1902; ag. prov. engnr.,
N. C. Prov., Nov., 1922.

DE KRETZER, JOHN HENRY
ERHARDT.—b. Apl. 5, 1893; att'd.
to D.E.'s Office, P.W.D., Colombo,
Oct., 1918; ag. Ceylon govt. engnr.
Mandapam, Jan. 1919; D.E., Anu-
radhapura, Apl., 1919; Mannar,
Feb., 1920.

DE KRETZER, OSWALD LESLIE.
—b. June 7, 1882; ed. Royal Coll.,
advocate; member urban dist. coun-
cil, Matara.

DE LA HARPE, ERNEST AUGUS-
TINE.—b. Apl. 29, 1877; ed. Royal
and St. Joseph's Coll.; head master,
Training Coll. English Schl., Jan.,
1903; inspector of schools, Aug.,
1906; ag. divisional inspector of
schools, Apl., 1922 to Apl., 1923.

DE LA HARPE, LAURENCE,
L.M.S. (Ceylon).—b. Sept. 29,
1872; ed. Royal Coll., house surgeon
Galle Hospital, May, 1895; asst.
supt. of immigration, Ammapatam
South India, Nov., 1898; medical
officer, Vavuniya, 1900; Deltota,
1905; asst. port surgeon for imimi-
gration, Colombo, Oct., 1907; police
surgeon, Colombo, July, 1911;
medical officer, Gampola, Nov.,
1917.

DE LA HARPE, PETER HENRY.
—b. Apl. 12, 1877; ed. Royal Coll.;
apptd. to cls. V. of the Ceylon civ.
ser., June, 1923; extra. O.A. to the
G.A., S. Prov.; Mr. de La Harpe
held several appointments in the
Medical Dept. and in the Clerical
Service from Jan., 1895, to June,
1923.

DE LIVERA, GERALD FRED-
RICK.—b. Mar. 16, 1886; ed.

Royal Coll.; off. asst. to Principal
Collector, Customs, Colombo, Jan.,
1904; asst. supt. of excise, Jaffna;
Oct., 1911; supt. of excise, Oct.,
1913; asst. comsnr. of excise, C.
Div., July, 1920.

DE LIVERA, WALTER.—b.
Sept. 12, 1863; ed. Royal Coll.;
Colombo; local div., Ceylon civ.
ser., comsnr. of requests and
Pol. mag., Chilaw, Feb., 1898;
Gampola, July, 1902; dist. judge,
Kegalle, May, 1910; dep. fiscal,
Colombo, Aug., 1913. Retired;
Sept., 1923.

DE MEL, HENRY LAWSON,
C.B.E., Chevalier of the Order of
the Crown of Belgium, J.P.—b.
Jan. 21, 1877; ed. Royal Coll.;
proctor S.C., and notary public,
1899; retired from law and took
to commerce, agriculture and in-
dustry, 1902.



M. M. C.;
Colombo,
(Slave Island
ward) since
1908; chair-
man, Low-
country P.A.,
1916; presi-
dent, Plum-
bago Union,
1915-1922;
comsnr. Lo-
cal Loans and
Deb. Fund,

1916; mem. of the Consultation
Com. on Roads, 1916; president of
the Y. M. C. A.; mem. of the
Medical Advisory Com.; vice-
president, Sinhalese S.C.; mem.
of Boy Scouts' Council; proprietor
of the firm of Messrs. H. L. de Mel
& Co., agents of the N.D.L. and
D.A.D.G. line of steamers; director
of several Joint Stock Companies;
owner and director of Ragadera
Plumbago Mines; mem. of Board of

Agriculture and elected mem of the Legislative Council (L C P A electorate).

DE MEL, J MATTHIAS, J P., U P M —landed proprietor, Moratuwa

DE PINTO, CYRIL ERNEST —b. Apl 12, 1892, ed Wesley Coll, cadet, local div, Ceylon civ, ser, Sept, 1914, attd to Galle Kach, Sept, 1914, ag off asst, Matara Kach, July, 1915, ditto, Kalutara Kach, Nov, 1915 ag pol mag, Negombo, Apl, 1916, attd to Kandy Kach, May 1916 off asst, Batticaloa Kach Nov, 1917 pol mag, Avisawella, Nov, 1919, off asst to govt agt, Sabragamuwa, June 1920 pol mag Jaffna, Oct 1921 ag dist judge, Badulla Haldumulla Aug, 1923

DE ROOY, WILLIAM E V —b Feb 13 1880 ed Royal Coll proctor S C and notary partner, de Vos and Gratiaen, nominated member of the Municipal Council, Colombo captain and officer commanding B Coy Colombo Town Guard

DE SAMPAYO SIR THOMAS EDWARD Kt Bar at law, Middle

Temple KC L L B (Cantab) ed St Benedict's, & Royal Coll (Colombo) Clare College (Cambridge), University scholar, 1878, puisne justice, 1915, acting chief justice 1923, Knight Commander



of the Order of St Gregory the Great conferred by H H the

Pope, 1917), president, Ceylon Catholic Union, before his substantive appointment as puisne justice he acted as comsnr of assize and puisne justice on various occasions from 1903, retired June 1924

DE SARAM, BEAUCHAMP —b. Nov. 13, 1880, ed St. Thomas' coll, asst supt of Excise, Galle, June, 1912, asst comsnr of excise, Oct, 1922, Mr de Saram served as private sec to Mr Justice Brown from June, 1900 to Jan, 1902, to Sir John Middleton from Feb, 1902, to Oct, 1903 and to Mr Justice Van Langenberg from Mar, to June, 1912, a well known sportsman in his day, Mr de Saram figured successfully as a golfer on the Ridgeway links

DE SARAM, DOUGLAS L —b Oct 15, 1882, ed St Thomas' Coll, proctor S C and senior partner of the firm of Messrs D L and F de Saram a distinguished cricketer who has captained the Ceylonese in the test matches with the Europeans since 1910, a brilliant left-hand batsman

DE SARAM, FRED —b May 24, 1887, ed St Thomas' and Royal Coll, proctor, S C an excellent all round sportsman, who has achieved distinction as a cricketer, golfer and lawn tennis player

DE SARAM, FRED J, M A (Oxon) —ed Clifton Coll.; Barrister at law and advocate; managing director, Colonial Motor and Engineering Co., Ltd, an excellent cricketer in his day

DE SARAM, HERBERT JOHN, L S A (London), L M S (Ceylon) —b June 13, 1870, ed Royal Coll, sub asst colonial surgeon, Kandy, Sept, 1900 ditto, Marawila, Jan, 1901, asst medical officer, outdoor dispensary, Kandy, July, 1906, judicial medical officer, Kandy,

Jan., 1907; Panadure, Apl., 1911; convict est., Colombo, Mar., 1922.

DE SARAM, LESLIE WILLIAM FREDERICK, F.R.C.I., b. July 4th, 1877; ed. Royal Coll., Colombo, and Clifton College, England; Solicitor of High Court of Judicature in England, 1900; proctor and notary, senior partner, F. J. and G. de Saram, Colombo.

DE SARAM, RICHARD OWEN.—b. June 10, 1872; ag. off. asst. to prin. collr. of customs, Ceylon, July, 1905; ag. landing survr., Customs, Galle, Dec., 1907; apptd. to cls. V. of the Ceylon civ. ser., Jan., 1913; 3rd landing survr., Customs, Colombo, July, 1913; ag. off. asst. and 2nd landing survr., Oct., 1917; apptd. to cls. IV. of Ceylon civ. ser., Dec., 1918; offr. of cls. III., Oct., 1923.

DE SARAM, STANLEY F.—ed. Royal Coll.; proctor, S.C. and notary; partner, F. J. and G. de Saram; lieut., C.L.I. reserve; played cricket with a good deal of success for the Nondescripts some years ago.

DE SARAM, DR. GERALD H., L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.); ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; former chairman of the Low-country P.A.; a keen cricketer in his day, Dr. de Saram played for St. Thomas' and later for the Nondescripts; continues to take a warm interest in all branches of Ceylon sport.

DE SARAM, WALTER SANDFORD, Barrister-at-law, Gray's Inn.—b. June 4, 1882; ed. Royal Coll.; fifth C.C., apl., 1907; third C.C., June, 1909; ag. second C.C., July, 1911; C.C. first grade, July, 1921; ag. D.J., Negombo, July, 1919; ag. addl. D.J., Colombo, Apl., 1920; ag. D.J. Colombo, aug., 1921; ag. D.J., Kandy, Aug.,

1921; apptd. 2nd addl. D.J. Colombo, but continued to act as D.J., Kandy, Sept., 1921; assumed duties as 2nd addl. D.J., Colombo, Dec., 1922; ag. addl. D.J. Colombo, Mar., 1923; resumed duties as 2nd addl. D.J., Colombo, Nov., 1923.

DE SILVA, A. E., B.A., (Cantab), Barrister-at-law; member of the Municipal Council, Colombo; a keen turfite and owner of a large racing stable.

DE SILVA, ARTHUR MARCELLES. M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)—b. Nov. 5, 1879; ed. Royal Coll.; lecturer on Anatomy, Ceylon Medical Coll., Feb. 1, 1907; ag. 3rd physician, Gen. Hospital, Colombo, in addition to his own duties, Mar. 17, 1907; 3rd. surgeon, Genl. Hospital, Colombo, Feb. 15, 1908; ag. 2nd surgeon, Genl. Hospital, Apl., 1908; ag. senior surgeon, Genl. Hospital, Colombo, May, 1908; surgeon, Genl. Hospital, Colombo, Aug. 15, 1908.

DE SILVA, BENEDICT FELIX; ed. Royal Col.; Barrister-at-law and advocate, Colombo.

DE SILVA, CHARLES LAMBERT ALBERT, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.M. (Dublin), L.R.C.S. (Edin.)—b. Dec. 18, 1878; ed. Royal Coll.; visiting medical officer, Kandy, Aug., 1904; later at Buttala, Anuradhapura, Kandy and Dolosbage, Haputale, Kegalle and since Nov., 1922, M.O., Govt. Depts., Colombo.

DE SILVA, CHRISTOPHER IGNATIUS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.)—b. Mar. 27, 1885; ed. Royal Coll.; medical officer, Anti-Tuberculosis Institute, Colombo.

DE SILVA, D. C., J.P., U.P.M.—revenue officer and president, V.T.; additional P.M., Tamankadua, Anuradhapura.

DE SILVA, EDWARD TIMOTHY, (B A, Cantab), ed Royal Coll, Barrister-at law and advocate, Colombo, keenly interested in politics and for some time secy of the Ceylon National Congress

DE SILVA, GEORGE EDMUND—b June 8, 1880, ed Trinity Schl, Nuwara Eliya and Lorenz Tutor, Colombo, proctor, S C, Kandy, member of the Municipal Council, Kandy, since 1917, president of Temperance League, C Prov sec of the Ceylon Bed Endowment Fund, committee member of the Kandy Race Club vice president of the Kandy Lawn Club

DE SILVA, HINTON, M R C S (Eng), L R C P (Lond), I M S (Ceylon)—b Jan 13, 1878, medical officer, Convict Hospital, Borella, Aug, 1902 later at Dickoya, Beruwela, Weligama, Kegalla and since Mar, 1922, M.O, Kalutara

DE SILVA REV JOHN SIMON, B A (Calcutta) ed Prince of ... Colls, Kandy,

DE SILVA J S, M B, C M (Aberd), D P H (Camb)—Anaesthetist, General Hospital and lecturer on anaesthetics, materia medica and therapeutics, Medical Coll, Colombo

DE SILVA, JOHN REYNOLD—b May 27, 1880, ed Royal and St Joseph's Colls, started in business as a broker in 1903, joining the Orient Co, connected with this firm ever since, senior partner of John R and Henry A de Silva, brokers and auctioneers, Colombo, also broker to British Ceylon Corporation, British Fertilizers, Ltd, and Orient Co (Ceylon), Ltd, a well-known turfite and a keen golfer

DE SILVA, J, W, Barrister-at-law—ed Royal Coll, advocate, Colombo

DE SILVA, L M D, B A (Cantab), Barrister-at-law—ed Royal and Trinity Colls, University Scholar—advocate, Colombo

DE SILVA, MOSES, A M I C E —b Oct 1, 1881, head overseer, P W D, Mar, 1905, inspector, Aug, 1912, ag D E, Kalmunai, Oct, 1913, ditto, Vavuniya, Mar, 1914, D E, Colombo, June, 1917, Panadure, Nov, 1917, Avisawella, Feb, 1921

DE SILVA, M W H, B A (Lond), Barrister-at-law,—advocate, Colombo, ag crown counsel 1924, joint editor, Ceylon Weekly Reporter

DE SILVA, TIMOTHY—Proctor, S C and notary, Nuwara Eliya, president, Y M B A, Nuwara Eliya, hon ground sec, Anderson golf Club, amateur golf champion of Ceylon, 1923

DE SILVA, VINCENT—b Jan, 12, 1867, asst accountant, Railway Dept, MR DE SILVA has had continuous service in the Railway Dept, from Feb 1, 1888

DE SILVA, WILLIAM ARTHUR, J P, F R C I, b Mar, 15, 1869, ed Royal Coll, School of Agriculture, Bombay Veterinary Coll, delegate from Ceylon Buddhists to King of Siam, 1899, has served on various Govt Commissions and Committees, general manager, Ceylon Buddhist Schools, Proprietary planter

DE SILVA, WILLIAM EWART, L M S (Ceylon), L R C P. and S. (Edin), L F P and S. (Glas), Certificate of London Schl. of Tropical Medicine—b Feb. 18, 1882, ed. St. Thomas' Coll., medical officer, Galle, Aug, 1905; later at Karawanella, Udugama, Deniya-

ya, Rakwana and since Mar., 1921; senior medical officer, Railway Extensions.

DE SOYSA, A. J. R., F.R.C.I.—b. Feb. 15, 1869; ed. Royal, St. Thomas' and Prince of Wales' Coll. and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Merchant and landed proprietor; at one time member of the Legis. Coun.; president, Oriental Rowing Club; vice-president, Sinhalese S. C.

DE SOYSA, E. L. F.—b. 1871, ed. Royal Coll. and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; proprietary planter; Ceylon's leading racehorse owner for over twenty years, Mr. de Soysa has won more racing trophies than any other owner in the Island, and it is worthy of note that he has carried off the Governor's cup—the Blue Riband of the Ceylon turf—on no less than thirteen occasions; he has also won many valuable trophies on the Indian turf.

DE SOYSA, J. S. WALTER—b. 1880; ed. Royal Coll., and Trinity Hall, Cambridge; proprietary planter; has given largely to charity, and earned the thanks of the Ceylon govt. for donating the Lady de Soysa ward in the Victoria Eye Hospital and the Eye Dispensaries at Kandy and Galle Hospitals; used to be a prominent racing owner some years ago.

DE SOYSA, J. W. CHAS., J.P., M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.C.I., F.R.A.S., M.L.I.—Gate Mudaliyar, and planter, the Walauwa; Moratuwa.

DE SOYSA, L. W. A., M.R.A.C. (Cirencester), M. R. A. & S. (Eng.).—Merchant, Colombo; at one time member of the Legis. Coun.

DE SOYSA, R., B. Sc., F.C.S., Barrister-at-law—advocate, Ambalangoda.

DE SOYSA, REGINALD ERNEST STEPHEN—ed. Royal Coll., Colombo; proprietary planter, merchant and arrack renter; for many years a keen supporter of the Turf and a leading owner; has won some of the most coveted trophies on the Ceylon Turf, his best importation being Orange William, who subsequently performed remarkable feats on the Ceylon and Indian Turf.

DE VOS, CHARLES EDWARD; B.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-law.—ed. Royal Coll., and St. Peter's Coll., Cambridge; crown advocate, Galle; member of the Municipal Coun., Galle; author of "Mohammedan Law"; has translated several titles of Voet's commentary on the Pandects.

DE VOS, CYRIL J. H., L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.)—retired provincial surgeon, C.P.; Kandy.

DE VOS, JAMES PERCIVAL—b. Mar. 1, 1850; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; joined the clerical service after a competitive exam. in which he headed the list; for eight years in the C.S.O. and later chief clerk of the Colombo Kach., where he did splendid work as a land valuator.

DE VOS, RICHARD ALBERT HENRY.—b. Dec. 21, 1887; ed. Royal Coll.; J.P., proctor S.C. and notary, Galle.

DE VOS, WILLIAM ARNOLD SPELDEWINDE.—ed. Royal Coll.; proctor, S.C. and notary; senior partner, De. Vos and Gratiaen, Colombo; crown proctor, Colombo.

DEWICK, REV. E. C., M.A. (Cantab.)—sec., Student Christian Movement of India, Burma and Ceylon; warden, University Coll. Christian Hostel, Colombo.

DE WINTON, THE VEN. F. H., M.A. (Oxon.) and Fellow of Jesus Coll., Oxford; 9, 1852;

ed Uppingham School and Balliol, Oxford; arrived in Ceylon in 1879, Archdeacon of Colombo and Incumbent, St Matthews, Demetegoda, keenly interested in sport and in his 'varsity days an excellent oarsman, has been a prominent member of the Colombo Rowing Club since its inception

DE WITT, ALFRED LOUIS—b Mar. 22, 1883, ed St Thomas Coll, proctor and notary, partner, Messrs Van Cuylenburg and de Witt, proctors and notaries director 'Ceylon Independent Co, Ltd trustee, secretary and treasurer, Holy Trinity Church Colombo

DE ZILWA LUCIAN ARNOLD



EMMANUEL
M D, B
Sc M B
(Lond) b
Jan 8 1875
ed St Tho
mas Coll
university
scholar 1894
physician
General Hos
pital Colom
bo June 11,
1907 author
of Dice of

the Gods A Chandala Woman,
and contributions to medical
literature

DE ZOYSA, FRANCIS—b Aug 27, 1874, ed Trinity Coll, Kandy advocate, Colombo member of the executive committee of the Ceylon National Congress former president of the Ceylon National Assocn

DE ZYLVA, CHARLES BERTRAM—b Sept 3, 1885 ed Wesley Coll, proctor, S C, Negombo, a keen sportsman, Mr de Zylva has been the moving spirit in Negombo cricket for the past twenty years

DE ZYLVA C L, V D, V L M.
—ed St Thomas' Coll, major,
C L I reserve, planter and V A,
Nelsruhe, Negombo

DHARMANANDA, VENERABLE L
SRI—Buddhist high priest, principal, Vidyalandara Coll, Peliyagoda

DHARUMARATNA, VENERABLE
B, principal Paramadhamma
Cetiya Coll, Ratmalana, Mount
Lavinia

DHONDY SAVAKSHA DHUNJISHA
—b Nov 29, 1889 B A (Oxon),
cadet, Ceylon civ ser Dec 10,
1913, off asst to govt agt, E
Prov, Apl, 1915, ditto, N C
Prov, Oct, 1915, ditto, W Prov,
Feb, 1916, pol mag, Matara,
Nov, 1917, ditto, Jaffna, Mar,
1919, off asst to govt agt,
S Prov, Mar, 1920, ag pol mag,
Galle and ag asst col of Customs,
Galle, Mar 1921, pol mag,
Gampola Apl, 1922, asst govt,
agt Colombo, Jan, 1924

DIAS, C E A, J P, U P M,
M B A — Proprietary planter,
partner Messrs Dias, Peiris & Co,
Chatham St, Colombo co pro
prietor, Ceylon Morning Leader

DIAS CHARLES PETER, J P—
ed St Thomas' Coll head master,
Wesley Coll for over 30 years,
senior elected member of the Mun
icipal Council, Colombo, has acted
as chairman of the Municipal Coun
cil on various occasions vice pre
sident Ceylon Teachers Union

DIAS, CHARLES WILMOT, L M S.
(Ceylon), M R C S (Eng), L R
C P (Lond)—member of the Urban
Dist Council, Panadure

DIAS, CHRISTOPHER WILFRED—
b Oct 12, 1880, D L, P W D,
Prov of Sabaragamuwa, Oct, 1917,
D E, Ratnapura, Feb, 1918,
Dandagamuwa, July, 1920, Ham
bintota, Feb, 1923

DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, M.A., L.L.M. (Trin. Hall, Camb).—Called to the bar, Inner Tem., May, 1887; pol. mag. and comsnr. of requests, Gampola, Ceylon, Oct., 1889; crown counsel for the Island, July, 1893; addtl. dist. judge, Colombo, July, 1906; ag. dist. judge, Colombo, Apl., 1907; ag. dist. judge, Kandy, Nov., 1907; dist. judge, Kandy, Jan., 1908; comsnr. of assize, 1920; retired, July 26, 1921; represented Ceylon at the coronation of H. M. King Edward VII. in 1901.

DIAS, REGINALD FELIX, M.A., L.L.M. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple.—b. Jan. 17, 1891; ed. Royal Coll.; crown counsel, Mar., 1920; MR. DIAS acted as a crown counsel for various periods from Feb., 1916; author of "Commentary on the Ceylon Evidence act."

DIAS, DR. ROY V., L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.) Ambalangoda; a keen sportsman, and well known in golfing circles.

DICKINSON, A.W.; manager, Lightfoot Refrigeration Co., Ltd., Oxygen Factory, Colombo.

DICKSON, A. J. AUSTIN.—Planter and visiting agent, Colombo Club, Colombo; member of the committee of the Ceylon P.A.; a well-known tennis player in his day and winner of the doubles championship of Ceylon with D. E. Kelly, in 1898; 1904, 1907, 1908 and 1909.

DICKSON, J. J.—Partner, Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co., Colombo; a well-known rugger forward in his day, Mr. Dickson played for Colombo vs. Up-country.

DINWIDDIE, JOHN STUART, M.A., (Glasgow).—b. June 6, 1891; ed. Dumfries Academy and Glasgow University; Messrs. Jas. Finlay

& Co., Ltd., Colombo; hon. treasurer, St. Andrew's Scots Kirk, Colombo; hon. sec., Ceylon Signalling Assocn.

DIXON, PERCY—partner, Messrs. E. John & Co., Colombo; a keen hockey player, Mr. Dixon has figured in Colombo's forward line against Up-country on more than one occasion.

DODDS, GEORGE WILLIAM, A.M. I.C.E.—b. Oct. 18, 1881; harbour engnr.; arrived in Ceylon in July, 1921, as deputy harbour engnr.

DOLAPIHILA, U. B., T.E. (Tokio)—principal, Hewavitarne Weaving Schl., Colombo; president, Ceylon Weavers' Guild, Colombo.

DON, E. F.—accountant, Messrs. E. John & Co.; hon. sec., Havelock Golf Club and Anderson Golf Club, Nuwara Eliya; Mr. Don has rendered invaluable service to both these clubs and it was chiefly through his efforts that the funds were obtained to lay out the Anderson golf course five years ago.

DONALDSON, A. E.—accountant, Messrs. Eastern Produce & Ests. Co., Ltd., Colombo; keenly interested in cricket, Mr. Donaldson umpires regularly for the C.C.C. and the Europeans in the annual test match.

DORNHORST, FREDERICK, K. C., Barrister-at-law.—b. Apl. 26, 1849; ed. Royal Coll.; asst master, Royal Coll., 1868-1873; admitted as an advocate of the Supreme Court, 1874; called to the English Bar, 1901; one of Ceylon's most distinguished lawyers and for many years until his retirement and departure for England, where he settled down for a number of years, the unofficial leader of the Ceylon Bar; has always taken a keen interest in sport; president of the Colts Cricket Club.

DOUDNEY, MAJOR R V, D S O—Stipendiary steward, Ceylon Turf Club, acted for some time as extra A D C to His Excellency Sir William Manning

DOWBIGGIN, HERBERT LAYARD—b Dec 26, 1880, ed Merchant Taylors, inspector of police, Jan 1, 1901, A S P, Colombo, Apl 1, 1901, A S P, C Prov, July 1, 1901, A S P, N Prov, Jan 30, 1904, S P, Feb 1, 1905 ag I G P., Dec 19-31, 1906 S P, Colombo, June 30, 1908, ag I G P, Apl, 1912 senior S P Feb 1, 1913, I G P, Nov 24, 1913. Awarded King's police medal, well known in sporting circles, used to be a fine rugby football forward in his day, former President of the CH & FC keenly interested in the work of St John's Ambulance Red Cross Society

DRIEBERG, CHRISTOPHER, B A, F H A S—Editor Ceylon Observer—b Dec 17, 1862, ed in Ceylon at Colombo Academy and Trinity Coll, Kandy, in Britain at Royal Agric Coll, Cirencester, and Edinburgh University, ap-



Peradeniya, supt of Low-

country products and schil gardens, served as sec, Paris Exhibition, St Louis Exhibition and British Empire Exhibition; sec., Ceylon Society of Arts, Imperial Institute Committee, and

various local comsns and committees, representative, Assocd Board of Music, Recreations, music and literature, publications agric readers, books of poems tales and music

DRIEBERG, B L, J P, U P M—proctor, S C and notary, crown proctor, Avisawella, a keen volunteer for many years and a crack marksman, Mr Driberg recently received a comsn in the Colombo Town Guard

DRIEBERG, ALLAN, K C, ed St THOMAS' Coll, Colombo called to the Bar, 1897, for some time



acting dis trict judge Colombo, elected Burgher member in the Legislative Council in 1921, resigned his seat on leaving for England early in 1923 former

Chairman of the Low-Country Products assoc, and Patron of the Burgher Recreation Club, for some years president of the Havelock Golf Club

DUFFIELD, B W—manager, Sime & Co, Colombo

DULLING, HENRY HERBERT—b Mar 3, 1874 ed Exeter Coll, joint manager, Messrs Dodwell & Co Ltd arrived in the Island in 1897, a former director and treas of the Y M C A

DUNCUM, ARTHUR, A C A—partner, Mac Dermott & Co, Colombo 2nd lieut, C G A reserve, sec, European Assocn of Ceylon and Brokers' Assocn, Mr Duncum was for many years sec. of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce and treas of the Colombo Golf Club.

DUNLOP, JAMES, D., J.P. U.P.M.—Planter, Walpola Group, Dehiowita; sec., Kelani Vally P.A., member of the committee of the Ceylon P.A.



DURAI-SWAMY, THE HON. MR. W., B.A.; member of the Legislative Council, Northern Province electorate; has been a leading advocate in Jaffna for many years.

DURHAM, DUDLEY IRWIN, J.P., U.P.M.—director, Messrs. E. Coates & (Galle), Ltd.; acting consul for Norway, Galle; member of the Municipal Council, Galle.

DURRANT, C. C.—partner and V.A.; Messrs. Cumberbatch & Co.; was a member of the first Ceylon contingent sent to South Africa.

DUTTON, THE HON. MR. THOMAS EDWARD, M. Inst. T.—b. May 24, 1877; apptd. traffic supt., C.G.R., Oct. 2, 1913; Designation altered to traffic manager, July, 1916; engaged in the Indo-Ceylon Railway arbitration case in England; Oct., 1920 to Feb., 1921; attd. to General Manager's Office, Mar., 1923; ag. general manager, Apl., 1923; general manager, July 4, 1923.

DYER DAVEY, WILLIAM CHARLES.—b. Feb. 18, 1876; asst. accountant, C.G.R., Aug., 1901; ag. asst. general manager and accountant, June, 1906; ag. asst. general manager and accountant, July, 1908.; apptd. asst. general manager and accountant, June,

1920; engaged in the Indo-Ceylon Railway arbitration case in England Oct., 1920 to Feb., 1921; resumed duties on return from leave, May, 1921.

DYSON, DACRE F. C., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and supt., Andigama, Giriulla.

DYSON, EDWARD TREVOR.—ed. Ruthin Gram. Schl., U.C.W., Aberystwyth (B.A.), and Jesus Coll., Oxford (B.A.) b.—. Sept. 17, 1886; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov. 26, 1910; attd. to Trincomalie Kach., Dec., 1910; ag. pol. mag., Trincomalee, May, 1911; ag. pol. mag., Puttalam, May, 1912; off. asst. to govt. agt., N. W. Prov., Sept., 1912; pol. mag., Kurunegala, Aug., 1913; ag. pol. mag., Kandy, Apl., 1916; addtl. asst. col. sec., Mar., 1918; 3rd asst. col. sec., May, 1918; addl. asst. col. sec., July, 1920; 3rd asst. col. sec., July 17, 1920; pol. mag., Kandy, Sept., 1920; asst. govt. agt., Nuwara Eliya, Feb., 1921.

EARDLEY WILMOT, P., O.B.E.;—planter and manager, Kataboola, Kotmale; member of the Ceylon Contingent and late capt., Royal Warwicks.

EASTEN, STEPHEN, M Eng., Sheffield University—b. Jan. 29, 1880; joined Survey Dept., in Aug., 1911; on war service, 1918-19; at present officiating as a second grade supt. of surveys.

EASTMAN, CAPT. EDWARD GEORGE; O.B.E.; arrived in Ceylon in 1921 to take up appointment as municipal assessor, Colombo.

EBERT, J.O., J.P.—retired suptd. of Minor Roads, Colombo.

ECCLES, H. GLYN, F.R.C.I., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and director Castlereagh Tea Co, of C^o on,

Ltd, and Jebong (Perak) Rubber Co., Ltd, supt, Fairlawn Mask-eliya

EDWARDS Miss G M B Sc (Lond)—vice principal W M S Girls High School Galle capt Girl Guides

EDWARDS IIOVEL P J P U P M—planter and manager Kiriwana Ketiya Agalawatte

EDWARDS T I—agent Messrs Lever Bros (India) Ltd Colombo

EKANAYAKE HECTOR EUGENE M R C S (Eng), L R C P (Lond), L M S (Ceylon) Certificate of London Schl of Tropical Medicine—b Dec 14, 1883, ed Trinity Coll, kandy 2nd asst medical officer Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, Apl, 1906, later at Aranayake Teldeniya, Ramboda and Watupitiwala medical inspector of schls Colombo, since Mar, 1919 lieut C M C a keen golfer

EKANAYAKA REV G B M A (Cantab)—divinity professor principal, Divinity Schl, and acting sub warden St Thomas' Coll Mt Lavinia

EKNELIGODA, P A C J P, U P M—interpreter mudaliyar, Kach, and mudaliyar of four gravets Kurunegala

ELFORD, J FARLEY, J P U P M—planter nd V A Ayrest, Padukka

ELLIOT MAJOR (Bt lieut Col) N, C B E—2nd in command, Royal Garrison Artillery, Ceylon

ELLAWALA, HENRY—b 1877, ed St Thomas' Coll, proctor of the District Court, Ratnapura, 1903, besides practising at Ratnapura, Mr Ellawala pursues the avocation of a planter on his own estate

ELLIOTT, C BROOKE, K C—b Oct 28, 1875, ed Malvern Coll, Bar-at-law,



Gray's Inn, 1897, private sec to Sir Winfield Bonser C J, Dec, 1897, chief comsnr Boy Scouts, Ceylon 1922 member of the Council of Legal Education golf champion of

Ceylon, 1900 (twice) and 1903, was a member of the Malvern cricket eleven and played on more than one occasion for the Europeans against the Ceylonese in local test matches

ELLIOTT E C, J P, U P M.—planter and manager, Pedro; Nuwara Eliya

ELLIS REGINALD C H, J P. U P M—proprietary planter, St Martins, Rangalla

ELLISON, FRANCIS O BRIEN, M D, B Ch, B A O, 1906 (Dublin university T C D)—b Nov 22, 1878, professor of physiology and registrar of Ceylon Medical Coll, Oct, 1923 MR ELLISON was lecturer in experimental physiology, Govt Medical Schl, Cairo Egypt, before taking up his appointment in Ceylon

EMERSON, LOUIS FERROUET, A M I C E—b July 23, 1872, surveyor Rly Extnsn Dept, Jan, 1899, irrign engnr, Jan, 1902; div irrign engnr, Aug, 1911; ditto, S div, Nov, 1922

ENGLAND, J W—manager, Dunlop Rubber Co, Ltd, Colombo

ENNIS, GEORGE FRANCIS MAC-DANIEL.—b. Nov. 14, 1868; ed. at King's Coll. Schl. and privately; called to the bar, Mid. Temp., Jan., 1892; sec. to govt., B. N. Borneo, 13th Nov., 1894; sessions judge, B. N. Borneo and Labuan, 24th Dec., 1894; judge of gen. ct., Labuan, 1895; judge of ch. ct., B. N. Borneo, Aug. 14, 1895;

ag. res. Province Alcock, B.N. Borneo, Dec. 13, 1895; resig., Oct., 1897; ag. asst. judge, Zanzibar, May 18 to July 7, & Aug. 10 Oct. 24, 1899; regisr., E. Africa Prot., Oct. 1, 1899; town mag.,



Mombasa, July 20, 1900; ag. judge, E. Africa Prot., Sept. 6, 1900; ag. asst. judge, Zanzibar, Jan. 25, 1901; legal vice-consul, Uganda Prot., Jan. 1, 1902; judge of high ct. of Uganda, Aug. 11, 1902; and judge of H. B. M. court of appeal for E. Africa; puisne judge, Ceylon, 1912; ag. chief just., Mar., to Nov., 1919; resumed duties as puisne justice, Nov., 1919; ag. chief justice, Jan., 1921; resumed duties as puisne justice, Apl., 1921; ag. chief justice, July, 1923; resumed duties as puisne justice, Nov., 1923; joint author of "the Registration of Transfers."

EPHRAUMS, ARTHUR EDWARD.—b. Oct. 3, 1879; ed. All Saints' Schl., Galle and Ceylon Technical Coll.; hotel proprietor and managing director, Colombo Pharmacy Syndicate; a keen sportsman and patron of the turf, Mr. Ephraums in recent years has made

history with his crack horse Orange William, who caused no end of a sensation in Calcutta and Bombay last season by winning off the reel seven of the biggest races in India, including the King Emperor's Cup and the Viceroy's Cup; Mr. Ephraums is the only Ceylon owner who has succeeded in winning the Viceroy's cup.

ERNST, G.F., B.A. (London),—ed. Royal Coll.; proctor S.C. and notary public, Matara.

ERNST, NOEL EDWARD.—b. Dec. 25, 1891; cadet, local div., Ceylon civ. ser., May, 1912; attd. to Ratnapura Kach., May, 1912; Trincomalee Kach., Mar., 1913; off. ast. to govt. agt., N. Prov., July, 1913; pol. mag., Jaffna and Kayts, Nov., 1914; pol. mag., Avisawella, June, 1915; asst. comsnr. of excise, Nov., 1916; pol. mag., Gampola, Mar., 1918; off. asst. to govt. agt., N. W. Prov., Nov., 1918; off. asst. to govt. agt., C. Prov., Sept., 1920; ag. dist. judge, Batticaloa, July, 1921.

EUZE, REV. FR. F., O.M.I.—Director, St. Aloysius' Seminary, Colombo.

EUSTACE, MAURICE J., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Meddecombra, Watagoda.

EVANS, CYRIL A., J.P., U.P.M., V.L.M.—planter, Hunugala, Elkaduwa. Director, A. & E. Motor Transport Co.

EVANS, DONALD FARR, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), dental surgeon, Colombo.

EVANS, JOSEPH EDWARD, F.R.M.S.—b. July 4, 1881; joined the Survey Dept., in Jan., 1913, and acted as supt., Colombo Observatory from Sept., 1915 to Dec., 1919; present appointment, f s

asst astronomer Mr Evans served as a junior asst at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, from 1903 to 1913

EWING, REV JOHN ALEXANDER —b July 29, 1872, ed Harris Academy, Dundee, and Rawdon Coll, near Leeds arrived in Ceylon in Nov, 1902, to join the Baptist Mission, Colombo presently senior missionary and field sec, Baptist Mission, Ceylon

FARQUHARSON, GEORGE, F ed Eton —planter director and manager, Eildon Hall Tea and Rubber Co Ltd Haloya Estate Peradeniya a well known sports man and fine all round cricketer in his day

FAUSSETT, PETER GODFREY, B A (Cantab), Forestry and Agriculture —b Jan 6, 1902, asst conservator of forests, attd to N Div Jan 1923

FELIX, JOSEPH JOHN POCOCK, A M I T —b Mar 14 1873, apptd dist traffic supt, Dec 1905 seconded for war service in East Africa Dec, 1916, ag deputy traffic manager, July, 1920, deputy traffic manager, July, 1923

FENTON HERBERT A M I E E electrical engr and managing director, Fentons, Ltd

FERGUSON, GEORGE HAMILTON —b Mar 18, 1896, joined police dept, Dec 1915 present appointment, asst supt of police, Prov of Sabragamuwa

FERGUSON, JAMES W —Planter visiting agent and manager, St Clair Group, Talawakelle, member of the committee of the Ceylon P A

FERGUSON, J, F R C I —planter and V A, Minvankande, Kurunegala, Chairman, Kurunegala P A

FERNANDO ALGERNON CHRISTOPHER ANTONY, L M S (Ceylon), L R C P and S (Edin), L F P and S (Glas) —b Feb 7, 1882; bouse officer, General Hospital, Colombo, Aug, 1909, later at Ratnapura Undugoda, Ingiriya and since Feb, 1923 M O Balangoda

FERNANDO, CHARLES HUBERT ZALESKI, B A, L L B (Cantab) —ed St Joseph's Coll, Barrister at-law and advocate, hon sec Ceylon Social Service League, member of the Municipal Council, Colombo (Kotahena ward), manager H Bastian Fernando & Co, Colombo

FERNANDO, CYRIL E —ed Royal College, partner, Messrs Arthur J Fernando & Co

FERNANDO, EDMUND CAMPBELL —b May 9, 1876, asst conservator of forests, Oct, 1923, MR FERNANDO held several appointments in the Forest Dept, from Mar 5, 1896, and was acting divisional forest officer, Sabragamuwa Dis, from Feb, 1917, until he was appointed extra asst conservator of forests in Feb, 1923

FERNANDO, GEORGE WILLIAM RUDD, M B, C M, D P H (Aberd) —b Apl 23, 1869, ed. St Thomas' Coll, sub asst col surgeon, Colombo, July, 1897, asst. port surgeon, Colombo, Feb, 1899, port surgeon, Galle, 1905, health officer, Colombo, Feb, 1909, medical officer of health, Kalutara, Galle and Matara Dis, Oct, 1923.

FERNANDO, HENRY, B A. (London) —ed Col. Academy, for many years a master at the Royal Coll, retired from Govt. service in 1910 and was afterwards principal, Private Academy, presently on the staff of St Mary's Coll., Negombo

FERNANDO, H. BASTIAN—b.



1858; ed. St. Thomas' Coll. Plumbago merchant & proprietor, Colombo landing and shipping agency; owns vast plumbago mines and tea, rubber and coconut estates former presi-

dent of the Plumbago Merchants' Union; member of the Central Council of the Catholic Union of Ceylon.

FERNANDO, JAMES P.; landed proprietor, Colombo president, Plumbago Merchants' Union.

FERNANDO, L.B., proctor S.C. and notary public, Colombo; represented Kotahena Ward in the Colombo Municipal Council for many years; has large interests in coconuts.

FERNANDO, ROBERT CYRIL, A.M.I.C.E.—b. July 5, 1889; D.E., P.W.D., Nalanda, Oct., 1917; Pallai, Feb., 1920; Ratnapura May, 1923.

FERNANDO, PETER BRINDLEY, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.).—b. May 17, 1882; ed. Royal Coll.; police surgeon, Colombo, May, 1906; later at Dikoya, Watawala, Agrapatna, Mandapam, Ratnapura, and since Dec., 1922; supt; of immigration, Tuticorin; a very successful cricketer in his day and one of the best fast bowlers that ever appeared in Ceylon cricket.

FERNANDO, SIR HILARION MARCUS, Kt. Bach. (1923), M.D., B. Sc. (London), Fellow of Univ.

Coll. (London), J.P.—b. 1864; ed. at the Royal Coll., Colombo, and Univ. Coll., London; Ceylon Govt. Univ. Scholar and Gilchrist Scholar for the East, 1882-83; At the Academy (Royal College) he won the English University Scholarship in 1883; 2nd medical entrance scholar, Univ. Coll., 1884; Atchison scholar, 1888.



At the London University, SIR MARCUS obtained 1st cls. hons. & gold medal, in physiology, medicine, and forensic medicine and the B.Sc. degree with 1st

class honours in Physiology; asst. col. surg. and registr., Ceylon Med. Coll., 1890; 1st physician, General Hosp., and lecturer in medicine, Ceylon Med. Coll., 1898; reported on outbreak of malaria in Galle, 1894, and plague in Bombay, 1897; (rec. thanks of govt); ret. from govt. ser., 1909; served on Colombo lake development, railway traffic, education, opium, prevention of tuberculosis, and several other commissions and comtees. of enquiry (1909-1918); nominated mem. of legis. coun. of Ceylon as the first low-country Sinhalese representative, Jan., 1917; nom. unoffl. mem. leg. and exc. couns., 1921.

FERNANDO, P. STANLEY; ed. Royal Coll.; engineer in charge of buildings, Municipal Works Dept. Colombo; capt., C.L.I.; a keen cricketer.

FERNANDO, REGINALD M.—M.A., (Cantab); ed. Royal Coll.

FERNANDO, SOLOMON, J.P., U P M —proctor, S C and notary, crown proctor, Panadure

FERNANDO, T M, J P., U P M —proctor, S C, Chilaw, member of the Local Board, lieut, C.T.G.

FERNANDO, VINCENT MICHAEL, M A (Oxon), Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple —b Sept 28, 1881, ed Royal Coll, university scholar, 1900, ag 1st C C, Feb, 1909, C.C. 2nd grade, July, 1912, C C 1st grade, Jan, 1916, ag 2nd addl. D J, Colombo Feb, 1921, May, 1921 and Mar, 1923, resumed duties as C C, Nov, 1923, ag addl D J Colombo, June, 1924 lecturer, Law Coll, Colombo

FERNANDO, WALTER ANDREW, L R C P (Lond), M R C S (Eng), F R C S I —b Feb. 4, 1881, ed Prince of Wales', and Royal Colls, and London University Coll, and Royal Coll of Surgeons, Dublin, in private practice in Colombo, landed proprietor and owner of many estates, a keen golfer

FERNANDO, W M, B A, L L B Barrister-at law, Advocate, Chilaw

FESTING, RICHARD ARTHUR GRINDALL —b Nov 28, 1875, ed Clifton, and Scholar of Queen's Coll., Oxford (B A), cadet, Ceylon civ. ser, Nov., 1899, off asst to govt. agt, C Prov, June, 1901, Oct., 1902, ag asst govt agt, Nuwara Eliya, July, 1902, asst. govt. agt, Mullaattivu, Jan, 1903, Matale, Feb., 1906, Nuwara Eliya, Feb, 1909, ag govt. agt, Prov of Uva, in addition to own duties, May to July, 1912, ag. govt agt, E Prov, Apl, 1914, asst. govt agt, Kalutara, June, 1914; ag govt. agt., N. Prov, Sept, 1914, asst. govt. agt, Kalutara, Jan., 1915; ag. govt. agt., E. Prov.,

June, 1916, govt. agt., Prov. of Uva, Oct., 1921.

FETHERSTONHAUGH, MAJOR A. J. S., D S O, M C —Planter, Hapugastenne, Ratnapura, keenly interested in racing, and official starter of the Ceylon Turf Club

FIELD, W H, —Planter, Ayr Estate, Padukka, capt late I A R O, attchd to 1/33rd Punjabis, hon sec, K V P A dist sec, comrades of Great War, well known in sporting circles

FIGG, CLIFFORD HENRY —b Jan 1890, ed Charterhouse, partner, Messrs Whittall & Co, director of several companies, on war service as 2nd lieut, R G A., 1917-1919, interested in sport and at one time a member of the C C C team

FIGG, THE HON. MR WILLIAM HENRY, J.P. for the Island —senior partner, Messrs Whittall & Co, mercantile member of the Legis Council, 1900-1910, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, 1897-99 and 1903-05, first chairman of the European Assocn, a well-known sportsman in his day and one of the leading patrons of the Ceylon Turf, steward of the C T C for many years, owned a large racing stable some years ago, and won many coveted trophies on the Ceylon and Indian Turf with Black Buck; Donated the mercantile ward in the General Hospital.

FINCH NOYES, DOUGLAS —b. Dec 26, 1879, ed Inverness Coll, and Cranleigh, arrived in Ceylon, 1898, planter on Nayabedde, 1898-1905, Gorthie & Glenugie, 1905-1922, joined Messrs Geo Steuart & Co, Colombo, 1922, partner, 1923, ex-chairman, Maskeliya P A.

FLAVIAN, REV. BROTHER JEROME, F S C., F.I.P.S.; director,

Stephen Commercial Coll., St. Benedict's Institute, Colombo.

FLEMING, REV. W. C., B.A. (Vict.), B.A. (Liverpool).—arrived in Ceylon in 1898; pastor, Dutch Reformed Church, Colombo.

FLEMING, W. Y.; manager, Ceylon Wharfage Co., Ltd., Colombo; member of the Colombo Port Commission.

FLETCHER, W. W. POLE, A.M. I.C.E.—retired provincial engr., P.W.D., Ceylon; director, Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd., Colombo.

FLINDALL, WALTER SIDNEY—b. 1880; ed. privately; arrived in Ceylon, 1911; partner, Messrs. Bartleet & Co., Colombo; well-known cricketer, having played for the Europeans against the Ceylonese; hon. ground sec., Colombo Cricket Club.

FLYNN, GEO. ERNEST CROSBY; manager, Vacuum Oil Co., Colombo.

FOENANDER, FREDERICK, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.).—b. Jan. 26, 1867; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; medical asst., June 16, 1890; sub. asst. col. surgeon, Jan., 1893; med. officer, Balapitiya, Dec., 1901; Maskeliya, Jan., 1906; Gampola, July, 1908; J.M.O., Colombo, July, 1910; ag. provincial surgeon, E. Prov., Mar., 1913; ag. provincial surgeon, N. Prov., Dec., 1916; provincial surgeon, N. Prov., Feb., 1919. A keen follower of sport, Dr. Foenander was a good cricketer in his day and played for the Thomian XI.

FONSEKA, REV. FR. CHARLES E., O.M.I.—conncillor, Archiepiscopal Court, Holy Cross Church, Kalutara.

FONSEKA, ERIC LAWRENCE, B. Sc. (Lond.).—b. 1897; ed. Royal Coll.; was on the staff of the Royal Coll. for five years and presently

demonstrator in chemistry at the University Coll., Colombo.

FONSEKA, F. L., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).—Panadura.

FONSEKA, JAMES LAWRENCE—b. 1896; ed. Royal Coll.; managing proprietor, Pure Ice & Aerated Water Manufactory, Union Place, Colombo, established in 1898; interested in church work, Mr. Fonseka has been deacon and treas. of the Baptist Church, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, for many years.

FONSEKA, JAMES MERVYN, LL.B. (Lond.); b. 1896; ed. Royal Coll.; advocate, Colombo; was an asst. lecturer in classics at the Royal Coll., for some years; hon. sec. of the Bar Council of Ceylon; Organist, Baptist Church, Colombo.

FONSEKA, R. C., B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-law, Middle Temple; Advocate, Colombo.

FONTYN, ALBERT BARNES.—b. Apl. 9, 1869; asst. conservator of forests, E. Div., Oct., 1916; ditto, S. Div., Mar., 1923; Mr. Fontyn held several appointments in the Forest Dept., from Aug. 1, 1888, and was acting divisional forest officer, E. Div., from May to Dec., 1913.

FORBES, J. D.—Planter, Abbotsleigh, Hatton; a well-known sportsman and captain of the D.M. C.C. Figured successfully for the Europeans against the Ceylonese at Cricket, keeping wickets on more than one occasion; and also represented Up-country at Cricket and Rugger in the Annual Tests with Colombo.

FORBES, O. B.—Broker and partner, Messrs. Forbes and Walker, Colombo; capt., C.G.A.; hon. sec., Colombo Cricket Club and Ceylon Cricket Assocn.; surveyor

for rubber, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce member of the standard quantities committee, Rubber Traders' Assocn

FORD, A P F C —partner, Ford, Rhodes, & Thornhill & Co, Colombo

FORD, R, C A —partner, Mac Dermott & Co, Colombo

FORSYTH, G G S —agent Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, Colombo

FOWKE PHILIP F FRCI, Proprietor Philip Fowke & Co, surveyors and levellers Nuwara Eliya, asst hon sec and supdt of Hatcheries Ceylon Fishing Club

FOWLER F, J P U P M —planter Yapame, Lunugala

FRADD, PERCY, H —Merchant and partner Messrs P H Fradd & Co Colombo

FRAPPE, REV FATHER S, S J, M Sc (Liverpool) —Prof, St Michael's Coll, Batticaloa

FRASER ERIC LIONEL J P U P M, Merchant, Carson & Co, Ltd, lieut C P R C, hon sec, Colombo Garden Club

FRASER FRED H FRCI —planter and manager Pitakande Group Matale managing director, Queen's Hotel, Kandy

FRASER, JOHN HILL, A M I M E —b Feb 13, 1874, irrig engr, Feb, 1901, diy irrig engr, Aug, 1911, ditto, W Div, Apl, 1923

FRASER, M P, B Sc —Planting manager, Monerakande Group, Oakfield and Keenapitiya ests, Koslanda.

FRASER, J H —Chartered acctnt, Messrs Whittall & Co, Colombo, hon. treas, Colombo Ladies' Golf Club.

FRASER, W —resident director, J. H. Vasseur & Co Ltd, Colombo, director, E Coates & Co, (Galle) Ltd

FREEMAN, HERBERT RAYVER —b Mar 6, 1864, served in the Ceylon civ ser for over thirty years, being at one time member of the Exec and Legis Councils, spent many years in the N-C Prov where he was govt agent, has settled down in Anuradhapura since his retirement and takes the keenest interest in the welfare of the permanent population

FREI, HENRY —b Sept 10, 1882, ed in Switzerland, arrived in Ceylon in 1903 to joint Messrs Volkart Bros, presently manager of the firm consul for Switzerland, a keen chess player and one of the oldest members of the Ceylon Chess Club

FRENCH, HARRY —b Jan 12, 1872 ed George Watson's Coll, Edinburgh, arrived in Ceylon in 1892, and for many years connected with Messrs Walker Sons & Co, Ltd director and general manager, Colombo Stores, Ltd, lieut-col, commanding 1st Bn, Colombo Town Guard, a keen sportsman and well known as an assoc football referee, president of the Colombo Fort Football Club, one of the prime movers in organising the Colombo Football Assoc League

FRENCH, FREDERICK CHARLES, M I M E —b. Dec. 28, 1871, apptd works manager, C G R., Nov, 1910, ag loco, carriage and wagon supt, Jan, 1919, deputy loco, carriage and wagon supt, July, 1920, organist, Wesleyan Church, Colpetty

FORSTER, REV. GEORGE WELLS, M A —incumbent, St Michael's and All Angels, Polwatte, Colombo

GEDDES, E. R. E., J.P., U.P.
M.—Planter and manager.
Madampe, Kuluwatte; a well-

known sportsman, who distinguished himself as a lawn tennis player and athlete in his day

GLEDDES, WILLIAM—b. Apl 27, 1875, ed Thurso Academy, Scotland, arrived in Ceylon in May, 1897, to join Messrs Cargills, Ltd, later manager of Messrs Sime & Co, joined Messrs Miller & Co, 1907, director, Messrs Miller & Co, 1921 ag general manager on several occasions nominated member of Municipal Council, Colombo, 1920, deputy food controller, 1919-20

GENTLE, W T ATKINSON, asst Colonial and Municipal auditor, Colombo

GERADON, VERY REV FR. J B DE, S J—administrator of the Diocese of Galle and manager of schls, Galle

GIBB, JOHN,—Colonial store-keeper, Govt Stores, Colombo

GIBBON, A R T, J P, U P M—planter and manager, Wigton, Rozelle, former chairman, Ambergamuwa P A

GIBSON, A I, C C C, V L M—b Sept 4, 1877, ed Winchester Coll, planter and resident manager, Diyagama, Agrapatna a distinguished cricketer who has played for Essex county and for the Europeans against the Ceylonese in local test matches

GIBBON, BRUCE SCOTT, J P, U P M—planter and manager Gonambil Group, Wattegama, served in the great war as lieut in the 3rd Scottish Rifles, seconded M G C

GIBBON, CHARLES, F R C I, J P, U P M, Proprietary planter and visiting agent, Gilbury est, Wattegama, hon. treas, Tamil Cooly Mission, member of the committee of the Ceylon P A.

GIBBS, F C—merchant and proprietor, F C Gibbs & Co, Colombo

GIBSON, REV J PAUL S R, M A (Cantab), F I A, (London) C M S—principal, Training Colony, Peradeniya

GIDDEN, THOMAS, F R C I—b Feb, 1857 at Edinburgh, ed privately, he started planting on the Galaha est, arriving in Ceylon in 1878, later he was in charge of Campion est, at present visiting agent (Galaha Ceylon Tea Ests & Agency Co, Ltd) Hauteville, Agrapatna

GILL, O S,—chief engr, Colombo Electric Tramways and Lighting Co, Ltd, Colombo

GILLESPIE, R B, J P, U P M—planter and manager, Halgolla, Yatiyantota

GILCHRIST, GEORGE, A M I. C E—b Dec 24, 1888, asst engr, Prov of Sabaragamuwa, Oct, 1913, D E, Trincomalee, June, 1914, Avisawella, Feb, 1917, Vavuniya, Dec, 1921, presently D E, Galle

GIMSON, FRANKLIN CHARLES—b Sept 10, 1890, B A (Oxon), cadet, Ceylon civ ser, Nov, 1914: attd to col sec's office, Dec, 1914, attd to office of naval intell. offr, in addition to his own duties, addtl pol mag, Colombo, in addition to his own duties, on military duty, 1918, addtl asst col sec, July, 1919, off asst. to govt agt, N C. Prov, Sept, 1919; addtl asst col sec, Mar, 1920; 4th asst col sec, Sept, 1920, ag 3rd asst col sec., Jan, 1921; ag. asst govt. agt, Mannar, Feb, 1922, addl landing surveyor, Customs, Colombo, Jan, 1924

GINIGE, A., B A. (Lond)—principal, Sri Sumangala Coll., Panadure.

GLASSE, C. C. —asst., general office, Walker, Sons & Co., Ltd.

GLENNIE, ARTHUR, J.P., U.P. M.—planter and manager, Lindoola, Talawakelle.

GODFRAY, R. V. DE V., F.R. C.I., J.P., U.P.M.—planter, Kenilworth Group, Nawalapitiya; 2nd lieut., C.P.R.C. reserve; at one time hon. sec., C.L.T.A.; well-known as a rugby-football half and lawn tennis player. Hon. Secy., Ambagamuwa P. A.

GODLIEB, EDWARD SAMUEL, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), D.T.M. and H. (Eng.), Certificate of London Schl. of Tropical medicine (honours).—b. Apl. 18, 1888; ed. Wesley Coll.; medical asst., Avisawella, Aug., 1910; later at Moneragale, Beruwala, Talaimannar and since Apl., 1923, director, anchylostomiasis campaign.

GOLIGHTLY, M. J., A.M. Inst. Radio E.; officer in charge, Wireless Station, Welikada, Colombo; lieut. late R.N. and R.A.F.

GOLLAN, SIR HENRY COWPER, Kt. Bach. (1921), C.B.E. (1918),



K.C.; b. Jan 8, 1868; ed. at Charterhouse; M.A., Edin. (1887), called to the bar Mid. Tem., Jan., 1891, N. circuit; priv. sec. to Col. Lugard, comsnr. & comdt; W. A. F. F., Sept. 1, 1899;

priv. sec. to H. C. of Nor. Nig., Jan. 1—Sept. 21, 1900; ag. sec. to

the admnstr., June 1—Aug. 31, 1900; atty.-gen. of Nor. Nig., Sept. 21, 1900; ag. ch. just. Nov. 16, 1900—Apr. 4, 1901; ch. just., Nov. 4, 1901; prepared criminal code for N. Nigeria, recd. thanks of S. of S., 1904; compiled proclamations of N. Nigeria, recd. thanks of S. of S., 1905; ch. just. Bermuda, 1904; prepared Cts. Consolidating Act, Bermuda, recd. thanks of S. of S., Dec., 1905; chmn. of produce comsnr., 1905; and of aliens comtee., 1906; chmn. of bd. of educn., Bermuda, July, 1907; atty.-gen., Trinidad, 1911; atty.-gen. Ceylon, 1918.

GONSAL, FRANCIS B.—ed. St. Benedict's Coll.; director and sec., Coop, Ltd., Colombo.

GONSAL, NAPOLEON GEORGE—ed. St. Benedict's Coll.; director and chairman, Coop Ltd., Colombo; vice-president, Ceylon Mercantile Clerical Service Asscn.; treas., Ceylon Family Benefit Asscn., Colombo.

GOODMAN, GEORGE SMITH, A.M.I.C.E.—b. Mar., 16, 1872; engineering ast., P.W.D.; assumed duties as D.E., head office, Jan., 9, 1917; Mr. Goodman previously served as a D.E., in the Public Works Dept., from Oct. 6, 1893 to Nov. 7, 1904, when he retired from service on grounds of ill-health.

GOOLDEN, CYRIL, D.S.O.—formerly Commander, R.N.; planter Kandapola est., Kandapola; hon. sec., Ceylon Lawn Tennis Asscn.

GOONERATNE, C. E., B.A. (Cantab.) L.L.B.; Barrister-at-law; ed. Royal Coll.; advocate, Panadure.

GOONERATNE, P. A., J.P., U.P.M.—proctor, S.C., Panadure.

GOONERATNE, RICHARD FRANCIS —b Aug 27, 1874, off asst to the traffic manager, C G R, Apl, 1921 addl asst to general manager, Oct, 1923 Mr Gooneratne has had continuous service in the Railway Dept, since May, 1893

GOONESFKFRA DANIEL WILLIAM ABEYA —b, Nov 4 1870, extra asst conservator of forests div forest officer Sabragamuwa Div, Oct 1923 Mr Goonesekera held several appointments in the Forest Dept, from Nov 1892

GOONETILLEKE VICTOR ALBERT, L M S (Ceylon) L R C P and S (Edin) L R F P and S (Glas) Certificate of London Schl of Tropical Medicine —b Dec 13, 1882, ed Royal Coll medical officer Borella convict hospital, Sept, 1906 later at Kurunegalle, Beruwala, Agrapatna, Dambulla and since Apl, 1922, M O Haputale

GOONETILLEKE, OLIVER E, B A, (Lond), F C I (Birm), ed Wesley Coll asst auditor for Railways, hon sec Orient Club

GOONEWARDENA A S S M R C S, (Eng), L R C P, (Lond), L M S, (Ceylon), Panadure

GOONEWARDENE DAVID GEORGE, J P, U P M M M C, M P R C —b 1863 ed Galle Central Schl and Royal Coll, proctor S C and notary (crown proctor), Galle, senior proctor of the Galle bar, as well as the senior member of the Municipal Council, Galle, acted on various occasions as pol mag, Galle a trustee of All Saints Church, and the leading resident of the Sinhalese community at Galle

GOONEWARDENE, EDWARD GREGORY, J P —b 1858, ed

Galle Central Schl and St Thomas Coll enrolled as Proctor of the Dist Court of Galle, 1880, proctor S C, and notary, 1884; acted on various occasions as D J, comsnr of requests and P M Kurunegala

GOONEWARDENE FRANK L —ed St Thomas' Coll, proctor, S C and notary public member of the Municipal Council, Kandy, a well known sportsman, who used to be an excellent cricketer in his day, was captain of the Thomian Cricket XI, captain of the Kandy Sports Club in 1923, continues to take a very keen interest in Ceylon sport

GOONEWARDENA J S R, L M S, (Ceylon), L D S, R C S (Eng) L R C S (Edin), dental surgeon Colombo Capt, C M C.

GORDON, COLLIN FINDLAY —b Mar 6, 1880 asst engr of the duplication of the main line to Ragama Jan, 1909, ditto, Ratnapura extnsn, June, 1909, senior asst engr, Pelmadulla extnsn, Mar, 1914 supt for town service, July 1918, senior asst engr, Puttalam extnsn Oct, 1920, executive engr Oct, 1921

GORDON, HUGH M, J P, U P M F R C I, planter and manager, Fordice Group Diyoya
GORDON, RICHARD partner, R Gordon & Co, Brokers, Colombo

GORTON, R P —Planter, Leukla est, Mawanella member of the committee of the Ceylon P A

GOTTELLIER, ALFRED GLOUGE. —b Oct 21, 1874, inspector of police, Feb 8, 1903, A S P, May 1, 1904, ag S P, S. Prov, Dec, 1909, ag S P, N-W Prov., Apl 1, 1913, S P, N-W Prov, Mar 1, 1914, S P., S Prov,

June 21, 1915; S.P., Hatton Dist., Jan. 1, 1921; S.P., Kandy Dist., Mar. 20, 1921; S.P., C. Prov., Feb. 28, 1922; ag. deputy I.G.P., C.I.D., Apl. to Nov., 1922; S.P., W. Prov., Nov. 22, 1922; ag. deputy I.G.P. (Provs.) Jan.-Feb., 1923; S.P., C. Prov., Mar. 5, 1923.

GRACIE, THOMAS,—sec. & treas. British and Foreign Bible Society (Ceylon Auxiliary), Colombo; hon. sec. Trinity Coll. of Music London (Centre); and hon. sec. and treas. Colombo Friend-in-Need Society. A keen golfer.

GRANT, A. E., M.A. (Oxon.), B. Sc. (Wales), B. Sc. (Lond.), professor of physics, Ceylon University Coll., Colombo.

GRANT, CHARLES ALBERT—asst. general manager, Messrs. Lipton, Ltd.; ed. Eton Coll.; committee member, Royal Colombo Yacht Club.

GRATIAEN, EDWARD GERALD—b. Oct. 12, 1885; ed. Royal Coll.; proctor, S.C. and notary; partner, de Vos and Gratiaen.

GRATIAEN, LESLIE JOCELYN, B.A. (Lond.).—b. Feb. 28, 1889; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; asst. lecturer, Govt. Training Coll., July, 1912; district inspector of schls., June, 1921.

GRAY, A. W. WARBURTON, J.P., U.P.M.—planter and visiting agent Arampola, Kurunegalle.

GRAY, JAMES, A.M.I.M.E., M. I.A.E.—b. Aug. 2, 1882; factory engr., P.W.D.; dist. and mechanical engr., July 7, 1911; ag. factory engr., Sept. 24, 1913; proceeded to Europe for work in connection with munitions, July 31, 1916; ag. factory engr., June 9, 1921; factory engr., Dec. 9, 1921.

GREEN, T. STANLEY, J.P., U.P.M.—planter, Tirukovil est., Akkaraipattu.

GREER, MAJOR H. F. V. (R. G.A., S.R.).—ed. St. Columba's and Dublin University; Temp. extra A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor; planter and supt., Kirrimettiya, Galaha; a well-known sportsman, who has distinguished himself as a cricketer, footballer and golfer.

GREGOR, R., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Opata group, Kahawatta.

GREIG, H. G., F.R.C.I., J.P., U. P. M.; Planter, Gallebodde, Galleboda.

GREIG, JOHN.—Planter, Brae Group, Madulkelle; hon. sec., Knuckles, Kellebokka and Panwila P.A.; member of the committee of the Ceylon P.A.

GRENIER, FRANK, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), D.T.M. and H. Camb., Certificate of Tropical Medicine (honours); London Schl. of Tropical Medicine.—b.



June 7, 1868; ed. St. Thomas' College, University scholar, 1887; visiting surgeon, F.I.N.S. hospital, Jaffna, July, 1892; deputy asst. colonial surgeon, Feb., 1893; Dikoya, July, 1898;

Nuwara Eliya, Oct., 1903; studied research work in tropical diseases in England, Mar., 1907; physician, General Hospital, Colombo, Oct., 1908; chief physician, General Hospital, Colombo, Nov., 1909.

GRENIER, GERARD VERNON.—b. Nov. 8, 1882; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; crown counsel, Oct., 1915; deputy colonial comsnr. Boy Scouts, Ceylon.

GRENIER, —GUY OLIPHANT—b
Oct 2 1882, advocate, registrar,
Supreme Court acted as private
s^c to Mr Justice Grenier Mr
Justice Middleton and Chief Justice
Lascelles; before his substantive
appointment as second deputy
registrar, he acted on various occa-
sions as a deputy registrar of the
Supreme Court, and also as pol
mag, coms^r of requests, mun
mag and addl dist judge Galle

GRFNIER J RECINALD C F,
M I M E (Iond) A M I F S
(Scotland)—supt of minor roads,
N C P, Anuradhapura

GRENIER JOSEPH K C —b
July 4, 1852 ed St Thomas Col
legiate Schl Mutwal for some
years an asst master at St Thomas
Coll, enrolled as an advocate in
1873 practised in Jaffna for a few
years and returned to Colombo in
1878 acted as district judge on
several occasions in the nineties
and appointed D J permanently in
1903 puisne justice in 1911 retired
in 1918 author of Leaves from
my Life 1922

GRENIER HUBERT ERNEST —
b Oct 23 1872 ed Wesley Coll
accountant Education Dept Oct
1919 Mr Grenier served in the
Govt Clerical Service from July 9
1891 to the date of appointment to
his present post

GRENIER WILLIAM EDMUND —
b Jan 23 1864, ed St Thomas
Coll, entd Ceylon clerical ser,
June 1884 off asst to asst govt
agt, Kalutara in cls V of Ceylon
civ ser, Nov, 1913, ag 1st asst
acctnt, gen treas, Nov, 1915,
off asst to asst govt agt
Kalutara, Apl, 1916, ag 2nd asst
acctnt, ditto, July, 1919, retired,
Sept 1923 A well known cricketer
in his day, Mr Grenier played for
St Thomas

GRESWELL, WILLIAM TERRITT
—b Oct 15, 1889, ed Repton
Coll, asst Messrs Keell & Wal
dock, on war service, 1916—19,
played cricket for Somerset and
Gentlemen of England regarded
by good judges as one of the best
amateur bowlers in the world has
established many bowling records
in Ceylon cricket

GRIAUX, VERY REV F F G
O M I, vicar general, Archbishop's
Palace, Colombo

GRIFFITH F H, J P, U P
M —ed Malvern planter and
manager Usk valley Agalawatta,
hon sec, Kalutara P A

GRIGGS C H —partner Messrs
Heath & Co, Colombo, capt of
the Colombo Sailing Club (now
Royal Colombo Yacht Club)

GROOCKOCK, HENRY LLOYD, M
Sc (Victoria) —b Sept 11 1878,
D E P W D, attd to head office,
Nov 1904 **D E** Colombo Mar,
1907 ag prov engnr **N W**
Prov May 1910 on service in
the army, Mar 1915 to May,
1919 ag prov engnr, **W** Prov,
Jan 1920 ditto **E** Prov Apl,
1920 appointed **D E**, grade II,
Oct, 1920

GULASEKHARAM FRANCIS
HENRY VENASITAMBAY, M A
(Madras) —b Dec 8, 1888 lectur
er in mathematics, University Coll
Colombo Mr Gulasekharum served
in the Education Dept as an asst
master, Royal Coll from Oct,
1919 to Sept, 1922

GUGLIELMI VERY REV FR
TH, O M I —superior, St Lucia's
Cathedral and councillor, Archie-
piscopal Court, Colombo

GUNASEKERA, A B —
M R C S (Eng), L R C P
(Lond), Campbell Place, Colombo

GUNASEKERA, C. HECTOR, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), B.A., D.P.H. (Cantab.), F.R.P.H. (Lond.); asst. health officer, Municipality, Colombo; Lieut. C.V.M.C., an excellent all round cricketer, Dr. Gunasekere won his Crusaders' colours at Cambridge and later played for Middlesex County; he is also a fine tennis player and last year won the doubles championship of Ceylon with O. L. M. Pinto.

GUNASEKERA, DR. FRANK, L.M.S. (Ceylon), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)—b. Nov. 14, 1887; ed. Royal Coll.; for some years in govt. service; now in private practice; capt., C.M.C.

GUNASEKERA, HENRY M.—b. Nov. 26, 1873; auctioneer and broker, Canal Row, Colombo; a keen sportsman, Mr. Gunasekera some years ago met with considerable success on the turf with his English mare Chastity; he is also a keen devotee of cricket and a fine judge of the game; as an umpire he was always worthy of being ranked with the best; at one time hon. sec. of Sinhalese S.C.

GUNASEKERA, SEPTIMUS THEODOSIUS, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.), Certificate in Tropical Medicine, London, L.M.S. (Ceylon)—b. Mar. 11, 1881; first house surgeon, General Hospital, Colombo, Sept., 1904; ag. 3rd surgeon, General Hospital, and lecturer in anatomy, Ceylon Medical Coll., Oct., 1908; director, anchylostomiasis campaign, Dikoya, Oct., 1917; ditto, Avisawella, Dec., 1917; junior sanitary officer, Apl., 1920; asst. sanitary comsnr., June, 1922.

GUNARATNA, JULIUS ALBERT—b. May 8, 1869; apptd. to cls. V. Ceylon civ. ser., May, 1920; off.

asst. Matara Kach., May, 1920; Mr. Gunaratna held several appointments in the clerical ser. from Feb., 1888, to Apl., 1920.

GUNAWARDANA, H. OLIVER, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. Radiologist and M.O. electro therapeutics, General Hospital, Colombo.

GUYOMAR, RT. REV. DR. J. A. H., D.D., B.A. (Cantab.), R.C. Bishop of Jaffna.

GWYNN, COL. K. D. H., D.S.O. and Bar., M.C., C. DE. G., J.P., U.P.M.; late of Devon's, Middlesex Regt. and Royal Fusiliers; sec. Colombo Club.

HALL, CECIL A. HALL—ed. Chigwell Schl., Essex; planter, Sunnycroft est., Ruanwella; lieut. late of 11th Hussars; 2nd lieut. O.C. 4 squadron, C.M.R.; played cricket for Chigwell Schl., West Kent and Band of Brothers, and football for West Kent; keenly interested in racing and well-known as a gentleman rider.

HALLILEY, CHARLES FREDERICK WILLIAM, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.M.S.—b. Oct. 24, 1871; arrived in Ceylon, Mar., 1891 and joined the Survey Dept., as asst. surveyor; present appointment, supt. of surveys, Galle.

HAMER, H. A.—accountant, Ceylon Savings Bank, Colombo.

HAMER, S. R., J.P., U.P.M.,—planter, the Farm Group, Kaduganawa; member of the committee of the Ceylon P.A.; a keen sportsman, who has interested himself in popularising hockey and football in the hills.

HAMER, THOMAS;—b. Nov. 6, 1877; irrig. engr., Feb., 1906; div. irrig. engr., C. Div., Nov., 1922.

HAMILTON, CHARLES E., J.P., U.P.M.—planter, Syston, Uluwella.

HAMILTON HARDING, A J , J P , U P M —planter and V A , general manager, Seton and Hardings ests , Preston, Agrapatna

HAMOND CARR F B V D , actg sec , Planters Assocn of Ceylon, & Ceylon Disabled Men's Fund sec , Kandy Club and Automobile Club of Ceylon

HANKEY, T B —ed Eton, planter, Monte Christo, Nawalapitiya, chairman, Dolosbage and Yakdessa P A , a good cricketer, Mr Hankey was in the Eton XI and since coming out to Ceylon he has been turning out for the Kelani Valley Club and the Magpies

HANNIN, W F , M C —manager and engrn , Davidson & Co , Ltd , Colombo, lieut , C P R C

HANSCOMB, HERBERT JOSEPH —partner, Messrs Henderson & Co , Colombo for some years in Calcutta, Mr Hanscomb arrived in Colombo in 1906 and has been with Messrs Henderson & Co ever since

HARBORD, GODFREY Dipl agric (Wye), —b Sept 26, 1887 div agricultural officer, Mr Harbord acted as supt of the experimental station, Peradeniya from June to Nov , 1909 and from Dec to Feb , 1910.

HARDING, GEORGE EWING, B A (Lond), —b Nov 17, 1871, principal of All Saints Schl , Galle, for some years before he was appointed vice-principal, Training Coll , Colombo, in Jan , 1916, ag. principal, Training Coll , from Oct , 1920, to Jan , 1921, and from Dec , 1921, to Oct , 1922

HARDING, MAURICE JOHN —F C A , partner, Ford, Rhodes, Thornton & Co , director, Webster A.P. Factory, Ltd , and Brooke Bond (Ceylon), Ltd

HARPER, E , M I E E , M I . Radio E , supt , engineer of Telegraphs, Post and Telegraph Dept , Colombo

HARRISON, REV MAX HUNTER, B A , S T M (Knox and Harward), chairman of American Ceylon Mission professor, Jaffna Coll , Vaddukkoddai

HARRISON, ALBERT SEDDON, M Sc , Manchester, (1908)—b May 10, 1887, on staff of Manchester Univ , and asst mast , Fielden Demonstrn Schl , 1908-10, senr. mast Halesowen Comm'l schl 1910 12, on staff Manchester Univ. Educn Dept and head mast , Fielden Demonstrn Schl , 1912-14, inspr of Schls , Ceylon, Apl , 1914 on war ser , 1918-19, ag. asst dir of educn , Ceylon, May, 1919-Apl , 1920 ag dir of educn , Apl , to Oct , 1920, ag asst dir of educn , Oct , 1920, principal, Training Coll , Jan , 1921

HARRISON JONES, CHARLES—b. Mar 21, 1884, ed Reading and St John's Coll , Oxford (B A.), cadet, Ceylon civ ser , Nov , 1907, pol mag , Puttalam, Jan , 1909, asst govt agt , Colombo and Negombo dists , July, 1910, ag. asst govt agt , Hambantota, Apl , 1912 pol mag , Matara, May, 1912, on military duty, Jan , 1915 dist judge, Tangalla, Dec , 1919, ag asst govt agt , Matale, June, 1920

HARTLEY, ROGER JAMES, M. C —b. Oct 28, 1892, ed Elstree and Aldenham; Merchant, Gordon Frazer & Co., Major, late of 6th London Regt , a well-known rugger forward and former captain of the C H & F C

HARVEY, ROBERT HAROLD MANSEL, M A. (Oxon)—b 1890; ed. Manchester Grammar Schl. and Corpus Christi Coll , Oxford; for

some time on the editorial staff of the London "Evening News"; arrived in Ceylon in 1922, to join the "Times of Ceylon" as asst. editor.

HARWARD, CHARLES CUTHBERT, A.M.I.C.E.;—b. Aug. 22, 1886; irrig. engnr., May, 1904; div. irrig. engnr., July, 1912; ditto, Colombo Div., Jan., 1923.

HAW, REV. ALBERT, B.A., M.C.; principal, W.M.S. Central School, Batticaloa; lieut. Cadet Battalion.

HAWES, C. E.;—planter, Cocogalla Group, Madulsima; member of the committee of the Ceylon P.A.

HAWKES, FREDERICK JAMES;—director, Messrs. Gordon Frazer & Co., Ltd.; major, motor cyclists' section, C.P.R.C. reserve; a well-known golfer and former captain of the Colombo Golf Club.

HAWKES, WALTER C., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Loolecondera, Deltota.

HAWKESWOOD, H. W.—asst. manager, General Rubber Co., Colombo; takes a keen interest in sport.

HAY, GEORGE POWELL, L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and L.F.S. (Glas.) with honours—b. 1874; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; on obtaining his licentiate of the Ceylon Medical Coll., Dr. Hay joined the s.s. *Valdivia* as surgeon to the German Deep Sea Exhibition, under Prof. Cuhu, of Leipsic; after obtaining British qualifications he practised at Blantyre and other places in Scotland, before returning to Ceylon in 1900; he has an extensive practice in Kandy and is a member of the Municipal Council.

HAYLEY, ALEC CHARLES—b. 1875; ed. Elizabeth Coll., Guern-

sey; partner, Messrs. Chas. P. Hayley & Co., Galle, and Messrs. Hayley & Kenny, Colombo; member of the Municipal Council, Galle; a well-known lawn tennis player and runner-up in the Ceylon championship in 1906.

HAYLEY, FREDERIC AUSTIN, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), ex. M.L.C.—b. Dec. 24, 1881; ed. Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey, and Exeter Coll., Oxford; former president of the European Assocn. of Ceylon and lecturer at the Law Coll.; author of "Laws and Customs of the Sinhalese."

HAYLEY, STEUART PICKERING—b. April, 1883; ed. Bedford Grammar Schl.; partner, Messrs. Chas. P. Hayley & Co., Galle, and Messrs. Hayley & Kenny, Colombo; Vice-Chairman, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, 1919-20; captain, C.G.A. (reserve); consul for Sweden; a brilliant lawn tennis player in his day and winner of the Ceylon championship in 1905, 1906, 1909, 1910 and 1911; also winner of the Garden Club championship in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1920.

HAYWARD, THE HON. COL. EDWIN JAMES, V.D., C.B.E., V. L. M., C.C.C., J.P.



b. Dec. 24, 1868; director and general manager, Messrs. Walker Sons & Co., Ltd.; director, Platé, Ltd.; Colonel, C.G.A. reserve; a g. commandant C.D.F., during a period of the War; former officer . . . G A-

chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, member of the Legis. Council, a keen sportsman, Col Hayward has been President of the Fort Tennis Club and Victoria Golf Club, and a very active official of the Automobile Club of Ceylon

HEAD, ERNEST WILFRED, M I Mech E, M I Loco E —b Aug 8, 1875, assumed duties as locomotive foreman, C G R, Dec, 1902, dist loco supt, Sept, 1905 addl asst loco carriage and wagon supt, July, 1912 loco carriage and wagon supt Dec, 1915

HEARN, LIEUT COL H S — officer commanding the Royal Artillery in Ceylon

HEATH, A R A J P, U P M, merchant and partner, Heath & Co Colombo, a keen turfite and well known as an owner

HEINEMANN HERBERT HENRY —b Jan 18, 1869 ed City of London Schl connected with Plate Ltd, photographers, since 1892, and since 1913 managing director of the company has been prominently identified with sport since his arrival in the Island in 1888, and was the originator of the Colombo Gymnastic Society which flourished for many years a well-known cricketer in his day and an able exponent of lawn tennis

HENDERSON JAMES ALEXANDER, F R C I senior partner and founder of Henderson & Co he received his early training in the tea trade with Messrs Lloyd Matheson & Carritt, the well known London brokers, Mr Henderson came out to Ceylon to join Messrs Whittall & Co, and in 1896 started the firm of Messrs Tarrant, Henderson & Co, he is consul for Belgium and for many years was president of the Ceylon Kennel Club and the Ceylon Poultry Club.

HENMAN, OWEN WALTER, A M I C E —b May 19, 1876, mrig engr, Jan, 1902, div mrig engr, Oct, 1914, ditto, Batticaloa Div, Feb, 1921

HENRY, GEORGE MORRISON REID —b Feb 17, 1892, asst in systematic entomology, dept of agriculture, Peradeniya

HENSMAN, ARTHUR, —b Mar 22, 1885 extra asst conservator of forests, div forest officer, N C Div, Mar, 1923, Mr Hensman held several appointments in the Forest Dept, from July, 1906 proceeded to the Imperial Forest Coll Dehra Dun, on Apl 3, 1914 and obtained higher standard certificate with honours on May 8, 1916

HENSMAN, JAMES MUTTIAH, B A Fellow of the Univ of Madras —b Nov 24, 1849, ed Chundicully Seminary Jaffna, and Kumbakonam Coll Madras, in 1870 he

ending with an inspector of schls He returned to Jaffna in 1904, first president of the Jaffna Assocn

HEPPONSTALL, W H, J P, U P M —proctor S C, Kalutara HFRAT, ALBERT EDWARD, L R C P and S (Edin), L F P and S (Glas) L M S (Ceylon) —b Oct 23, 1875 dist medical asst, Nuwara Eliya Feb, 1905, later at Udugama, Anuradhapura, Galle, Maskeliya, Trincomalee and since Oct 1919, M O, Aranyaka

HEWAVITARNE, C A, V D (Iond), V R C S (Eng), L R C P (Lond), M P P B, V B A, P O —ed Royal Coll, partner, Messrs H Don Carolis & Sons, manager, Hewavitarne Weaving Schls, Ceylon representative at the British Empire Exhibition.

HICKS, W. T.—director, Brooke Bond (Ceylon), Ltd.; and Webster A.P. Factory, Ltd., Colombo.

HIDEKAZU, NUMANO—b. Apl. 1, 1882; ed. Waseda Coll., Tokio; connected with J. J. Connell & Co., in Seattle, U.S.A., for three years before his arrival in Ceylon in 1908, to open the business of the Mikado. Co. in Colombo; presently managing proprietor, Mikado & Co., Colombo; recreation: golf.

HIGGINSON, COL. H. W., C.B., D.S.O.—b. 1873; ed. St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate and Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst; Colonel Commandant of the troops in Ceylon; in 1894, he received a commission as 2nd-lieut. in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; lieut. in 1896; capt. in 1899; major in 1913; brevet. lieut.-colonel in 1916; temporary brigadier-general in 1918; Col. Higginson served in West Africa from 1897 to 1898, and received a medal with two clasps; he served in the South African war during which he was mentioned in despatches, gaining the Queen's medal with four clasps and the King's medal with two clasps. He was present at the operations in the interior at Aden in 1903; and on the Blue Nile in 1908, for the latter of which he received the Khedive medal. During the great war he commanded the Second Royal Dublin Fusiliers and later the 53rd Infantry Brigade. In 1918, he was appointed to the command of the 12th Division. He was mentioned in despatches and gained the D.S.O. and bar, brevet lieut.-colonel and colonel, commander, Star of Roumania, the C.B., and was made an officer of the Legion of Honour; in Feb., 1922, he was made brigade-commander of the Second Brigade at Aldershot; Col. Higginson is an A.D.C. to the King, and his recrea-

tions are cricket, golf, shooting and fishing.

HIGGINS, MRS. MARY MUSAEUS; directress and principal, Musaeus Buddhist Girl's Coll., Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo,

HIGHFIELD, REV. HENRY, M. A. (Lond. and Cambridge), B.D., (Lond.)—arrived in Ceylon twenty-five years ago to take up the principalship of Wesley Coll.; has laboured zealously to raise Wesley to the position it now occupies in the educational world of Ceylon; was almost entirely responsible for raising funds for building Wesley's present magnificent home in Karlsruhe Gardens; a brilliant educationalist, Mr. Highfield has done wonders for Wesley during the quarter of a century he has been in the Island; a former president of the Ceylon Educational Assocn.

HILL, H. V.—partner, Messrs. Cumberbatch & Co.; Mr. Hill was a member of the first Ceylon contingent sent to South Africa.

HILL, KENNETH JAMES COWAN, B.Sc. (Edin.)—b. Nov. 23, 1896; irrig. engnr., Karachchi works, Oct., 1922; ditto, Kalumai, Dec., 1922; attd. to the head office, Jan., 1923.

HILLMAN, ERIC CHESTER, M.C., B.Sc. (Birmingham)—b. Nov. 4, 1890; apptd. irrig. engnr., Aug., 1920.

HILLYER, HERBERT KEYS, O.B.E. (1919)—b. Apl. 28, 1881; apptd. after compet. exam., clk. of the 2nd div. of the civ. ser., and assigned to the C.O., July, 1900; shorth'd writer and asst. clk., col. sec.'s off., Ceylon, Jan., 1908; attd. durbars of native chiefs, Colombo, July, 1908; Kandy, May, 1909; Colombo, May and June, 1909; Kandy, July, 1910; Jaffna, Aug., 1910; Colombo, Aug., 1910;

sec to Colombo Lake Development Scheme comsnr, 1909, jt sec to agric banks comtee, 1909, sec to opium comsnr, 1909; sec to legis coun constitution comsnn, 1910, sec to tuberculous diseases comsnn, 1910, secrtrt asst, July, 1910, sec to ankylostomiasis comtee, 1910, hon sec to King Edward VII memorial fund comtee, 1910, sec to rlwy traffic comsnr, 1911, sec to eductn comtee, 1911-12, sec, Colombo Port comsnn, July, 1913, sec, Prince of Wales war fund, Aug, 1914 hon sec, British Red Cross fund, Ceylon, 1915 hon sec wounded French soldiers fund, Ceylon, 1916, sec, Colombo river craft comtee, Oct, 1916 hon sec, French Red Cross fund, 1917, on war service, 1918-1919, joint sec, peace celebrations comtee, July, 1919

HINDSLEY Miss M —principal, Ramanathan Coll for girls, Chunakam

HIRST, FRANK LEONARD, A C A —b Apl 3, 1891, accountant, Messrs Lipton, Ltd, pay master, b lieut, R N R, 1917-19

HIRST, DR L FABIAN, M D (Lond), M R C S (Eng), L R C P (Lond), B S (Lond), D P H (Lond) Municipal City Bacteriologist, Public Health Dept, Colombo

HOARE, H J, M I Mech E M P V —senior partner, chief engnr and general manager, Messrs Hoare & Co, Colombo, a keen sportsman, he used to play soccer for the Fort F C.

HOARE, J D, —b Oct 22, 1885, ed Bradfield Coll, for some years on Meddekande Group, Balangoda, chairman of the Sabragamuwa P A, 1921-22, presently manager of Maddagedera, Matugama, keenly interested in sport, he regularly

turns out for the Kalutara C & S C. at cricket

HOBDAV, WILFRED ERNEST—b Feb 24, 1889, cadet, Ceylon civ ser, Dec, 1912, att'd to col sec's office, Jan, 1913, Colombo Kach, Apl, 1913, Trincomalie Kach, Nov, 1913, ag off asst to the govt agt Ratnapura May 1914, on military duty, Sept 1914, landing survr, Colombo Customs, May, 1919, 4th asst col sec, Jan, 1922, 3rd asst col sec, Mar 1922

HOCART, ARTHUR MAURICE—b Apl 26, 1883, left England for training in India, Sept, 1920, apptd Ceylon archaeological comsnr Jan, 1921

HOCKLEY, T W —merchant, Messrs Delmege, Forsyth & Co, Ltd hon consul for Portugal and hon vice consul for Spain

HODGSON, JOHN C, J P, U P M —planter and manager, Koslanda, Koslanda

HODSON, THOMAS ARTHUR—b Apl 21, 1882, ed Cheltenham and Wadham Coll, Oxford (M A), cadet, Ceylon civ ser, Nov, 1905, seconded asst supt of pol, Galle, Dec, 1906, asst supt of pol, Galle, July, 1908, ditto, Tangalla, May, 1909, ditto, Matara, Dec, 1909, off asst to govt agt, S Prov, Jan, 1910, pol mag,

asst settlmt offr and spec offr under Waste Lands Ordce, June, 1916, on mil duty, 1917, addtl asst col sec, Apl., 1919, asst. govt agt, Kalutara, May, 1919, addtl asst dir. of education, Mar., 1922; ag G A, N.-W Prov 1923.

HOLE, GEORGE FRANCIS, Lt -commander, R N —b Aug. 30,

1887; master-attendant, Colombo and Galle; A.D.C. and acting P.S. to His Excellency the Governor from Apl., 1919, to Sept., 1919.

HOLLAND, T. H., M.C., Dipl. Agric. (Wye);—b. Jan. 23, 1888; manager, Experimental Station, Peradeniya; captain, C.P.R.C.

HOLLOWAY, FRANCIS J., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and V.A., Traf-ford Hill Group, Galagedara.

HOLMES, H. E., J.P., U.P.M.—agent, Imperial Bank of India, Colombo.

HOOPER, GEORGE ERNEST, A. M.I.C.E.—b. Aug. 19, 1875; asst. engr., way and works, C.G.R., Sept., 1901; dist. engr., way and works, June, 1905; resident engr., way and works, Mar., 1907; ag. engr., way and works, Apl., 1911; apptd. for war service in East Africa, Dec., 1916; resumed duties as asst. engr. on return, Dec., 1917; deputy engr., way and works, Nov., 1920; ag. engr. way and works, Aug., 1923; Mr. Hooper was employed on the Northern Extension prior to his appt. as dist. engr.

HORNER, HAROLD WALLINGTON, A.C.A.—arrived in Ceylon from the London office of Messrs. Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd., to join the Ceylon branch as accountant in Dec., 1912; appointed manager in 1921; keenly interested in sport, Mr. Horner's chief recreation is golf.

HORSFALL, JOHN;—ed. Tonbridge Schl. and Cambridge; planter, Craig, Bandarawela; member of the committee of the Ceylon P.A.; a brilliant rugger forward in his day, he played in the Light Blues' pack; also a fine cricketer who played for Tonbridge Schl. and later for Dimbula and Up-country with much success.

HOULDER, REV. A. C., M.A. (Oxon.)—principal, C.M.S. High Schl., Kotte, Colombo; an excellent rugger forward in his day, Mr. Houlder played for his University XV.; he was for many years on the staff of Trinity Coll., Kandy.

HUGHES, BRYANT ARTHUR ROBERTSON, B. Sc. (Engineering) London, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E.—b. Apl. 11, 1888; asst. engr., Colombo Lake Development Scheme, Oct., 1913; seconded for service in the Lake Development Scheme, Colombo, May, 1914; asst. exec. engr., Colombo Lake Development Scheme, Dec., 1920; D.E., Jaffna, Nov., 1922; ditto, Trincomalie, Oct., 1923.

HUGHES, LESLIE DONALD CHARLETON—b. Nov. 16, 1890; B.A. (Oxon.); cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1914; attd. to Colombo Kach., Dec., 1914; attd. to chief censor's office, Apl., 1915; attd. to Badulla Kach., Oct., 1915; ag. off. asst. to govt. agt., Prov. of Uva, Mar., 1916; on military duty, 1917; addl. asst. to govt. agt., Colombo and Negombo, in addition to his own duties, Feb., 1921; asst. dir. of food production, 1921; pol. mag., Jaffna, Mar., 1921; asst. govt. agt., Batticaloa, Nov., 1921; ag. asst. govt. agt., Trincomalie, Aug., 1922; resumed duties as asst. govt. agt., Batticaloa, Oct., 1922; ag. dist. judge, Badulla and Haldumulla, Mar., 1923; asst. settlmt. officer, Nov., 1923.

HUGHES, W. K. S., J.P., U.P.M.—solicitor, proctor S.C. and notary; partner, Julius and Creasy, Colombo.

HULUGALLA, GEORGE EDWARD JAYATILEKE, Dip. Agr. (Cantab.) and Poona Agr. Coll.—b. Feb. 18, 1893; div. agricultural officer, N.-W. Div.

HUMAN, EDWIN, A M I C E ,
A I E E —b 1860, for many years
principal of the Govt Technical
Schl, Colombo, later executive
engnr, Colombo Lake Development
Scheme, retired from Govt service
in 1921 a keen golfer, Mr Human
was hon sec of the Colombo Golf
Club for several years prior to 1910,
since he retired from govt service
he has taken up the post of sec of
the C G C

HUMPHREY, REV. ALBERT
THOMAS —vicar, All Saints, prin-
cipal All Saints' Coll, Galle

HUNTER BLAIR G W, J P ,
U P M —planter and manager,
Hoolankande, Madulkele, member
of the committee of the Ceylon
P A

HUNTER, LOUIS LUCIEN—b
Dec 3, 1889, cadet, local div,
Ceylon civ ser, Sept, 1914, attd
to Colombo Kach, Sept, 1914
addtl pol mag, Colombo in addi-
tion to his own duties, July, 1915,
addtl comsnr of requests and pol
mag, Ratnapura, Oct, 1915 extra
off asst to govt agt, Prov of
Sabaragamuwa, in addition to his
own duties, Jan, 1916, addtl
comsnr of requests and pol mag,
Panadure, Sept, 1916, off asst
to govt. agt, N-C Prov,
Aug, 1918, pol mag, Chilaw,
Sept, 1919 addl asst govt agt,
Colombo, Feb, 1922, asst settlmt
officer, Jan, 1923.

HUNTER, THOMAS GILBERT,
A R S M —b Sept 13, 1873,
inspector of mines since June,
1900, acted as principal mineral
surveyor in addition to his own
duties, from Mar., 1921 to Jan,
1922

HUNTER, WILLIAM — senior
partner, Hunter & Co, Colombo

HUTCHINSON, C J., J P ,
U P M —planter, Cattarattenne
Group, Rattota.

HUTSON, CHARLES ARTHUR,
A M I M E, A M I N A, ed Liver-
pool University, —engnr and direct-
or Messrs C A Hutson & Co, Ltd

HUTSON, JOHN COGHLAN, B A
(Oxon), Ph D (Mass Agric Coll,
U S A), —b July 27, 1885, ento-
mologist, dept of agriculture,
Peradeniya

HUTSON, WILLIAM FRIBER,—
M I M E, A M I N A —ed Pri-
vately in England, engnr and
director, Messrs C A Hutson
& Co, Ltd, Colombo Arrived
in the Island 1903

HUTT, ALAN NORMAN—b Feb
3, 1890, ed Wellington Coll
B A (Oxon), cadet, Ceylon civ,
ser, Dec, 1913, attd to Colombo
Kach, Dec, 1913, addtl pol
mag, Colombo, in addition to his
own duties, Apl, 1914, ag off
asst to govt agt, W Prov,
Dec, 1914, ditto, N-W Prov,
May, 1915, 4th asst col sec,
Dec, 1916, 3rd asst col sec,
Feb, 1918, on military duty,
1918 pol mag, Gampola, Aug,
1919, ag pol mag, Kandy, Mar.,
1920 asst controller of revenue
and sec to food controller, Oct,
1920, custodian of enemy property,
and controller, local clearing office,
Oct, 1921, asst govt agt., Kandy,
Mar, 1923 A fine all round sports-
man, Mr Hutt played cricket for
his College and later at Oxford;
has played for the Europeans against
the Ceylonese at cricket, and also
for Colombo against Up-country
at soccer and hockey.

HYDE, A G. G —partner,
Messrs E John & Co, Colombo;
Mr. Hyde was a well-known all
round sportsman in his day, playing
for Colombo against Up-country
in the Cricket, Soccer and Hockey
tests; he was also a good golfer.

HYDE, J. W., J.P., U.P.M.—planter, V.A. and manager, Haputale est., Haputale; lieut. and qr.-master, C.M.R.

ILIFFE, ROLAND OSCAR, M.A., Dip. Agr. (Cantab.)—b. Nov. 11, 1894; economic botanist, Dept. of Agriculture, Peradeniya.

ILLANGAKOON, JOHN WILLIAM RONALD, B.A., Barrister-at-law; ed. Royal Coll.; for some time acting crown counsel; was a member of the local board, Matara.

ILLANGAKOON, S. WILLIAM—ed. Royal Coll.; Mudliyar, Weligam Korale, Matara.

INGRAM, A. J., F.R.C.I., J.P., U.P.M., M.E. A.C., M.P.P.B.—director, Ceylon Motor Transit Co., Ltd.; planter and manager, Pelmadulla Group, Kahawatta.

INGRAM, N. M.—engnr., works dept., Municipal Council, Colombo; captain, Ceylon engnrs.; well-known hockey player in his day.

ISMAIL, M. C., Barrister-at-law—advocate, Colombo.

ISMAIL, M. USOOF, partner, Ismail & Co., Colombo; member of the Municipal Council, Kandy.

IZAT, NORMAN, M.A. (Edin.)—b. Dec. 12, 1888; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Dec., 1912; attd. to Colombo Kach., Jan., 1913; col. sec.'s office, Apl., 1913; ag. pol. mag., Anuradhapura, June, 1913; ag. off. asst., ditto, Nov., 1913; comsnr. of requests and pol. mag., Pt. Pedro and Chavakachcheri; special comsnr. in connection with the riots, June, 1915; addtl. asst. govt. agt., Colombo and Negombo, in addition to his own duties, Sept., 1915; pol. mag., Negombo, Apl., 1916; ditto, Gampola, July, 1917; ditto, Kandy, Mar., 1918; ag. asst. govt. agt., Trincomalie, Aug., 1919; asst. govt. agt., E. Prov.,

Jan., 1920; attd. to office of the Colombo Port Commission, Aug., 1921; ag. sec., Colombo Port Commission, Aug., 1921; dist. judge, Nuwara Eliya-Hatton, Oct., 1921.

JABIR, S. M. M., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)—Bambalapitiya, Colombo.

JACKS, WALTER RAYMOND, J.P. U.P.M.—planter and supt. Akramboda and Jasserwatte, Mahawella.

JACOB, KAITRAIL KOSHI, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.)—b. May 13, 1880; house officer, General Hospital, Colombo, Nov., 1909; port surgeon, Galle, Sept., 1920; medical officer, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta, since July, 1916.

JAINUDEEN, A. I., J.P., U.P. M.—Mudliyar; proprietary planter, V.A. and manager, St. James, Haliela, via Demodera.

JAMESON, HAROLD, B. Sc.—b. June 3, 1887; joined the Survey Dept. as asst. astronomer, in Oct., 1913; on war service, 1917-1919; present appointment, second asst. astronomer.

JAN, EDWIN NELSON, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), L.M.S. (Ceylon)—b. Aug. 7, 1868; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; medical officer, Badulla, June, 1872; Dikoya, Dec., 1892; Dolosbage, July, 1894; Madagama, June, 1898; Badulla, July, 1899; Lunugala, May, 1901; Deputy asst. colonial surgeon, June, 1904; Neboda, June, 1904; Chilaw, Mar., 1907; Marawila, Aug., 1910; Teldeniya, Oct., 1912; M.O., Govt. Depts., Colombo, June, 1915; Moratuwa, Jan., 1919; Kandy, Mar., 1921; J.M.O., Colombo, June, 1923.

JANSZ, CYRIL ARNOLD, J.P., b. Sept. 12, 1856; ed. St. Thomas'

Coll, principal, St John's Coll, & Schls, Panadura for many years hon sec of the Ceylon Educational Assocn

for Ceylon and S India of the Victoria Coll of Music, London, and Incorporated Guild of Church Missions, London, Station Road, Mount Lavinia

B
G
S
C
Light Infantry

JANSZ, GORDON EDWARD WILLIAM—b Dec 23, 1873, ed St Thomas' Col office asst to the general manager, Railway Dept, Mr Jansz has had continuous service in the Railway Dept since Jan, 5, 1893

JANSZ, HERBERT ERIC—b Nov 13, 1890, ed St Thomas Coll, cadet, local div, Ceylon civ ser, Sept, 1914, attd to Kandy Kach, Sept, 1914, attd to Batticaloa Kach, Dec, 1914, addtl pol mag, Batticaloa, in addition to his own duties Aug, 1915 ag off asst to govt agt Batticaloa, Sept, 1915, off asst to asst govt agt, Kegalla Jan 1914 off asst to govt agt, N Prov, Jan, 1918, pol mag, Kalutara, Mar 1920

JANSZ REV PAUL LUCIEN, M A (Cantab), B D—ed Royal Coll, govt univ scholar, 1907 incumbent, St Paul's Milagiriya lecturer in modern languages Ceylon University Coll

JARDINE, NIGEL KENNEDY, F E S (London), F E S (America)—b Mar 29, 1889 inspector of plant pests and diseases, C Div, Dept of Agriculture, Peradeniya

JAYAH, T B C, B A (Lond), principal, Zahira Coll, Colombo

JAYASEKARA, R B W, F I G C M (Lond), F V C M. (Lond) professor of music and director, Coll. of Music, official representative

ASURIYA, PETER T, B A—principal, Prince of Wales' Toratuwa

ATILAKA, A W P, Barrister at-law—advocate, Colombo

JAYATILEKA, D B, B A (Calcutta) M A (Oxon), Barrister at-law—ed Wesley Coll, for many years principal of Ananda Coll., advocate president, Ceylon National Congress

JAYATILEKE DANIEL JAMES, J P, U P M—ed Trinity Coll, Kandy, passed out as a proctor of the District Court in 1866 and practised at Galagedera, Colombo and Gampola, later he transferred to Ratnapura, in 1868, he became a proctor of the Supreme Court, and a notary public in 1900 frequently acted as D J, comsnr of requests and pol mag, owns various ests and house property as well as some of the richest precious stones mines in Ceylon he has now retired and resides at Magurudeniya, Galagedera

JAYAWARDENE, DON ADRIAN ST VALENTINE, K C, Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple—b Feb 14, 1877, ed Royal Coll, dist judge, Colombo, July, 1922, ag puisne justice, Mar, 1923, resumed duties as dist judge, Nov, 1923, ag. puisne justice, June, 1924 author of "the Law of Partition in Ceylon" and "the Law of Registration in Ceylon"

JAYAWARDENE, JOHN VINCENT GOVILS, J. P., U P M—b. Apl. 6, 1861, ed St Benedict's Inst, and Colombo Academy; Gat; Mudahyar, retired supt. of excise

received Victoria Diamond Jubilee medal for meritorious service rendered the govt.

JAYAWARDENE, EUGENE WILFRED, K.C., Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple—b. June 11, 1874; ed. Royal Coll.; advocate of the Supreme Court; acted as dist. judge, Colombo, 1910-11; also as comsnr. of requests and pol. mag.; member of the Municipal Council, Colombo (New Bazaar ward); president of the Law Students' Union and member of the Council of Legal Education.

JAYAWARDANE, FREDERICK NICHOLAS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.—b. Sept. 10, 1893; medical officer of health, W. Prov., Apl., 1922.

JAYAWARDENE, JUSTUS SEXTUS—b. 1881; ed. Royal Coll.; advocate of the Supreme Court of Ceylon; author of an analysis of "Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence."

JAYAWARDENE, THEODORE GODFRED WIJESINGHE, J.P., F.R.C.I., V.D., A.M., I.M.E., V.L.M., M.B.A.—Col., C.L.I. reserve; dist. engnr., Govt. Factory for many years; hon. treas., Engineering Assocn. of Ceylon; Director, Y.M.C.A.; a fine marksman in his day he distinguished himself at many of the C.V.R.A. Annual meets at Hunupitiya

JAYAWICKREME, SYLVESTER SUDRIKU—b. Sept. 12, 1886; ed. Royal Coll.; advocate, Matara.

JAYETILEKE, RICHARD GEORGE, L.R.C.P., and S. (Edin.) L.F.P. and S. (Glas.),—b. June 5, 1871; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; sub. asst. col. surgeon, Oct., 1896; deputy asst. col. surgeon (ag), May, 1889; ditto, (confirmed), Apl., 1900; Dimbula, Oct., 1900; Hapu-

tale, Dec., 1905; Kurunegala, July, 1912; J.M.O., Colombo, Mar., 1914; Jaffna, July, 1917; ag. P.S., E. Prov., May, 1920; ag. P.S., Uva, July, 1920; confirmed as prov. surgeon, July, 1921.

JEFFERY, MAURICE, M. 1. M. and C. E.—b. Oct. 16, 1885; D.E., attd. to Prov. Engnr.'s Office, C.P., Aug., 1914; D.E., Matara, May, 1915; Maho, Sept., 1916; on military service, July, 1918; engaged on Hydro Electric Scheme, Watawala, Aug., 1919; ag. 2nd asst. dir. of public Works, June, 1920; D.E., Kegalla, Apl., 1921; Kalumunai, Oct., 1922.

JEPSON, FRANK PRICE, M.A. (Cantab.), F.E.S.—b. Apl. 13, 1885; asst. entomologist, Dept. of Agriculture, Peradeniya.

JINADASA, M. JAMES, F.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.M.S. (Ceylon)—b. July 15, 1871; medical officer, Avisawella, July, 1895; Teldeniya, 1905; Karawanella, 1911; Kandy, Aug., 1923.

JINARATANA, VENERABLE D.—Buddhist high priest (Siamese sect), Gangaramaga, Hunupitiya, Colombo.

JINASENA, C., A.M.I.M.E.—proprietary manager, Wijaya Engineering Works, Jinasena & Co., Lake Road, Hunupitiya, Colombo.

JOACHIM, ANIAN WALTER RICHARD, B. Sc. (Lond.), A.I.C. Dip. Agr. (Cantab.)—b. Nov. 17, 1898; ed. St. Benedict's Coll.; off. asst. to the Director of agriculture.

JOACHIM, CECIL KENNETH—ed. Royal Coll.; broker and proprietor, Joachim's Motor Garage, Colombo; keenly interested in sport, Mr. Joachim has been prominently identified with the Havelock Golf C

years.

JOACHIM, ARTHUR PERCIVAL, b May 5, 1882, ed Royal and Wesley Colls on the staff of St Joseph's Coll, for nearly twenty years and presently professor in English and History, hon sec and hon treas, Colombo Teachers' Assocn hon sec, Burgher Electorate Assocn.

JOHN, REGINALD M, J P, U P M—partner, Messrs E John & Co, Colombo

JOHNSON, REV T S, M A (Durham)—Church Missionary Society, Haputale supt and hon sec, Tamil Cooiy Mission

JOHNSON, S BARKER, A A (Cantab), Int B Sc (Lond)—b. 1890, arrived in Ceylon in 1914 as asst manager, Colombo Gas & Water Co, Ltd, appointed general manager of the Company in 1919 ed at Hull Technical Coll, and Lond University articled pupil to the British Gas Light Co, Ltd, Hull Station, 1909-1912 resident engr to above Company 1912-14, first prize man in British Isles in gas engineering and gas supply (City and Guilds London University) and bronze medallist (ordinary grade) in 1910 first prize man in British Isles in gas engineering and gas supply (C & G London University) and silver medallist (honours grade) in 1911, Queen's jubilee prize man for Yorkshire in 1913 for chemical research entitled "investigations on the determination of sulphur and nitrogen in coal, coal-gas and sulphate of ammonia", lecturer in gas (Hull Coll), and author of several gas series, 1910-1914.

JOLLIFFE, C H., A M I M E chief engr, Eastern Produce & Estates Co., Ltd., Colombo.

JOLLIFFE, FRANCIS ERNEST—partner, H J Pappé & Co, arrived in Ceylon in 1902, 2nd lieut, C P R C reserve, chairman, Ceylon Kennel Club, church warden, Christ's Church, Galle Face, Colombo

JONES, A F—partner, Messrs A F Jones & Co, Colombo, a keen rugger player in his day, Mr Jones frequently turned out for Colombo as a half-back

JONES-BATEMAN, REGINALD—b Apl 23, 1894, cadet, Ceylon civ ser, Nov, 1919, attd to Kurunegala Kach, Dec, 1919, ag off asst to the govt agt, N-W Prov, Sept, 1920, off asst to the supt of census and director of statistics, Oct 1921, ag asst govt agt, Mannar Sept, 1922, asst director of statistics, Mar, 1923, off asst to director of statistics, Nov, 1923

JONES, C W, J P, U P M—planter and manager, Meddecombra, Watagoda

JONES, CHARLES, S J P, U P M—planter and manager, Elston, Puwakpitiya

JONES, S OXTON—merchant, agent and attorney, Messrs Pettinos Bros Colombo

JONES, T—managing director and editor, "Times of Ceylon," since 1912

JONKLAAS, ALGERNON CLARENCE BYRDE, V D, V L M.—b Oct 28, 1876, ed Kingswood College, D E, Public Works Dept (Govt factory), Aug, 1902, ditto, Mihintale, Apl., 1903; Kegalle, 1904, Katugastota, 1914; Govt Factory, 1919, ag. prov. engr, S Prov, Apl, 1920, D E, Colombo, Apl., 1923; lieut-col (officer-commanding) Ceylon Light Infantry

JONKLAAS, CECIL NORMAN DUNBAR—ed. Royal Coll.; proctor,

S.C., Kandy; member of the Ceylon Coronation Contingent, 1897.

JONKLAAS, ERNEST G.—ed. Kingswood Coll.; proctor, S.C. and notary public; member of the Local Board, Gampola; captain, C.L.I.

JONKLAAS, RICHARD WILLIAM, F.R.C.I.—ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; proctor, S.C. (Jonklaas and Van Langenberg).

JOSEPH, ERNEST HENLEY, V.D.—b. 1868; ed. Bath Coll., Somerset; joined "Ceylon Independent" in 1883, as a general asst., and was appointed manager in 1892; apptd. sec. of the Municipal Council, Colombo, in 1913; joined the Ceylon Artillery Volunteers in 1900 and secured his commission two years later; officer-commanding the corps in 1920; retired in Dec., 1923, with the rank of Colonel.; an excellent all-round sportsman, Col. Joseph as the best rugby-football forward for 1895, received a presentation cap; one of the best informed writers on sport in the Island.

JOSEPH, ERNEST MERVYN CORBETT—b. Aug. 20, 1890; ed. Royal Coll. and Lorenz Tutor; proctor, S.C., and notary; acted as pol. mag., Kegalle, from 1918 to 1921; 2nd lieut., C.G.A.; Municipal magistrate, Colombo; takes a keen interest in sport and plays cricket regularly for the Nondescripts, C.G.A. and Municipal S.C.

JOSEPH, HUGH PERCIVAL, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.); L.M.S. (Ceylon)—b. Sept. 5, 1876, medical officer, Borella Convict Hospital, June, 1898; later house surgeon, General Hospital, Colombo, Kurunegalle, Maturatta, resident M.O., Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital, Galle and Kandy; surgeon in charge, Victoria Memorial Eye Hospital since Oct., 1923; captain, C.V.M.C.

JOSEPH, JAMES—advocate, Colombo; hon. treas., Colombo Pettah Library.

JOSEPH, SIDNEY PERCIVAL, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.)—b. Feb. 20, 1873; ed. Royal Coll.; house physician, General Hospital, Colombo, May, 1904; medical officer, Bogawantalawa, 1906; Maskeliya, 1908; Trincomalee, 1910; Neboda, 1914; Badulla, 1916; Balapitiya, Jan., 1919; well known cricketer.

JUCKES, A. P., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Moray Group, Maskeliya; president and hon. sec., Maskeliya Club.

JULIUS, SYDNEY G. A.—proctor, S.C. and notary; partner, Julius & Creasy.

KADIRGAMER, SAM J. C.—proctor, S.C. and notary; partner, Wilson & Kadirgamer; hon. treas., Ceylon Lawyers' Benevolent Assocn; keenly interested in Y.M.C.A. work.

KANAGASABAI, HON. SIR AMBALAWANAR, Kt, cr. 1917; b. Dec. 9, 1856; advocate Supreme Court, Ceylon; graduated B.A. Madras Christian Col., 1878; president, the Jaffna Hindu Coll.; coconut planter since 1896; member, Legis. Council,



Ceylon, 1916-17; member of the Exec. Council; dist. judge, Jaffna, 1919-1921.

KANDYAH, C. T.—proctor, S.C. and notary public, Colombo.

KANNANGARA, EDWARD WILMOT—b. Feb. 16, 1894; B.A.

(Lond) cadet, Ceylon civ ser, local div, Aug 1919 attd to Kandy Kach, Aug, 1919, attd to Batticaloa Kach Jan 1920, ag addl pol. mag Colombo Negombo and Avisawella, May, 1921, pol mag Avisawella Mar, 1923 Mr Kannangara, was an asst lecturer at the Govt Training Coll from Jan 1 1917, until his appointment to the Ceylon civ ser

KANNANGARA THE HON MR CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM WIJEYE KOON—b at Balapitiya 1884 ed Wesleyan Schl Ambalangoda, foundation scholar Richmond Coll, Galle captain college cricket 1902 mathematic al master



nd of and ols, proc C, hon alle tion i b com nem

ber Ceylon National Congress Galle Education al Society and Sinhalese Young Men's Asscn ardent temperance worker member National Asscn, Lanka Mahayana Sabha president Y M B A Galle patron, Vernacular Teachers Asscn, Galle vice patron Wardya Sangama Galle, elected as member of the Legis Council for the S Prov, June, 1923

KANTAWALA, MOHAN HAR- GOVINDDAS—b Dec 3, 1890, B A (Cantab), cadet, Ceylon civ ser, Jan, 1915, attd to Anuradhapura Kach, Feb, 1915,

addtl pol mag, Anuradhapura, in addition to his own duties, July 1915 addtl pol mag, and addtl mun mag Colombo July, 1917 pol mag, Avisawella Mar, 1918 off asst to govt agt, E Prov, Oct, 1919, pol mag, Negombo, Jan, 1921 pol mag, Panadure June 1923

KEITH E W, J P, U P M V L M planter & V A, manager, Kondesale Kandy

KENION GEOFFREY C, J P, U P M—planter and manager, Kurugama Peradeniya, chairman, Kandy Dist P A an excellent rugger forward in his day

KENNARD FREDERICK EDWARD B Sc (hons in engineering) Lond, M I E E—b Sept 23, 1881, principal Govt Technical Schls, Colombo

KENNEDY ALEXANDER—b Oct 19 1887 ed in Scotland arrived in Ceylon in 1909 and for many years manager of Smith Campbell & Co, since 1920 proprietor, Kennedy & Co Colombo

KENNEDY HEW C, planter & V A manager, Liptons Estates, Ceylon for many years secretary of the Planters Asscn of Ceylon.

KENNEDY JOHN SINCLAIR, M C M A, B Sc, (Glas Univ,) A M I C E—b May 24, 1891, irrig engnr Aug, 1914, on service in the army, Apl, 1917—Mar, 1919 irrig engnr Karachi, works sub-division, Jan, 1922

KERKHAM, JAMES CHAPMAN, R D, commander, R N R—b Jan 8, 1868 marin supt Fisheries Dept, Mr Kerkham was formerly supt of pearl banks with the Ceylon Coy of Pearl Fishers

KEUNEMAN, ARTHUR ERIC, B A, L I B (Cantab)—b. 1885, ed Royal Coll, won the univer-

sity scholarship in 1905, and proceeded to Pembroke Col., Cambridge, and later entered Gray's Inn, for the study of law; lecturer at the Law Col., and till Jan., 1923, officer commanding "B." Coy., Colombo Town Guard; extra A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor during the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to Ceylon in 1922.

KEUNEMAN, GERALD PERCIVAL—b. May 21, 1882; ed. Kingswood and Royal Coll.; J.P., crown prosecutor, Matara; member Urban Dist. Council; member, D.R.C.; a fine all round cricketer in his day.

KEYT, FRIZROY, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), L.M.S. (Ceylon)—b. Sept. 13, 1874; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; sub. asst. col. surgeon, Negombo, May 20, 1899; Borella Convict Hospital, Colombo, July 29, 1899; asst. port surgeon, Colombo, May, 1900; Kurunegala, June, 1900; Kotmale, July, 1900; Diyatalawa, Jan., 1901; Nuwara Eliya, Mar., 1903; Dickoya, Apl., 1903; Mammur, June, 1904; asst. port surgeon, Colombo, Oct., 1905; 1st asst. port surgeon, Colombo, Mar., 1906; Lunugala, Dec., 1909; Dimbulu, Oct., 1911; Badulla, Aug., 1913; Haputale, May, 1915; director, anchylostomiasis campaign, Hatton, Oct., 1917; ditto, Haputale, Dec., 1917; ditto, Badulla, Dec., 1918; ag. prov. surgeon, Uva, Sept., 1919; port surgeon, Colombo, Aug. 23, 1920.

KHAN, B. M.—partner, Framjee, Bhikhajee & Co., Colombo.

KHAN, F. P.—partner, Framjee, Bhikhajee & Co., Colombo.

KHAN, K. M.—partner, Framjee, Bhikhajee & Co., Colombo.

KIDD, L. B.—agent, Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Galle.

KILMISTER, C. H., M.I.M. and C.E.—major, C.M.R. reserve;

chief asst. works engr., Municipal Council, Colombo; well-known in sporting circles and a regular member of the C.C.C. team; has played for the Europeans against the Ceylonese at cricket, and for All-Ceylon against the M.C.C. team.

KINDERSLEY, WILLIAM LORING—b. Sept. 7, 1868; ed. Marlborough Schl. and Exeter Coll., Oxford (B.A.), cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Jan., 1893; priv. sec. to lieutenant-govr., Sept., 1893; off. asst. to govt. agt., Uva Prov., Oct., 1895; addl. pol. mag., Matara, Dec., 1895; pol. mag., Kandy, May, 1897; dist. judge, Kalutara, Apl., 1903; asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, Sept., 1904; Chilaw, Nov., 1905; Puttalam, Apl., 1906; Matara, Mar., 1907; govt. agt., N.-C. Prov., May, 1912; ag. govt. agt., N.W. Prov., Dec., 1912; registr.-gen., Sept., 1914; govt. agt., Uva, Sept., 1919; govt. agt., C. Prov., July, 1920, a fine all round sportsman in his day, Mr. Kindersley distinguished himself as a cricketer, playing in more than one Test Match for the Europeans against the Colts.

KING, ARTHUR HENRIAM—b. Sept. 9, 1885; ed. privately in England; manager, Messrs. Hull Blyth & Co. (Colombo), Ltd.

KING, HUGH CHRISTOPHER, Diploma of Forestry, Oxford—b. June 8, 1899; attd. to headquarters, Jan., 1921; asst. conservator of forests, C. Div., May, 1921; attd. to headquarters, Oct., 1923.

KING, WILLIAM CYRIL CAMPBELL—b. Aug. 24, 1891; police probationer, Dec. 26, 1912; A.S.P., Training Schl., and Headquarters, Jan., 1914; on service in the army, June, 1917 to Feb., 1919; A.S.P., Kandy, July, 1919; ditto, Kalutara, Sept., 1919; ditto, Prov. of Uva,

Jan, 1921, S P Prov of Uva,
Mar, 1922 An excellent polo
player

KIRBY, SIDNEY JAMES A M
I C E, A M I M and C E—b
June 11, 1887 asst engr, att'd
to the office of the prov engr S
Prov, Sept, 1912 ag D E
Mannar May 1913 D E Pus
sellawa Mar 1915 on service in
the army, Feb, 1916 to June
1919 D E Nalanda Feb 1920
ditto Kandy Apl 1921

KIRTON H H A C A—
accountant, Messrs Forbes &
Walker Colombo

KNOCKR A DE BURGH B A
(Oxon)—b Oct 1 1874 ed
Westward Ho United Service Coll
and at Oxford University arriving
in Ceylon in 1896 he started plant
ing on Bowlana est Deltota he
was afterwards at Maddeyawa Del-
tota and Hope ests Hewahetta
presently on Moraliya Ruanwella

KOCH CECIL EVAN—ed Royal
Coll proctor S C & Notary,
Colombo

KOCH EDWIL GODFRIED—b
Oct 27 1881 ed St Benedict's
Inst photographic artist Plate
Ltd, Colombo Mr Koch's work as
an artist in oils and water colours
is well known and he enjoys the
reputation of having some of his
paintings permanently exhibited at
the Imperial Institute London
he is the only Ceylonese who has
obtained the diploma of the Berlin
Society of Photographers

KOCH F H BERTRAM—ed
Royal Coll, Advocate practised
at Matara for a short time has
practised in Colombo since 1904
A keen sportsman Mr Koch has
been prominently identified with
the Havelock Golf Club for many
years he was Capt of the Club and
later Pres'dent

KOCH, GLADWYN, Barrister at-
law—ed Royal Coll acted as
pol mag, and commissioner of
requests Colombo, advocate of the
Supreme Court, Colombo A well
known cricketer in his day Mr Koch
played for the Royal College XI

KOCH ROSSLYN—planter, V A,
and partner, Messrs Rosslyn &
Co Gaffoor's building Colombo

KOELMAN, RIENZI GUY—ed
Royal Coll auctioneer and broker
Messrs Jensen & Co, Canal Row
Colombo

KOTALAWALA HON MR DOV
HENRY J P U P M M L B,

M L C (Uva
Prov elector
ate)—b Mar
15, 1886, ed
Royal Coll
lieut C L I
reserve mer-
chant & landed



Badulla, one
time president
of the District
Committee

under Buddhist Temp Ord

KULARATNE, P DE S B A,
B Sc (Lond), L L B—ed Wesley
Coll principal Ananda Coll,
Colombo lecturer in constitutional
history, University Coll

KURIEN CHANGATHRAI GIVIR-
GHSE M B, C H B (Edin),
Certificate of Schl of Tropical
Medicine and Hygiene (London)—
b Jan. 28, 1883 house officer,
General Hospital Colombo June,
1910 later at Aranyika Dambulla,
Dimbulu Kitulgaha and since Mar,
1922, M O, Avisawelli

KURIYAN, AMPATTU THOMAS,
L R C P and S (Edin), L R I P
and S (Glas), Certificate of London

Schl. of Tropical Medicine, D.P.H. (Lond.)—b. Oct. 1, 1882; house surgeon, Kandy, June, 1910; later at Bogawantalawa, Maskeliya, Dimbula, Trincomalee, Madulkelle and since July, 1923, M.O., Karawanella.

LAGREZE, E. DUMONTEIL—agent-general, Messageries Maritimes Co. for Ceylon and India; consul for Italy.

LAMB, REV. ROBT.; Wesleyan Missionary; suptd., Industrial School, Wellewatta.

LAMB, V. C.—planter, Aranadara est., Kegalle; member of the committee of the Ceylon P.A.; a goods tennis player.

LANGRAN, BARTIE—b. Dec. 28, 1894; police probationer, Nov. 21, 1914; A.S.P., Oct. 19, 1917; ditto, Depot, July, 1919; ditto, Headquarters, Aug., 1919; ditto, Kegalle Dec., 1919; ditto, Harbour and C.I.D., Sept., 1922; ditto, Kalutara, Feb., 1923; S.P., Oct. 19, 1923.

LAYARD, FRANK HENRY, J.P., U.P.M.—b. Apl. 18, 1872; ed Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey, and St. Anne's, Redhill; studied law for some time, but ultimately came out to Ceylon in 1888 to learn tea planting under Mr. E. P. Willisford, on Hangran Oya, Nawalapitiya; he was in charge of a division of the Blackwater est., Galgoda, and of Penrith est., Avisawella, and later supt. of Ganapalla est., Yatiyantota; presently director and inspector of ests., Messrs. Gordon Frazer & Co., Ltd.

LAYCOCK, H. F., M.C., J.P., U.P.M.—planter, Sherbourne, Nuwara Eliya.

LEADER, THOMAS HENRY, A.M. I.C.E.—b. Mar. 29, 1885; asst. engnr., Colombo, Oct., 1911; ag.

D.E. Batticaloa, July, 1912; on service in the army, May, 1917 to Mar., 1919; D.E., Chilaw, Feb., 1920; ditto, Badulla, Jan., 1921.

LEE, NIGEL I.; solicitor; crown proctor, Kandy; secretary, Kandy Hotels Co., Ltd.

LEEFÉ, BASIL W., J.P., U.P.M.—partner, Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co.; and Messrs. Clarke, Spence & Co., Galle.

LEEFÉ, L. O., J.P., U.P.M.—partner, Messrs. E. John & Co.

LEEMBRUGGEN, HENRY ULRICH L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.M.S. (Ceylon)—b. Dec. 6, 1875; sub.-asst. col. surgeon, Negombo, Aug., 1899; asst. port surgeon, Colombo, Apl., 1910; on service in the army, June, 1915 to Jan., 1919; police surgeon, Colombo, Jan., 1919; judicial Medical officer, Colombo, Apl., 1920; prov. surgeon, E.P., Mar. 1924.

LEEMBRUGGEN, REX GRENVILLE, B. Sc. (Engineering) London—b. Aug. 11, 1895; ed. St. Thomas' Coll., D.E., P.W.D., Ratnapura, Jan., 1921; Nalanda, Apl., 1921; govt. quarters, Colombo, Oct., 1921; temporarily transferred to the Railway Extensions Dept., Nov., 1921; D.E., Maradankadawela, Oct., 1923.

LEEMBRUGGEN, WILMOT EDGAR L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.)—b. 1856; ed. Jaffna Coll.; his first govt. appointment was as medical officer, Avisawella; in 1900, he accompanied the Ceylon contingent to the South African war as medical officer; on his return he was appointed medical officer at Negombo; since his retirement from govt. service Dr. Leembruggen has practised his profession in Negombo.

LE GOC, VERY REV. FATHER MAURICE JACQUES, Ph. D. (Rome)

M A (Cantab) B Sc (Hons)
 London—b Feb 21, 1887, rector,
 St Joseph's Coll and lecturer in
 botany, University Coll, Colombo
 president, Ceylon Geographical
 Assocn.

LEIGH CLARE, HENRY JAMES
 LEIGH—b Aug 13, 1891, cadet
 Ceylon, Feb, 1920, attd to
 Colombo Kach, Mar, 1920, attd
 to off of food contrlr, Apl, 1920,
 off asst to the govt agt, S. Prov,
 Mar 1921 off asst to the govt
 agt C Prov Apl, 1922 ag
 asst govt agt, Kandy, May,
 1922 resumed duties as off asst
 to the govt agt C Prov, Sept,
 1922

LEETHAM, A R P M A
 (Oxon), div inspector of Schools,
 Kandy

LE JEUNE, REV FR Y, M A
 (Cantab) O M I, D D, prefect
 of studies St Joseph's Coll
 Colombo

LETITIA, SISTER—principal,
 Bishop's Coll for girls, Colombo

LEWIS ALFRED—b Mar 6
 1880 financial asst and acctnt
 P W D aptd financial asst and
 acctnt, P W D, June 15 1905
 temporarily employed under the
 ministry of munitions Sept 1,
 1915 to Feb 28, 1918 temporarily
 employed under the ministry of
 food Mar 1 1918 to Feb 29 1920,
 resumed duties on return to the
 Island, Apl 9, 1920

LEWIS FREDERICK, F L S,
 for some time a planter in the
 Ratnapura District, and afterwards
 asst conservator of Forests later
 an officer in the Land Settlement
 Dept, retired in 1922, and now re-
 sident in Tangalla, possesses an
 extensive knowledge of the Flora
 of the Tropics and is an ack-
 nowledged authority on Ceylon
 Botany.

LITTLE, CHRISTOPHER HENRY,
 A M I C E—b Oct 4, 1883, dist
 engr, P W D, July, 1911,
 Dyalawa, Feb., 1912, on service
 in the army, Oct, 1918, to Feb,
 1919, D E, Matale, Jan, 1920

LITTLETON GEACH, HUGH
 WINNIATT—ed Blundell's Schl,
 supt, Harrington, Kotagala, lieut,
 C P R C, a fine all round sports-
 man Mr Geach has figured pro-
 minently for Dimbula as a cricketer
 and rugby football three-quarter,
 he was in the European cricket XI
 that played the Ceylonese in 1923

LOCHORE, HON MR JAMES,
 J P U P M, M E C—ed Fair-
 field School, Govan, and Glasgow
 High School, on leaving school
 went to James Finlay & Co's
 office in Glasgow, and came
 out to their branch in Colombo
 in Sept 1897, Vice chairman
 of the Chamber of Commerce on
 four occasions first in 1912, and
 chairman 1918-19 and 1920-21,
 member of the Port Commission
 for six years, on Railway Advisory
 Board from 1918 to 1923, director,
 Messrs Carson & Co, Ltd director
 and chairman Messrs Miller & Co,
 Ltd managing director, Galle Face
 Hotel, member of the Exec Council,
 a well known sportsman and steward
 of the Ceylon Turf Club, has been
 a successful owner and for many
 years referee in the Colombo Up-
 country rugger match, former
 president of the C H & F C.

LOGAN, GEORGE KENNETH—b.
 1890, ed Wolberley Schl, Kid-
 derminster, arrived in Ceylon in
 1912 to join Messrs Henderson &
 Co's tea dept, now a partner in
 the firm and acting consul for
 Belgium arbitrator in general pro-
 duce, other than tea and rubber,
 for the Ceylon Chamber of Com-
 merce, 2nd lieut, C G A reserve;
 a prominent member of the Royal

Colombo Yacht Club since his arrival in Ceylon; winner of numerous races, including the Wag championship which he has carried off on four consecutive occasions; Capt. of the club in 1922-23 and 24.

LONG, EDWARD VIVIAN, J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Ahnwick, Udapusselawa.

Longbottom, JOHN LEONARD, B. Sc. (London), A.M.I.C.E., P.A.S.I.—b. Mar. 24, 1886; asst. engr., Colombo, Oct., 1913; ditto, Badulla, Dec., 1913; D.E., Passara, July, 1914; ditto, Pelmadulla, Jan., 1918; Maho, Nov., 1920; Anuradhapura, May, 1923.

LOOS, F. C. Snr., J.P.; F.R.C.I.; proctor S.C. & N.P.; retired registrar, Supreme Court, Colombo.

LOOS, F. C. Jnr., Barrister-at-law, Grays' Inn; advocate, Colombo.

LOOS, FRANK E.—b. July 11, 1877; second asst. Acctnt., General Treasury, Colombo; Mr. Loos, had continuous Service in the G.P.O. from July 11, 1895 to April 30, 1915.

LOOS, Hon. Mr. HERMANN ALBERT—b. July 21, 1865; ed. Royal Coll.; B.A. (Cantab.); barrister-at-law, Inner Temple; addnl. crown counsel, Ceylon, Jan., 1899; crown counsel, Apl., 1903; ag. solr.-gen., Aug., 1907; addnl. dist. judge, Colombo, Jan., 1908; dist. judge, Colombo, Dec., 1910; ag. puisne justice, Mar., 1919; retired, June 5, 1922; nominated Burgher member in Legis. Council; a keen sportsman in his day, Mr. Loos was captain of the Nondescripts for many years and led the side with success; he is now president of the Club.

LOOS, L. V., Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple—ed. Royal Coll.; advocate, Kandy; a fine exponent of lawn tennis, Mr. Loos was winner of the doubles championship of Ceylon with Mr. O. L. M. Pinto in 1923.

LORAM, JOHN, P.A.S.I.—partner, Messrs. Cumberbatch & Co.; for some years with Messrs. Whittall & Co.; 2nd lieut., C.G.A. reserve; Mr. Loram took a deal of interest in sport and did much towards popularising the mercantile cricket competition; himself a fine cricketer, Mr. Loram has figured prominently for the C.C.C. and has some excellent bowling performances to his credit.

LOVELL, S. F. O.; partner, R. Gordon & Co., Colombo.

LOVETT, HERBERT JOHNSON—b. June 15, 1877; A.C.A.; ed. at Marlborough Coll.; chartered acctnt. England and Wales, 1900; asst. acctnt., G.P.O., Ceylon, 1901; ag. acctnt. on several occasions; on military duty, Sept., 1914; acctnt., G.P.O., Apl., 1918. A well known golfer in his day.

LOVELL, JASPER S.; planter, Kew, Norwood; a keen sportsman, Mr. Lovell has been playing cricket and hockey for the D.M.C.C. for many years.

LUCETTE, E. H., M.C., B.A. (Oxon.), C.C.S.; O.A. to Govt. Agent, Kachcheri, Kurunegala.

L U D D I N G T O N, NORMAN JOHN, M. Sc., Durham Univ.—b. Sept. 8, 1888; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov. 17, 1911; attd. to the Jaffna Kach., Dec., 1911; ag. pol. mag., Trincomalee, July, 1912; ag. off. asst. to govt. agt., E. Prov., Mar., 1913; ag. off. asst., Kurunegala Kach., Aug., 1913; ag. asst. govt. agt., P. i. m and Chilaw.

MACK, EDMUND GARVIN, M D ,
B S (Lond)
b Dec 6,
1883, ed



Royal Coll,
Colombo and
London Uni-
versity, first
appt physi-
cian, General
Hospital,
Aug. 1910,
presently,
third physi-
cian General
Hospital and
lecturer at the Ceylon Medical
Coll Dr Mack won the
Govt University Scholarship in
1903

MACK, P D A (JNR)—ed
Royal Coll proctor S C & notary
partner, P D A Mack & Son

MACK PETER DANIEL
ANTHONIS, J P—ed Colombo
Academy proctor S C and notary,
senior partner of the firm of P D A
Mack & Sons, Colombo

MACK STANLEY—ed Royal
Coll supt and electrician Muni-
cipal City Sanitation Engr's Dept ,
Colombo

MACK, THEODORE DORNHORST—
b Aug 23, 1862 ed St Thomas'
Coll enrolled as a proctor 1888.
senior of the firm of T D & E L
Mack

MACK, WILLIAM E—ed Royal
Coll—a senior master at Wesley
Coll he is well known in educa-
tional circles and is probably one of
the very few in the Island that can
point to a record of nearly forty
years service in the teaching line

MACKAY, CAPTAIN H P , V C ,
(Gordon Highlanders)—adjutant,
C L I , C S and T C T G and
C C B , , C D I , Headquarters,

Colombo, a prominent member of
the U S B A , who has done much
to encourage and improve boxing in
Ceylon

MACKENZIE, DONALD INGLEBY
—b Dec 3, 1872, ed Rugby
Schl arrived in Ceylon in 1891
and joined the Stinsford est ,
Ruanwella, as ' creeper ', was
supt of Ruanwella est , for many
years presently manager of Glassel,
Dehiowita

MACKIF, CHARLES WILLIAM—
b 1876 ed Robert Gordon's Coll ,
Aberdeen, arrived in Ceylon in
1898, merchant and director, Messrs
C W Mackie & Co , Ltd , a well-
known sportsman in his day, he
was winner of the Ceylon golf
championship in 1898, and runner-
up in 1899 an excellent soccer,"
full back and rugger forward, he
played in several matches for
Colombo against Up-country

MACKIE, W COPLAND—planter
Galaha est , Galaha member of the
committee of the Ceylon P A

MACKWOOD, EDWARD OSWALD
—b Oct 1885, ed Bedford Gram-
mar Schl director, Messrs Mack-
woods, Ltd captain, C G A , and
former A D C to H E the Gover-
nor, a former president of the
Colombo Cricket Club keenly
interested in sport and well known
as a rugby football referee

MACKWOOD, FRANK EDWARD,
J P —b July 8, 1877, ed Dulwich
Coll , and Brighton Grammar Schl ,
arrived in Ceylon in Apl , 1898, to
join Messrs Mackwood & Co ,
presently life director, Messrs Mack-
woods, Ltd , vice-chairman, Cham-
ber of Commerce, 1918-19, and
chairman 1919

MACKWOOD, FRANK MITCHELL,
J P —b July 12, 1843 ed in
Devonshire, arrived in Ceylon in

Dec., 1861; went planting in Jan., 1862, as S.D. on Gallebodde; took up Colombo work in 1866, and in 1870, joined the firm of Messrs. Mackwoods & Co., as partner, his father and uncle being senior partners at the time; vice-chairman, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, 1886-87, and chairman 1888-89, and again 1895-96-97-99 and 1900; represented the general European community for many years in the Legis. Council; presently senior life director, Messrs. Mackwoods, Ltd.; one of the oldest Ceylon colonists alive.

MACKWOOD, FRANCIS OSWALD—b. Feb., 1884; ed. Bedford Grammar Schl.; arrived in Ceylon in Nov., 1902, to join the firm of Messrs. Chas. Mackwood & Co.; presently, director, Messrs. Mackwoods, Ltd.; held commission in the C.L.I. from 1918 to 1923.

MAC MILLAN, HUGH FRASER, F.L.S., F.R.H.S.—b. June 4, 1869; supt. of Botanic Gardens; acted as curator, Hakgalla gardens, in 1909-10; connected with the Botanic gardens, Peradeniya, since July, 1895.

MACRAE, THE HON. MR. LACHLAN, M.A. (Aberdeen), M.A. (Cantab.)—b. Aug. 30, 1886; director of education, Ceylon, since Jan., 1922.

MACQUIRE, A. R.—accountant, Chartered Bank of India, Colombo.

MADDEN, G. P.—partner, Messrs. Geo. Steuart & Co., Colombo.

MADDOCKS, HERBERT GEORGE PARTON—b. 1878; ed. Rossall Schl.; arrived in Ceylon in 1903, to join Messrs. Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.; head of tea dept. since 1909; acting manager of the firm in 1924; Mr. Maddock's chief recreations are lawn tennis and shooting.

MAGORIS, J. A.—Messrs. E. John & Co., Colombo; a keen sportsman, Mr. Magoris still plays cricket for the C.C.C.; some years ago he played for Colombo against Up-country in the annual rugger and soccer contests.

MAHADEVA, A., B.A. (Cantab.)—ed. Royal Coll.; and Christ's Col., Cambridge; Barrister-at-law, Lincoln's Inn; advocate; Vice-President, Parameshvara College for Boys, Thirunelveli, Jaffna.

MALPAS, ARCHIBALD HENRY, M.M.—b. Aug. 25, 1884; asst. marine biologist; acted as director, Colombo Museum in 1922.

MANNING, BRIG-GEN. SIR WM. HENRY, G.C.M.G. (1921); K.C.M.G. (1904); K.B.E. (1918); C.B. (1903)—b. 1863; ed. at Camb. and Roy. Mil. Coll., Sandhurst; lieut., 2nd batt., S. Wales Bord.,



24th Foot, 1886; capt., 1897; brevet-major, 1898; brevet-lieut.-col., 1899; brevet-col., 1904; joined Indian army, 1888; 51st Sikhs, frontier force, 1891; 2nd Burmese war (wounded, medal)

Samana and Hazara expedns , N W frontier of India, 1891 (clasp) C Africa, 1893-4 (medal), C Africa and Rhodesia, 1894 98 (clasp), Somaliland campaign (medal and 2 clasps), dep comsnr and cons gen for B. C Africa, 1897 acted as comsnr consgen, Dec, 1897, to Dec, 1898, and also from July, 1900 to Apl, 1901, raised, and comdd C Africa regt, comdd Somaliland field force 1903-4 inspr gen, K A R, 1901, ag gov of Nyasaland Prot, 1907, 1907, gov, Somaliland Prot, 7th Jan 1910, gov, Nyasaland Prot, Nov 5, 1910, gov, Jamaica, Jan, 1913 gov Ceylon, May, 31, 1918 assumed govt, Sept 11, 1918, recd Coronation medal, 1911

MANNING, H E LADY OLGA, president, Colombo Ladies' League patroness Ceylon Girl Guides

MANSENGH, N S proprietary planter, Reigate Nuwara Eliya, a well known sportsman & excellent cricketer in his day

MANSON, EDWARD BERESFORD, P A S I —b Aug 18 1885, joined the Survey Dept, in 1908, on service in the army 1916-1919 presently supt of surveys, a keen golfer

MANWARING GUY—b May 24, 1894 police probationer, Feb 18 1914, A S P, Apl, 1916, A S P, C I D, Apl, 1919, ditto, Nuwara Eliya, June, 1919, ditto, Kalutara, Jan, 1921 S P, Colombo S, Sept, 1923

MANWARING, H —manager, the Eastern Bank, Ltd, Colombo
MARCEL, J H, J P, U P M —planter and manager, Choisy, Punduloya

MARGARET, SISTER BRIDGET—sister in charge, St Margaret's Schl for girls, Polwatte, Colombo

MARKUS, CHARLES PETER, J P. —b 1854, ed St Thomas' Coll; proctor, acted on various occasions as D J, comsnr of requests and P M, Kurunegala

MARLEY, H J G, J P, U P M —planter and V A, manager, Castlemilk, Gampola heut and O C, Gampola Town Guard, member of the first coronation contingent, a fine all round sportsman in his day, Mr Marley excelled himself as a rugger forward

MARRS, ROBERT M A (Oxon), C I E —b Dec 21, 1884, principal, University Coll, Colombo, since Sept 27, 1921 Member of the Board of Education

MARRIOTT, E F —planter, Madulkella est, Madulkelle, member of the committee of the Ceylon P A

MARSHALL, C J A, J P, U P M —proctor S C and notary public, Avisawella, president, Chums Athletic Club, president, Colts Cricket Club, a keen turfite and prominent member of the Kelani Valley Club

MARSHALL, EDWARD FOSTER, B A (Oxon) —b Aug 2, 1888, cadet, Ceylon civ ser, Dec, 1912, attd to Kurunegala, Kach, Jan, 1913 Badulla, Kach, Mar, 1913, ag off asst Badulla Kach, Oct, 1913, ag off asst. to govt agt, N C Prov, July, 1914, ditto, C Prov, Aug, 1915, pol mag, Matale, May, 1917, asst govt agt, Mullattivu, Sept, 1918, pol mag, Gampola, May, 1920, asst govt. agt, Galle, Sept, 1923, pol mag, Matara, Dec, 1923.

MARSHALL, FRANCIS, B. Sc., Leeds Univ —b. Sept. 25, 1888, cadet, Ceylon civ. ser, Nov. 17, 1911, attd to Galle Kach, Dec., 1911, attd to Kandy Kach, May,

1912; ag. pol. mag., Avisawela, Feb., 1913; comsnr. of requests and pol. mag., Matale, Sept., 1913; addtl. pol. mag. and addtl. municipal mag., Colombo, Jan., 1915; off. asst. to prin. collr. of customs and second landing survr., Apl., 1915; ag. sec., Colombo port comsn., in addition to his own duties, May, 1915; pol. mag., Galle, Mar., 1916; pol. mag., Trincomalee, Nov., 1916; off. asst. to govt. agt., Uva, Jan., 1917; ag. sec., Colombo port comsn., Mar., 1919; ag. addtl. landing survr., Colombo customs, June, 1919; sec. to food controller, July, 1919; ag. joint pol. mag., Colombo, in addition to his own duties, July, 1919; ag. sec. to food controller, Oct., 1919; dist. judge, Nuwara Eliya, May, 1921; asst. controller of revenue, Oct., 1921; ag. asst. Col. treas., Jan., 1924.

MARSHALL, GEORGE—b. 1880; ed. Dollar Academy, Scotland; manager, Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.; first came out to Ceylon in Jan., 1901, and was here till 1903; later in China, India and the Straits; was manager twice at Madras and Karachi and also at Penang, and sub-manager at Calcutta; recreations: polo, golf and racing.

MARTIN, HENRY ALEXANDER, —b. Aug. 18, 1867; ag. clk. to auditor, Grenada, Aug., 1884; to June, 1885; clk. to pro-marshal, June to July, 1885; ag. ch. to audr., May. to Nov., 1887; asst. clk. treasy., Jan., 1889; ag. wks. actnt., Jan. to Oct., 1890; ch. clk., registr., Nov., 1891; treasy. acctnt., St. Lucia and Grenada, Apl., 1894; supt. prisons, Feb. to May, 1897; financial asst. and acctnt., P.W.D., Ceylon, June, 1897; acctnt. and financial asst.,

gen. treasy., May 26, 1905; a well known cricketer and golfer in his day.

MARTIN, HON. MR. NATHANIEL JOHN, J.P., U.P.M.—b. Oct. 14, 1866; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; elected



member for the Burgher electorate; proprietary planter, crown proctor and notary., addl. comsnr. of requests and pol. mag., Chilaw; chairman, Chilaw Co-operative Society, Chilaw Dist.,

P.A., and dist. urban council, Chilaw; managing director of Martin Coconut Estates Co. of Chilaw; President of the Chilaw Club; patron of the Burgher Recreation Club.

MARTIN, REGINALD E; ed. King's Schl., Canterbury; arrived in Ceylon in 1912, and was engaged in tea planting in Dimbula; on war service 1915-19; returned in 1920; and joined Messrs. George Steuart & Co.; a versatile writer and well-known sportsman, having played for the Europeans on more than one occasion in the annual cricket tests with the Ceylonese; played for All Ceylon against the Australians in 1914.

MARTINUS, FELIX FARRANCE—b. Mar. 8, 1869; ed. St. Thomas'; played in that Coll. XI. two years; organist and choirmaster, Cathedral, when Dr. R. S. Copleston was warden; asst.-master, S.T.C., for 12 years; joined "Ceylon Examiner" as asst. to J. T. Blaze, M.A., editor; on its closing;

ed sub-editor, "Independent," later leader writer and acting editor, joined "Times," was in charge of morning edition as sub, invited by J W C de Soysa to take over "Standard" and build new paper, accordingly started "Morning Leader"), joined Max Friend in starting first weekly illustrated, "Amicus", on its sale did mercantile work, manager, Wijewardene & Co, oil shippers, reverted to journalism, after a period on "Daily News" re-joined "Leader" as asst editor, 1924, organist of St Paul's, Colombo, for the last 37 years

MASON, ARTHUR FINCH—b June 8, 1869, senior asst engrn, Passara railway survey, May 1907, senior asst engrn, Mannar railway survey Jan, 1908, senior asst engrn, construction, Ratnapura section, Sept, 1908, to Aug, 1910, senior asst engrn, Puttalam railway extnsn, Oct, 1920, executive engrn, Oct, 1921, executive engrn, head office, Dec, 1921

MASSY, EDMUND INGOLDSBY, J.P., U P M—b Apl 26, 1876, ed Trinity Coll, Stratford-on-Avon, arrived in Ceylon in 1897, crept with Mr A L Hine Haycock on Gorthie Dikoya, & Chapleton, Bogawantalawa, on St Leonard's, Halgranoys in 1898, left for war service in South Africa with first Ceylon contingent in Jan, 1901 returning to Ceylon Mr Massy took

" " " " " " " " " " " "

wella and Pambagama, Dehiowita, since 1910, in charge of Glencarn, Dikoya, a keen all round sportsman, Mr Massy has represented his district at cricket and lawn tennis, he has been hon sec of the D M C C. for some years, capt, C M.R. reserve.

MASSY, GEORGE ROBERT, J P, U P M—b 1875, ed Trinity Coll, Stratford-on-Avon, arrived in Ceylon in 1896, presently in charge of Pallegama, Kegalla, chairman, Kegalla P A, served in South African war with 1st Ceylon contingent, 1901, capt., C M R., reserve

MASSY, JAMES LARE—b 1874, ed Trinity Coll, Stratford-on-Avon, manager, Bogawantalawa est, was on Kelawatte, Lunugala, where he joined up for service in the great war

MASTERS, ERNEST—Partner, Messrs Keell & Waldoek, Colombo

MAYWELL JOHNSTONE, J W J P, U P M—planter Melfort, Pusselawa, major, 2nd in command, C M R, a keen sportsman and well known rugger forward in his day

MAUDSLAY, L C, J P, U P M—planter and V A, Dikoya est, Dikoya

MAY, PHILIP JOHN, F S I—b Jan 30, 1879, joined the Survey Dept, in May, 1909, presently supt of surveys

MAY, PERCY, R, B A (Cantab), J P, U P M—b Mar. 13, 1884, ed Pembroke Coll, Cambridge,

tion football, played cricket for London County and Surrey and was a member of the famous football team, the Corinthians, toured New Zealand in 1906 as a member of the M C C. cricket team; has played on more than one occasion for the Europeans against the Ceylonese in local cricket tests.

MAYBIN, JOHN ALEXANDER—b Aug 5, 1889; M A. (Edin); cadet, Ceylon civ. ser, Jan, 1914;

attd. to the Badulla Kach., Jan., 1914; ag. off. asst. to govt. agt., July, 1914; and Jan., 1915; addtl. dist. judge and pol. mag., Badulla, in addition to his own duties, June, 1915; pol. mag., Panadure, Mar., 1916; on military duty, 1917; ag. pol. mag., Kandy, July, 1919; seconded for service as 2nd financial asst. to the chairman, Municipal Council, Colombo, Mar., 1920; ag. financial asst. to chairman, Municipal Council, Colombo, Nov., 1920; addl. asst. col. sec., Jan., 1922; landing surveyor, Customs, Colombo, Mar., 1923. A well known rugger half, Mr. Maybin played regularly for Colombo in 1922.

MCGUIRE, W. R.—partner, Messrs. Keell & Waldock, Colombo.

MC LAREN, HERBERT A.—planter and manager, Gikiyanakande, Neboda.

MC LENNAN, ROBERT ALEXANDER—b. Nov. 19, 1894; ed. Edinburgh; arrived in Ceylon, 1920; manager, Messrs. Brown & Co., Ltd., Ceylon.

MC MILLAN, DUNCAN, M.I.C.E.—b. Apl. 25, 1872; apptd. asst. engr., way and works, C.G.R., Oct., 1902; ag. engr., way and works, June, 1903; engr., way and works, Apl., 1910; ag. general manager, Apl., 1914; resumed duties as engr., way and works, Dec., 1916; ag. general manager, Apl., 1919; resumed duties as engr., way and works, Nov., 1919.

MC MINN, DOUGLAS KENNETH, A.M.I.C.E. (Ireland)—b. Feb. 18, 1876; D.E., Kurunegala, Feb., 1903; ag. P.E., N.-C. Prov., Jan., 1920; ditto, N. Prov., July, 1920; P.E., N. Prov., May., 1922; confirmed in his appointment as P.E., July, 1923; Mr. McMin was employed as asst. engr.,

Railway extensions, from Apl. 1899 to Feb., 1903, and as an engr. in the irrig. dept., from Feb., 11 to 25, 1903.

MC MURRAY, JAS—accountant, Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Colombo.

MC NEILL, WILLIAM MARTIN, B.A. (Oxon), Diploma of Forestry, (Oxford)—b. Jan. 9, 1900; asst. conservator of forests, attd. to N.-W. Div., Oct., 1922.

MEABY, J. W. G., A.M.I.E.E.—Engr., Eastern Produce & Estate Co., Ltd., Kandy.

MEADEN, BERTRAM GRANT, A.M.I.C.E.—b. Sept. 27, 1897; irrig. engr., Oct., 1905; div. irrig. engr., Mar., 1914; ditto, N. Div., Feb., 1922.

MEEDENIYA, HON. MR. JOHN HENRY, Adigar—b. Nov. 30, 1867; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; a volunteer clerk in the



Colombo Kach. in 1886; in 1890, he was Koralā of Gamu and Galboda Pattus and in 1894, chief headman and Dissawa in 1913; member of the Legis. Council, 1916; Mr. Meedeniya

is probably the greatest elephant hunter in Ceylon, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Maduwanwala; Mr. Meedeniya's decoys, as well as noosers, are generally regarded as the most skilled and daring in the land.

MEADEN, ROBERT J. M.—partner, Messrs. E. John & Co.; a well-known sportsman, Mr. Meaden has been prominently identified

with the Ceylon turf for many years and has met with considerable success as an owner, in his day he was a leading golfer and cricketer, he was runner up in the amateur golf championship of Ceylon in 1900 and 1901 and he also played for Capt Ward Jackson's XI against the Colts in 1898

MEGGET E C J P U P M—planter and visiting agent Balangoda group, Bogawantalawa member of the Committee of the Ceylon P A a well known Up country sportsman, who figured prominently at lawn tennis and hockey in his day major, C P R G

MEGGINSON R F J P U P M planter Goatfell Kanda pola keenly interested in sport and a useful cricketer

MELTON HORACE S—mechanical engnr and boiler surveyor, Ship and engnr surveyor to Lloyd's Register of Shipping, Victoria Arcade Colombo

MENDIS C E W, L M S (Ceylon), F R C S (Eng) L R C P and S (Edin) L R F P and S (Glas)—actg M O Convict Hospital Borella Colombo

MENDIS REV J S B—ed Wesley Col, Wesleyan Minister, Galle

MENDIS J W E L M S (Ceylon) L R C P (Lond) M R C S, (Eng)—in private practice at Mutwal, Colombo

METZELING, A W—late C C S, secretary, Ceylon Savings Bank, Colombo

MILERS, P PENROSE—b Nov 9 1869, ed Royal Gosport Academy, arrived in Ceylon in 1887, to start planting on Dikoya est, he was later at North Cove, Bogawantalawa, he was a member of the Ceylon contingent on the occasion

of the coronation of King Edward, VII presently proprietary planter Kenagaha Ella, Balangoda

MILES, CAPTAIN W H, B A, J P, U P M—ed Uppingham and Cambridge Univ George Steuart & Co, Colombo a keen turfite and Time keeper of the Ceylon Turf Club

MILLER, C Mc L, J P, U P M—planter Cottaganga Rangalla, chairman, Rangalla P A

MILLINGTON, EDWARD TURNER—b Oct 30, 1881 ed Victoria Univ Manchester (B A), cadet, Ceylon civ ser, Nov, 1904 extra off asst to govt agt, N Prov and asst collr of custom, Jaffna, Jan, 1906, pol mag, Avisawella, Apl, 1906 off asst to govt agt, N W Prov Nov 1906, C Prov, Aug, 1908, ag dist judge, etc, Nuwara Eliya-Hatton, Jan, 1910, asst govt agt, Hambantota, Feb, 1913 ditto, Matale, Dec, 1917, ag dist judge Kurunegala, Apl, 1921 ag govt agt, N-W Prov, Apl 1922, asst govt agt, Kalutara, Aug, 1922, ag registrar-general, July, 1923

MILNE MAITLAND S, J P, U P M—proprietary planter, manager Greenwood and Ravenscraig Nawalapitiya

MILNE, R A, A M I M E—engineer and works manager, Colombo Iron works, Walker Sons & Co Ltd, lieut Ceylon Engineers

MILNER, COL HENRY GLADSTONE—territorial commander of Ceylon Salvation Army, Colombo

MISSIER, G—general merchant and managing proprietor, the Durbar, Kandy.

MITCHELL, KENNETH WILLIAM SANDERSON, A I C E—b June 28, 1885 joined the Survey Dept, in May, 1909, on service in the army, 1915-1919, presently supt. of surveys

MITCHELL, T. R.—general manager, Cargills, Ltd.; hon. sec., Colombo Chess Club; president, Fort Tennis Club, Colombo.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM EDWARD—b. 1869; ed. Edinburgh Academy and Edinburgh Institution; director and chairman, Messrs. Darley, Butler & Co., Ltd.; director, Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd.; consul for Mexico and acting consul for Bolivia; a well-known sportsman, who has distinguished himself at lawn tennis, rugger and hockey.

MITCHELL, FRANK SMEDLEY;—b. 1873; ed. Edinburgh Institution; director, Messrs. Darley, Butler & Co., Ltd.

MODDER, E. F. C.—ed. Royal Coll.; proctor, S.C. and notary, Kurunegala.

MODDER, V. CARL, J.P.;—ed. Royal Coll.; proctor, S.C. and notary, Nuwara Eliya; master, Nuwara Eliya, Hunt Club.

MOHAMED ALIE, MOHAMED ISMAIL, J.P.—vice-consul for Persia, Teheran House, Colombo.

MOLAMURE, ARTHUR H. EKNELIGODDE—ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; proctor, S.C. and notary; crown proctor, Ratnapura; vice-chairman, Ratnapura urban dist. council; Mr. Molamure was a fine cricketer in his school days and played for the Thomian XI.

MOLAMURE, A. FRANCIS, Barrister-at-law—ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; advocate, Kegalla; a fine cricketer in his day, Mr. Molamure played a prominent part in big cricket in Colombo after he left St. Thomas' where he was capt. of the Schl. XI.

MOONEMALLE, THE HON. MR. T. B. L.—b. July 19, 1868; ed. Trinity Coll., Kandy; enrolled

as proctor in July, 1890; Kandyan representative on the Legis. Council in 1906; has acted on several occasions as dist. judge, comsnr. of requests and pol mag., Kurunegala.

MOONESINGHE, J.—manager, *per pro* H. Don Carolis & Sons, Colombo.

MOORE, JOHN GAGE—ed. Ipswich Schl.; director, Messrs. Gordon Frazer & Co., Ltd.; arrived in Ceylon in 1913; for three years with Messrs. Ford, Rhodes and Thornton; hon. treas., Disabled Ceylon men's fund.

MOORE, M. U., M.A. (Cantab.)—principal, Siddhartha Coll., Balapitiya.

MOORHEAD, J. E.—managing director, Delmege, Reid & Co., Ltd., Colombo.

MORAES, JAMES AFFLECK—b. Sept. 1, 1877; D.E., attd. to the govt. factory, May, 1901; D.E., Badulla, 1902; ditto, Dandagamūwa 1906; on military service with the Ceylon Sanitary Company, Mesopotamia, Nov., 1919 to May, 1920; D.E., Pelmadulla, May, 1923.

MORGAN, P. L.—director, Kearley & Tonge, Ltd., Colombo.

MORGAN, WILLIAM RICHARD WILMOT, A.M.I.C.E.—b. Feb. 15, 1872; dist. engnr., P.W.D., Katugastota, Nov., 1898; ag. Prov. engnr., S. Prov., Oct., 1914; ditto, E. Prov., June, 1917; ditto, S. Prov., Sept., 1923.

MORGAPPAH, NICHOLAS WILFRED—b. May 31, 1865; entd. registr.-gen.'s dept., Ceylon civ. ser.; Oct., 1884; ag. asst. registr.-gen., Ceylon, May, 1897; asst. registr.-gen., Jan., 1902; apptd. to cls. V. of the civ. ser., Jan., 1913; ag. registr.-gen., Sept., 1919; Mr.

Morgappah served in the govt. clerical service in the Registrar-General's Dept, from Oct, 1, 1884

MORLEY, FRANCIS GEORGE—b June 16, 1873, served in metropolitan police office, 1888 to 1890, acctnt gen's office, in Feb, 1890, office of recvr for metropolitan police district, 1892 to 1901, seconded for service as lieut, I Y att'd to A S C. in S Africa, Apl, 1901, 1st inspr, and afterwards sec asst acctnt, Transvaal repatriation dept, 1902 to 1903 asst acctnt, land dept, Transvaal, 1903, acctnt, ditto, and mem of Transvaal land board July 1904 ret on pension (retrenched) June 1907, acctnt med dept, Ceylon Feb, 1908, acted on two occasions as asst col auditor asst col auditor, 1914 ag asst auditor for rlys in addn to his own duties, July 10, 1916 to Feb 24, 1917, ag col auditor, June, 21, 1917 to Nov, 1919 asst col, treas, Jan 1920, ag col auditor, May, 1920, col auditor, Mar, 1920

MORRIS C MAESMORE—ed Uppingham Schl proprietary planter, Blarnywatte Passara an excellent cricketer Mr Morris played for his schl XI and in his few appearances in Ceylon cricket has done well

MORRIS, EDWARD PIFE—b Aug 4, 1880 ed High Schl, Dublin, for some years with the Great Eastern Life Assurance Co, Ltd, in Singapore, Phillipine Islands and Malay States, arrived in Ceylon in Oct, 1917, to open the Ceylon branch and has acted as manager ever since, keenly interested in sport.

MORRIS, FRANCIS MORRIS, M I. C F—b Jan 8, 1874, dist engr, P W D, Feb 1900 irrig engr, Mar, 1903, ag asst dir of irrig, May, 1909, div irrig engr, Oct., 1911, asst director of irrig, Jan, 1918, dep dir of irrig, Oct, 1922, dir of irrig, Sept, 1923

MORRIS, R G, A M I M E—engnr, estates engineering branch, Messrs Walker Sons & Co, Ltd, Ratnapura

MORRISON, JAMES THOMSON, A M I C E—b Aug 2, 1887, asst engr, E Prov, Nov, 1913; D E, Batticaloa, May, 1914, ag. P E, E Prov, Mar, 1916, D E, Mannar, Oct, 1916, Koslanda, June, 1918, Hambantota, July, 1921, Galle, Feb, 1923

MORRISON, R D, C A—*per pro*, Messrs James Finlay & Co, Ltd, Colombo

MORTON, W DOUGLAS, M C—Messrs Mackwoods, Ltd, Colombo

MOUNT, OSCAR PFRCY—b Jan 1, 1887, ed Bradfield Coll, solicitor with Julius & Creasy, since 1910, served in the great war 1916-18, acting staff capt, R A in 1918, mentioned in despatches 1918; a keen sportsman

MULL E—manager, P & O. Bank, Colombo

MULLER, WALTER ANGUS—b. July 30, 1898, arrived in Ceylon in Jan 1920 to join the police dept, presently A S P, Colombo headquarters

MULIER, W M, I M S (Ceylon)—ed St Benedict's and St. Joseph's Colls, a leading private practitioner in Colombo, takes a keen interest in Social Service.

MURPHY, WILLIAM LINDSAY—b May 4, 1887; B A, Trin Coll.,

Dublin; cadet, Ceylon civ., ser., Nov. 12, 1910; att'd. to the Kandy Kach., Dec. 14, 1910; addtl. pol. mag., Colombo, Aug., 1911; ag. off. asst. to govt. agt., Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Jan. 31, 1912; off. asst. to govt., Prov. of Uva., May., 1913; asst. land settlmt. offr., July, 1913; ag. asst. govt. agt., Kandy, Feb., 1915; addtl. pol. mag. and addtl. mun. mag., Colombo, Apl., 1915; ag. asst. govt. agt., Mullaitivu, Oct., 1915; ditto, Hambantota, Nov., 1917; ag. asst. govt. agt., Matara, Oct., 1920; addtl. dist. judge, Galle, Jan., 1921; ag. asst. govt. agt., Kegall, May, 1921; ag. dist. judge., Kurumegala, Aug., 1922; pol. mag., Kandy, Sept., 1922; asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, April., 1923.

MURRAY, FRANK, J.P., U.P.M.—planter, Digowa, Parakadimwa; a well-known sportsman, Mr. Murray has always been recognised as one of the finest gentleman riders in Ceylon.

MURRAY, H. L., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Eila, Yatiyantota; a well-known sportsman.

MURRAY, MAJOR PATRICK M., O.B.E., M.C.—planter, Caledonia, Lindula; served in the great war with the 7th Seaforth Highlanders.

MURRAY, MAJOR W. H., D.S.O., J.P., U.P.M.—Planter, Nayapane, Pusselawa; hon. sec., Comrades of the Great War, Pusselawa Dist.

MURRAY, M. A.—accountant, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, Colombo.

MURRAY, WILLIAM A. F., J.P., U.P.M.—planter, Yahalatenne, Kandy; a fine all round sportsman in his day, Mr. Murray figured with much success, chiefly at cricket, for the Kandy Sports Club.

MURRAY, W. H., D.S.O., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Nayapane, Pusselawa; served in the great war as major, 12th Scottish Rifles; member of the 1st Coronation contingent.

MUTTU KRISHNA, LAURIE, F.B.A., F.C.I., F.L.A.A., F.B.T., F. Inc., S.T.F.C.—ed. Wesley Col.; principal, the Polytechnic, Bambalapitiya, Colombo; for some time editor of the "Ceylonese."

MUTTIAH, S., M.B.B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)—ed. Wesley Coll.; Private Hospital, Union Place, Colombo.

MUTTUKUMARASVAMY, TAMMYAH.—b. Ang. 6, 1873; ed. Royal, St. Thomas' and King's Col., London; landed proprietor, Nuwara Eliya; as hon. ground sec. of the Ceylon Lawn Tennis Assocn., he has put in excellent work and the remarkable improvement noticeable in the C.L.T.A. courts at N'Eliya, in recent years, has been entirely due to his energy and enthusiasm; he is an ardent devotee of lawn tennis and used to be a good exponent of the game; was in charge of the Ceylonese Town Guard (Mounted Corps) during the period of the War and rendered signal service during the riots.

NAGALINGAM, CHELLAPPAH—advocate, Colombo.

NAGANATHER, A., J.P., U.P.M.—gate mudaliyar; retired shroff of the National Bank of India, Ltd., Nuwara Eliya.

NAGAPPAR, S. F., J.P., U.P.M.—advocate, Batticaloa.

NAIDU, PASUPULETI KRISHNA. SAMI KUPPUSAMY, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.)—b. Dec. 1, 1897; medical asst. Avisawella, Dec., 1911; later at

Lunugala, Hambantota, Mirigama, and since Mar., 1921, M O Mandapam camp.

NAIR, TONOR SETHARAN, L R C P and S (Edin), I P P and S (Glas), L M (Dublin)—b June 15, 1880, house officer, General Hospital, Colombo, Mar., 1912, later at Ratnapura, Uda Pusselawa, and since Sept 1919, M O, Neboda

NATH, KUPPU TIRUMUNNI, L R C P and S (Edin), F R C S (Dublin), B A (Madras)—b Dec 15, 1882, house officer, General Hospital, Colombo May, 1911 later at Kurunegala, Vavuniya Dolosbage, Mannar, Weligama and since Aug, 1923, M O, Tangalla

NATHANIELSZ, ARTHUR HOLMAN, A M I C E, M I M and C E, A M I W E, M R S I—b Jan 8 1878, ed Wesley Coll, head overseer P W D, Aug, 1898, inspector, Sept, 1901, D E, Negombo, Oct, 1904, ditto, Anuradhapura, June, 1911, Puttalam, 1914, Matara, 1920, Jaffna, Oct, 1923

NEALE, J R—b Nov 11, 1872, ed St Edward's Schl, Oxford, arriving in Ceylon in 1890 he started planting on Norwood est, later he was on Madacoombra, Dimbula for five years took charge of Chapelton est, Bogwantalawa, in 1896, where he is now manager, a keen sportsman Mr Neale still turns out for Diyoya at cricket,

NETTELTON, CYRIL TRAVES, J P, U P M—planter, Hethersett, Kandapola

NETTELTON, OSCAR TRAVES, A M I C E, P A S I—b May 4, 1882, district engnr, att'd to the office of the Prov engnr, W Prov, Oct., 1908, D E, Chilaw, 1909, Nuwara Eliya, 1915, ag P E., Sabaragamuwa, Aug., 1919; ditto,

D. Prov, South, Oct, 1920, ditto, S Prov, Feb, 1922, ditto, E Prov, Nov, 1923

NEWMHAM, HUBERT ERNEST—b Oct. 1, 1886, ed St John's Coll, Oxford (B A), cadet, Ceylon civ ser, Nov, 1909, off asst to govt agt, Uva, Nov, 1911, pol. mag, Matale, Mar, 1913, landing survr, Colombo Customs, Oct, 1913, ag asst govt agt, Kalutara, Mar, 1920, ag, comsnr of requests, Colombo, Apl, 1920, asst govt agt, Colombo, May, 1920, sec local govt board in addition to his own duties, June, 1921, major, Ceylon Light Infantry

NICHOLAS, OWEN JULIAN HENRY—b Oct 31, 1872, ed Royal Coll, accountant, Survey Dept Mr Nicholas was employed in the clerical branch of the Survey Dept, from Sept, 1889 until his appointment as accountant in May, 1914

NICHOLLS, LUCIUS, L S A (Lond), M D, B C, B A (Cantab)—b Jan 22, 1884, pathologist to the Seamen's Hospital Society and bacteriologist to the Post Graduate Schl of Clinical Medicine, 1907 to 1908, from 1909 to 1912 he was stationed in the West Indies, and was bacteriologist to the Government of St Lucia and later was appointed surgeon to the Victoria Hospital, from 1913 to 1915 he was in East Africa, and after the outbreak of war was given a captaincy and appointed officer commanding the Kadjardo Hospital, assumed duties as director of the Bacteriological Institute, Colombo, in November, 1915, ag medical supt, Lunatic Asylum in addition to his own duties from May 1916 to Feb, 1917; a keen cricketer, Dr Nicholls has played regularly for the C C C and met with considerable success as a bowler.

at the bar, presented with the Gold Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal, 1897, visited England for coronation of King Edward VII, presented with the Gold Coronation Medal of King Edward VII, 1902, and again as an authorised representative of Ceylon at the Coronation of King George V, presented with the Coronation Medal of King George V and Queen Mary, June 22 1911

OBEYESEKERE, STANLEY, B A (Cantab), Barrister at law, Inner Temple—b Apl 30, 1882, ed Royal Coll, ag 5th crown counsel, July 1911, C C 2nd grade July, 1912, C C 1st grade, Oct, 1915, well known gentleman rider and owner

OGILVY, A E, J P, U P M—ed Glenalmond Coll, where he was captain of the rugger XV and also member of the cricket XI, planter and manager, Hopton group, Lunugala, a splendid rugby football forward, who captained Up-country on more than one occasion against Colombo winner of the golf championship of Ceylon in 1901 and 1902

OHLMUS, EDWARD H. L R C P and S (Edin), L F P and S (Glas)—ed Royal Coll, a famous old Colts cricketer, who still takes the keenest interest in the game

OLDFIELD, JOHN W, M C, O B E, C D E G, C D E L (Belgium), M B A—planter and manager, Gallawatte, Agalawatte, 2nd lieut, C P R C, some time chairman of the Kalutara P A, chairman of the Ceylon Planters' Assocn

ONDAATJE, AELIAN O M, J P, U P M—proctor, S C, crown proctor, Kegalla

ONDATJE, FRANK—b Aug 16, 1883, ed, Royal Coll, practised

as a proctor for some years from 1912, when, having been mobilised with C A V during war period, he assumed the sports editorship of the "Ceylon Independent" in 1919 was captain of the Royal Coll XI, and reckoned at one time as one of the most successful all round Ceylonese cricketers

OPIE, Miss G L F, M A, M Sc—principal, C M S Ladies' Coll, Colombo

ORKNEY, JAMES MELBOURNE, A M I T—b June 30, 1879 apptd office asst to the general manager, C G R, Aug, 1909, asst general manager, Oct 1, 1923

OWEN, C—planter, Brookside est, Brookside, captain, C P R C, general reserve, lion sec, Uda Pusselawa P A

OWLIN, C J—planter and visiting agent, Mahacoodagalla, Hal-granoya

PAGE, Miss S L—principal, C M S Girl's College, Jaffna

PAKEMAN, SIDNEY ARNOLD, M. C, M A (Cantab)—b Jan 4, 1891, professor of modern history and economics, University Coll, Colombo captain, Ceylon Cadet Battalion, a well-known rugger three quarter

PARAKH, FRAMROZE CAWASJI; b June 20, 1883, ed New High School Bombay, with Madan Theatres, Ltd, since its formation in 1915, general manager, in Ceylon since 1919, has always been prominently identified with entertainments organised in aid of charity, used to be a good cricketer in his day

PARHAM, ARTHUR DOUGLAS, A R I B A, P A S I, M S A—b Dec 19, 1890, second architectural asst, P W D, apptd Aug 7, 1915

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at the bar, presented with the Gold Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal, 1897, visited England for coronation of King Edward VII, presented with the Gold Coronation Medal of King Edward VII, 1902, and again as an authorised representative of Ceylon at the Coronation of King George V, presented with the Coronation Medal of King George V and Queen Mary, June 22 1911

OBEYESEKERE, STANLEY, B A (Cantab), Barrister at law, Inner Temple—b Apl 30, 1882, ed Royal Coll, ag 5th crown counsel July 1911, C C 2nd grade July, 1912, C C 1st grade, Oct, 1915, well known gentleman rider and owner.

OGILVY, A E, J P, U P M—ed Glenalmond Coll, where he was captain of the rugger XV, and also member of the cricket XI, planter and manager Hopton group, Lunugala, a splendid rugby football forward, who captained Up-country on more than one occasion against Colombo winner of the golf championship of Ceylon in 1901 and 1902

OHLMUS, EDWARD H, L R C P and S (Edin), L F P and S (Glas)—ed Royal Coll, a famous old Colts cricketer, who still takes the keenest interest in the game

OLDFIELD, JOHN W, M C, O B E, C D E G, C D E L (Belgium), M B A—planter and manager, Gallawatte, Agalawatte, 2nd lieut, C P R C, some time chairman of the Kalutara P A, chairman of the Ceylon Planters' Assocn

ONDAATJE, AELIAN O M, J P, U P M—proctor, S C, crown proctor, Kegalla

ONDAATJE, FRANK—b Aug 16, 1883, ed, Royal Coll, practised

as a proctor for some years from 1912, when, having been mobilised with C A V, during war period, he assumed the sports editorship of the "Ceylon Independent" in 1919 was captain of the Royal Coll XI, and reckoned at one time as one of the most successful all round Ceylonese cricketers

OPIE, Miss G L F, M A, M Sc—principal, C M S Ladies' Coll, Colombo

ORKNEY, JAMES MELBOURNE, A M I T—b June 30, 1879, apptd office asst to the general manager, C G R, Aug, 1909, asst general manager, Oct 1, 1923

OWEN, C—planter, Brookside est, Brookside, captain, C P R C, general reserve, hon sec, Uda Pusselawa P A

OWEN, C J—planter and visiting agent, Mahacoodagalla, Hal-granoya

PAGE, Miss S L—principal, C M S Girl's College, Jaffna

PAKEMAN SIDNEY ARNOLD, M C, M A (Cantab)—b Jan 4 1891, professor of modern history and economics, University Coll Colombo, captain, Ceylon Cadet Battalion, a well-known rugger three-quarter

PARAKH, FRAMROZE CAWASJI—b June 20, 1883, ed New High School, Bombay, with Mad. Theatres, Ltd, since its formation in 1915, general manager, in Ceylon since 1919, has always been prominently identified with entertainments organised in aid of charities, used to be a good cricketer in day

PARHAM, ARTHUR DOUGLAS A R I B A, P A S I, M S A—b Dec 19, 1890, second archit ur l asst, P W D, apptd Aug 1915



PANABOKKE, HON. MR. T. B.—ed. Royal Coll.; proctor, S. C., and notary; Kandyan member of the Legis. Council; Mr. Panabokke used to be a good cricketer in his school days and played for the Royal Coll. XI.

PARKER, B., J.P., U.P.M.—planter, Horrekelly, Marawila.

PARK, MALCOLM, A.R.C.S. (Lond.)—b. May 12, 1900; asst. mycologist, Dept. of Agriculture, Peradeniya.

PARSONS, LAURANCE DUDLEY, M.B., Ch. B. (Edin.), Certificate of the London Schl. of Tropical Medicine—b. Aug. 20, 1873; Dr. Parsons was resident surgeon and supt. of the New Providence Asylum Nassau, Bahamas, from Aug. 31, 1901 to Dec. 30, 1904; he held the following appts. at Gibraltar, from Dec. 30, 1904, to Aug., 29, 1912; asst. surgeon, Colonial Hospital; port surgeon; police surgeon and surgeon to the Post Office; assumed duties as medical supt., Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, Aug. 30, 1912; ag. registrar, Ceylon Medical Coll., in addition to his own duties, Apl., 1917 to July, 1919; ag. asst. P.C.M.O. and I.G. hospitals, Aug., 1922; ag. medical supt., General Hospital, Colombo, Sept., 1922; resumed duties as medical supt., Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, Dec. 23, 1922.

PARSONS, PERCY JOHN—b. 1881; ed. privately; arrived in Ceylon in 1904 to join Messrs. Bartleet & Co.,

of which he is now a partner; capt. C.G.A.; well-known in sporting circles; president, Mercantile Cricket Assn., 1921-23; chairman, W. Prov., Local Assn. Boy Scouts; hon. sec., Ceylon Cricket Assn., 1923-24; hon. treas., Ceylon Cricket Assn., 1921-24.

PARSONS, PHILIP EDWARD—b. Mar. 30, 1888; asst. supt. of excise, Hatton, Jan., 1914; asst. commr. of excise, Oct., 1922.

PARSONS, THOMAS HENRY—b. May 12, 1887; curator, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya; assumed duties in Feb., 1914; and on war service, 1917-19.

PATERSON, W. E. M.—partner, Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co., Colombo; Messrs. Clark, Spence & Co., Galle; ed. Edinburgh Academy; Mr. Paterson was a very sportsman in his day, distinguishing himself as a cricketer, rugby, hockey and association football; forward and a golfer; he capt. the Europeans against the Ceyloners at cricket and for many years represented Colombo in all sports; cricket, rugby, soccer and other contests with Up-country; he was runner-up to D. W. W. in amateur golf championships.

PATERSON, J. S.—b. 1879; ed. D. W. W. to Ceylon in Aug., 1904; Peek Bros. and Co., when he joined the firm; Hoff & Co., until 1909; Hoff & Co., Ltd., in 1909; trained by the Ceylon Cricket Union; one of the original members of the Ceylon Cricket Union.

PATTERSON, J. SHERIDAN—J.P., U P M, planter and V.A.; manager, Delwita, Kurunegala; member of the committee of the Ceylon P.A., 2nd Lieut. C.M.R. reserve.

PAUL, COL. J. W. BALFOUR, D S.O, I.C.C.—Lieut.-col. (hon. col.), *Dorset regt, and late commandant, labour corps, C.M.R. reserve, planter, Demodera, Puttalam.*

PAUL, SAMUEL CHELLIAH, M.D. C.M. (Madras), F.R.C.S. (Eng), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—b Feb 28,



1872, ed Wesley Coll, lecturer on Anatomy, Medical Coll, Colombo, Feb, 1902, ag surgeon, General Hospital, Colombo, June, 1903, confirmed as surgeon, General Hospital, Colombo, Aug, 1906, senior surgeon, General Hospital, Colombo Aug, 1908, Lieut.-Col (officer commanding), C.V.M.C. vice-president, Tamil Union C & A.C., past president of the British Medical Assocn (C.B.)

PAULUSZ, JAMES GERARD—b Dec 4, 1870, ed Trinity and Royal Colls joined the tutorial staff of the Royal Coll in 1890, senior asst master, 1920, acting vice-principal, Apl, 1924, has been Librarian of the Coll since 1921, and president, Royal Coll. Literary Assocn., since 1920; one of the prime movers in the formation of the Havelock Golf Club.

PAYN, CAPT. D. E., M.C.—capt, C.P.R.C. reserve; a keen golfer, Capt. Payn has figured successfully in club competitions, and he has also represented Up-country in the Burdett trophy contest.

PEACH, LEONARD WILLIAM, A. M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M. and C.E.—b. Mar 3, 1888; D.E. attd. to the office of the Prov. engnr, N.W. Prov; on service in the army, Sept, 1914 to Aug., 1919, D.E. Kurunegala, Sept, 1919; Passara, June, 1920, temporarily transferred to the Railway Extensions Dept., Nov., 1921.

PEARSON, JOSEPH, D. Sc., (Liverpool), B. Sc. (Victoria). F.R.S. (Edinburgh), F.L.S.—b Apl 19, 1881, dir of the Colombo museum, and marine biologist to Ceylon govt, Aug 18, 1910; lecturer in zoology, University Coll. Colombo, he was on service in the army from Apr, 1917 to Feb, 1919, keenly interested in sport

PEARSON, REV. R.—Principal, Kingswood Coll, Kandy.

PEARCY, C. A.—Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China

PEIRIS, CHARLES—b 1860, ed. Royal Coll, enrolled as proctor, 1882, notary public in 1883 and proctor of the supreme court in 1902, proprietor of large property in Colombo and owner of many coconut and rubber ests in the W., N.W. and Sabaragamuwa Provs.

PEIRIS, J. F., L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.)—ed Royal Coll and Edinburgh University, a keen sportsman, Dr. Peiris used to be a good cricketer in his schol days; he is in private practice in Wellawatta.

PEIRIS, HON. MR. JAMES, M.A.
L.L.M. (Cantab), J.P., F.R.C.I,
M.B.A.—b.



Dec., 1856;
ed. Royal
Coll. and St.
John's Coll.,
Cambridge;
Govt Univer-
sity scholar,
1875; barris-
ter-at-law
and advoca-
te; presi-
dent, Ceylon
Social Ser-
vice League;

member of the Legislative
Council, (Colombo Town electorate);
one of the most distinguished
Ceylonese politicians, Mr. Peiris at
one time was president of the
Cambridge Union, a unique honour
for a Ceylonese; at one time
represented the Slave Island ward
in the Municipal Council; vice-
president, Sinhalese S.C.

PEIRIS, LEONARD J. M., B.A.
(Cantab.)—ed. Royal Coll. and
Tonbridge; barrister-at-law and
advocate; played for the Tonbridge
cricket XI.; a keen sportsman,
Mr. Peiris is the captain of the
Havelock Golf Club and hon. sec.
of the Sinhalese Sports Club.

PERCIVAL, J. G. F.—planter,
Winby est., Kadugannawa; member
of the committee of the Ceylon
P.A.

PEREIRA, CASSIUS AFFELE
L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)
M.R.C.S. (Eng.)—b. Sept. 9, 1882;
ed. Royal Coll.; in private practice
in Colombo.

PEREIRA, F. R. ALFRED—
proctor, D.C. Colombo.

PEREIRA, H. J. C., K.C.,
Barrister-at-law—b. 1857. ed.
Royal and St. Thomas' Coll.;

enrolled as a proctor, Dist. Court,
in 1897; proctor, S.C. in 1881;
unofficial leader of the Ceylon Bar;
former president of the Ceylon
National Congress and Ceylon
National Asscn.; led two deputa-
tions to the Secretary of State for
the Colonies, regarding the reform
movement in Ceylon.

PEREIRA, MERRIL W.—ed.
Royal Coll.; proctor, S.C., Colombo

PEREIRA, IGNATIUS XAVIER—
b. Apl. 26, 1888; ed. St. Benedict's
Coll.; succeeded his father, the late
Mr. F. X. Pereira, as head of the
firm of Messrs. F. X. Pereira &
Sons, May, 1906; president of the
Ceylon-Indian Electorate Asscn.;
vice-president of the Ceylon Indian
Asscn.; one of the founders of the
Bharatha Asscn., Colombo; and
member of the central council of the
Catholic Union of Ceylon; patron
of the Bharatha United Club,
Tuticorin; and the Catholic Indian
Asscn. of Madras.

PEREIRA, R. L.—ed. Royal
Coll.; advocate of the Supreme
Court; member of the Municipal
Council, Colombo, (Colpetty ward).

PEREIRA, ROBERT JAMES.—b.
May 17, 1869; apptd. to cls. V.
Ceylon civ. ser., May, 1920; extra.
off. asst., Colombo Kach., May,
1920; Mr. Pereira held several
appointments in the clerical service
from Feb., 1888 to Apl., 1920.

PEREIRA, VIVIAN, O.A.F.A.
(Lond.)—accountant, Municipality,
Colombo.

PERERA, ARTHUR LLOYD, L.R.
C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and
S. (Glas.), L.M.S. (Ceylon)—b.
June 21, 1873; medical officer,
Colombo, Feb. 1, 1897; Nawala-
pitiya, May, 1897; Kolonna, Feb.
1898; Watawala, Nov., 1899; T
tota, Oct., 1903; Galle, A
Dimbula, Dec., 1905.

antota, Aug. 1903, Uda Pussalawa.
Jan., 1905, Nawalapitiya, Mar.
1907, physician out-patient dept.,
General Hospital, Colombo, July.
1916, ag medical suppl de Soysa
Lying in Home, Aug., 1918, medi-
cal supt, de Soysa Lying-in Home,
Colombo, July, 1919

PIERIS, PAULUS EDWARD, M A
L L M, D Litt (Cantab). bar-
rister-at-law, Inner Temple—b
Feb 16, 1874, ed St Thomas'
Coll, cadet, Ceylon civ ser,
1896, asst to govt agt, Colombo
1898, pol mag, Panadure, 1899,
dist judge, Ratnapura, 1899, asst
to govt agt, Galle, 1901, ag dist
judge, Matara Mar, 1903, off asst
to govt agt, Galle June 1903,
asst. comsnr, St Louis exhibn,
Feb, 1904, dist judge, Kegalle,
Mar, 1905, ditto Kalutara, Mar,
1906, ag registr-gen, Dec, 1910,
ag dist judge, Kurunegala, May,
1912, comsnr of requests, Colombo,
Nov, 1912, ag dist judge, Kandy,
Nov, 1913, dist judge, Galle,
June, 1914, ditto, Jaffna, Dec,
1915, ag dist judge, Colombo,
Mar, 1919, ag dist judge, Kandy,
Apl, 1920, dist judge, Kandy,
July, 1921, a distinguished scholar,
Dr Pieris is the author of Ribeiro's
Ceilao, Ceylon, Ceylon, the
Portuguese era, Ceylon and the
Portuguese, and other valuable
historical works

PIGGFORD, CYRIL GASCOIGNE
—b Sept 27, 1892, police pro-
bationer, Dec, 1912, A S P,
Colombo N, July, 1915, on service
in the army, July, 1917 to May,
1919, A S P., N Prov., Feb,
1920, ditto, Kandy Dist, July,
1922, S P., Oct, 1922, S P.,
Prov. of Uva, Apl, 1923.

PINE, WALTER E., M C.,
ITALIAN S M—engaged in journal-
istic work in England prior to 1912,

he arrived in the Island to
the "Times of Ceylon."
Served in the great war with much
distinction, editor of the "Times
of Ceylon, Sunday Illustrated."

PINTO, OSCAR M LISBOA—ed.
Royal Coll, proctor, S C and
notary, a capital exponent of lawn
tennis, who has been champion of
Ceylon four times in the last five
years

PIPPET, GERALD KEPP—b Aug
14, 1892, arrived in Ceylon, Aug
1918 to join the police dept as
A S P, presently A S P, Kegalle

PIYADASAI, VENERABLE
ANUNUGAMA SIKINIWASA—chief
Buddhist high priest (Siamese sect),
Malwatta, Kandy. —

PLUMMER, ALFRED JAMES,
B A (Oxon), Diploma of Forestry,
(Oxford)—b Nov 13, 1892; asst.
conservator of forests, attd to
head office, Nov, 1921, ditto,
N-W Div, Dec, 1921, ditto,
N-C Div, Mar, 1924

PONNIAH, KARTTIGESU, L M
S (Madras), L R C P and S (Edin.
L I P and S (Glas), L M.
(Dublin), Certificate of London
Schl of Tropical Medicine—b Oct.,
10, 1885, house surgeon, Kurune-
gala, June, 1912 later at Galle,
Mahaoya, Anuradhapura, Kandy,
Udugama, Beruwala, and since
Feb, 1923, M O, Teldeniya.

PONNIAH, SATHASIVAM, L.M.
S (Madras), L R C P and S.
(Edin), L R F P and S (Glas.)—
b July 15, 1885, medical asst.
Karawanella, Aug, 1910; later at
Aranyake, Dolosbage, Pimbura,
Dambulla, and since Aug., 1923,
M O, Chavakachcheri

POPHAM, H. S., J.P, U.P.M.
—planter and manager, Hope est.,
Hewahetta; major, C.P.R.C.

PORTER, WILLIAM THOMAS—b. June 21, 1877; ed. at Univ. Schl. and Jesus Coll., Cambridge, B.A. (Law), 1901; called to the bar, Inner Temple, Jan., 1901; joined N.E. circuit and pract. at York, Leeds, Bradford and West Riding of Yorks sessions; mag., E. Africa Prot., 10th May, 1907; ag. admnstr. -gen., July to Nov., 1907; town mag., Mombasa, Aug., 1907 to Sept., 1908; 1st cls. mag., for provinces of Kisumu and Naivasha, Sept., 1908; to Feb., 1909, town mag., Nairobi, 23rd Feb., 1909; pres., dist. ct., Cyprus, Oct., 26, 1911, to Mar., 1916; ag. puisne judge, Cyprus, May, 1915 to Mar., 1916, and several previous occasions, puisne judge, G. Coast, Dec. 14, 1915; appointed puisne justice, Ceylon, Dec., 1921.

POULIER, REGINALD SYDNEY VERNON—b. Aug. 3, 1894; B.A. (Lond.); ed. Royal Coll.; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., local divn., Aug., 1919; attd. to Galle Kach., Aug., 1919; off. asst. to the asst. govt. agt., Matale, Feb., 1921; pol. mag., Matale, Feb., 1922; ag. dist. judge, Tangalla, Mar., 1923; Mr. Poulrier held appointments in the Education Dept., from Oct. 1, 1914, until his appointment to the civil service.

PRAAT, GEORGE WILLIAM JACOB—b. Sept. 30, 1879; asst. post-master general; arrived in Ceylon in Feb., 1916, having previously held several appointments in the British Post Office from 1879 to 1916.

PRICE, ALFRED HENRY, M.D., B. Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., B.A. (Trinity Coll., Dublin)—b. 1892; ed. St. Columba's Coll., near Dublin and Dublin University; on war service, 1915-1919; arrived in Ceylon in 1920 to take up post as medical officer to Dimbula Planters' Assocn.; an excellent all round

sportsman who won his international rugger cap for Ireland; has been one of Dimbula's standout cricketers and the best rugby forward in the district; hon. sec. of the Dimbula Badminton Club.

PRICE, A. S. LONG; planter and V.A.; agent for Kurunegala Rubber Co., Ltd.; Berna, Maria and other estates, Kandy.

PRICE, F. A. E., J.P., U.P.M.—proprietary planter, Royston, Badulla and Elkaduwa Group, Elkaduwa; member of the committee of the Ceylon P.A.

PRICE, GEORGE; Ceylon representative, V.A. and Attorney, English and Scottish Co-operative and Wholesale Societies, Mahavila House, Union Place, Colombo.

PRICE, WILLIAM JAMES, A.M. I.C.E.—b. Feb. 14, 1884; dist. engnr., attd. to the office of the prov. engnr., W. Prov., Apl., 1909; D.E., Colombo, June, 1909; Kandy, Nov., 1914; Trincomalee, 1917; Dikoya, 1918; ag. second asst. director of public works, Jan., 1923; attd. to the office of the prov. engnr., W. Prov., Oct., 1923.

PRINS, LORENZ ARTHUR, L.R. C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.M.S. (Ceylon), Certificate of London Schl. of Tropical Medicine (honours)—b. May 11, 1872; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; medical officer, Kandy, Jan., 1896; Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, Apl., 1896; Watawala, June 30, 1896; Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, May, 1898; Aranayaka, June, 1903; Maturata, May, 1904; Galle, Sept., 1906; ag. Medical Supt., Lunatic Asylum, Mar., 1907; Galle, Apl., 1908; ag. Provincial surgeon, Sr Prov., Apl., 1908; medical office. Tuticorin, Nov., 1909; Nuwara Eliya, July, 1916; Inspecting medical officer, W. Prov., Jan. 1923.

PRITCHARD, GEORGE HERBERT
A M I C E, M R S I —b Jan 21,
1882, D E, Prov of Sabragamuwa,
Mar, 1914, Pelmadulla, June,
1915, Passara Feb, 1918, Kuru-
negala, Apl, 1921, engrn in
charge Colombo Lake Dev Scheme,
Oct, 1922

PRITCHETT, CECIL JOHN SUCK-
LING—b Aug 12, 1888, B A
(Oxon), cadet, Ceylon civ ser,
Dec, 1912, attd to Jaffna Kach,
Jan, 1913, ag pol mag, Trin-
comalee, July, 1913, ag asst
settlmt offr, Nov, 1913, off
asst to govt agt, N Prov
Nov, 1914, asst collr of customs
and landing survr, Jaffna Nov
1914, ag asst govt agt, Mannar
Dec., 1915 off asst to govt agt,
N Prov, Feb, 1916 pol mag,
Avisawella Oct, 1916, ditto
Panadure, Dec, 1917 ditto
Chilaw, Apl, 1918, ag ditto,
Galle, Sept, 1919 asst settlmt
offr, Nov, 1921 dist judge,
Anuradhapura, Feb, 1922

PROSPER, ST REV MOTHER
MARY—superior, St Bridget's
Convent Schl, Colombo

QUARNE, ARTHUR ROGER—b
Dec 10, 1879 ed privately,
partner, Messrs Mackinnon Mack-
enzie & Co, director, Messrs
Delmege, Forsyth & Co, Ltd

RAE, WILLIAM NORMAN, M A
(Cantab), A I C, F C S (Iond)—
b July 26, 1886, seconded for
service by the Secretary of State
from the Govt Analyst's Dept,
Jan., 1923, professor of chemistry,
University Coll, Colombo, heat
Ceylon Light Infantry

RAHILL, E L, L R C P & S
(Edin), L I P and S (Glas)—
ed Royal Coll, in private practice,
Wellawatta, Colombo.

RAFFEL, W H ALLAN, L R
C P and S (Edin), L I P and
S (Glas)—b, Feb 9, 1875, ed
Royal Coll, in private practice,
Colombo, a famous Colts cricketer,
who also distinguished himself when
playing for the Carlton Club,
Scotland

RAHIMAN, THE HON MR W
M ABDUL—b 1868, ed at Govt
Schl, Gasworks St, & afterwards
at Wesley Coll, apptd represent-
ative for the Mohomedan community
in the Legis Council in 1900 and
served for a period of ten years

RAJAH, KANDAPPAH, L M S
(Ceylon), L R C S (Edin)—b
Aug 13, 1882, house officer, General
Hospital Colombo, July, 1908,
later at Kandy, Matale, Vavuniya,
Kurunegala, and since Jan, 1923,
M O, Point Pedro

RAJAPAKSE D M, J P,
U P M —proprietary planter, Deni-
yaya

RAJAPAKSL, THE HON MR
WILFRID
MARTIN—b
1868 ed Royal
Coll, enrolled
a proctor of the
District Court
in 1890, and
in 1894 of the
Supreme Court
and a Notary
Public, acted
on various oc-
casions as dis-
t judge, comr
of requests and
pol mag,

Negombo, elected member of the
Legis Council

RAJASOORIA, SAMUEL MUG-
ASU SANNIAH—b May 19, 1875;
attd. to the head office, P W D,
Sept., 1905, D E., Kalinunai, Aug,



1907; Ratnapura, June, 1908; Panadure, Jan., 1921.

RAJAPAKSE, TUDOR—b. 1868—ed. St. Thomas' Coll., and afterwards under the private tuition of Mr. J. B. F. Cull, principal, Royal Coll.; appointed mudaliyar in 1889; following year gate mudaliyar; he is a planter on a very large scale, owning extensive ests. in Negombo, Welitara and various parts of the W. Prov.; an ardent horseman; a Buddhist by faith, he is the founder of the Rajapakse Coll., while he also built and endowed the temple at Welitara.

RAJARATNAM, C. S., B.A.—a leading advocate in Kandy, he is also recognised as one of the chief Ceylonese public men in the Central Province.

RAJU, M. C.—ed. Ananda Coll.; proctor, S.C. and notary public; partner, Rajanathan & Raju, Colombo; a keen cricketer, Mr. Raju has been prominently identified with the Tamil Union C. & A.C. since its inception.

RAMANATHAN, THE HON. SIR PONNAMBALAM. KT. C.M.G. (1889), K.C.—b. 1851; ed. at the Acad., Colombo, and Pres. Coll., Madras; barr.-at-law, Inn. Tem.; advoc.,

sup. court, Ceylon, 1873; mem. of the Legis. coun., 1879; mem. of the law comsn., apptd. to report upon certain codes dealing with the laws of Ceylon, 1879; served also on the comsn. apptd. at



his instance to report upon the Thoroughfares Ordinances 1881;

obtained the introduction of P.O. Savings bank in Ceylon, 1881-83; was one of the select comtee; of the legis. coun., apptd. to report upon retrenching the public expenditure of the Island, 1882-83; a mem. of the coun. of legal educn., 1884; mem. of the Ceylon comsn. of the Col. and Ind. Exhibn., 1886; mem. of the Cent. Irrign. Bd., 1888; and of the select comtee. to report on the incidence of the grain taxes; 1889; mem. of the comsn. to inquire into the extension of the rly. to the N. parts of the Island, 1890; solr.-gen. of Ceylon, 1892; ag. atty-gen., 1894; ret., 1905, elected M.L.C., Ceylon, 1911; re-elected, 1917.

RAMBUKWELLA, P. B.—advocate, Kandy; has acted as Kandyan member of the Legis. Council; president, Kandyan Assocn.

RATNAM, ELIATAMBY VISVALINGAM, L.M.S. (Ceylon.), L.R.C.S. and F.R.C.S. (Edin.)—b. May, 1876; ed. Jaffna Central Coll. and Jaffna Coll.; for some years in govt. service; started in private practice in 1909; member of the Municipal Council (St. Paul's Ward) since 1912; proprietor and surgeon in charge, Private Hospital, Union Place, Slave Island; was president of Ceylon Branch of the British Medical Assocn., 1917.

RATNAM, E. T., B.A. (Calcutta); advocate, Colombo.

RATNASABAPATTY, N.—b. Jan. 2, 1858; ed. Royal Coll.; broker, Messrs. Bosanquet & Co., Colombo.

RATNASARA, VENERABLE K. SRI SUMANGALA—Buddhist high priest, W. Prov. (Siamese sect), principal, Vidyodaya Coll., Colombo; member of the Oriental studies committee.

RATNAVALE, WILLIAM SITRAVALI, L M S (Calcutta), **M R C S** (Eng), **L R C P** (Lond), **D T M** and **H** (Lond) (1921), Certificate of Schl of Tropical Medicine, 1921—b Mar 9, 1876, medical officer, Vavuniya, Mar, 1907; later at Mahaoya, Beruwala police surgeon Colombo, Puttalam, Hambantota, Balangoda and since July, 1923 judicial medical officer, Kandy

RATTON, MARCUS HOLBROD—b Oct 15, 1887 arrived in Ceylon in Aug, 1918 to join the police dept as **A S P** presently **A S P**, Kandy

RATWATTE HON MR J C—acting Kandyan member of the Legis Council member of the Municipal Council Kandy Basnake Nilame Maha Vishnu Dewale, chief shroff, Mercantile Bank, Kandy

RAU, K V, B A (Madras), **B Sc** (Lond)—Ananda Coll staff, Colombo

REDLICH VIVIAN PERCIVAL—b Mar 31, 1881 ed Wesley Coll, ag pol mag Negombo, Jan, 1908, ditto, Avisawella, June, 1910, apptd to cls V of civ ser, local divn, Jan, 1913, ag itinerating pol mag, W Prov, Feb 1913, addnl pol mag., Kurunegala, June, 1916, ag pol mag, ditto, Nov, 1918, apptd to cls IV of civ ser, local divn, Dec, 1918, ag dist judge, Kegalle, Oct, 1919, addnl asst. comsnr of stamps, Mar, 1923, ag pol mag, Galle, Mar, 1923

REED, MAJOR HARRY LESLIE, M A (Cantab)—b Oct 16, 1885, ed Merchant Taylor's School and Clare Coll, Cambridge, principal, Royal College, Colombo, since Aug., 1920, was an asst master at Westminster School and served during the war in France, Mr Reed was a

Wrangler and Scholar of Clare Coll, he is the author of Plain Trigonometry, Problem papers for Schools, etc, keenly interested in sport, Mr Reed used to be an excellent tennis player

REEVE, ARTHUR THOMAS, A R C S (Lond)—b Dec 27, 1892, inspector of plant pests and diseases, S Div, Dept of Agriculture

REEVES, M H, J P, U P V—planter and manager, Paragalla, Nawalapitiya, chairman Dolosbage and Yakdessa P A

REID, THOMAS—b Dec 26, 1881, ed Clongowes Wood, and Queen's Coll Royal Univ, Dublin (B A) cadet, Ceylon civ ser, Nov, 1905, off asst to govt agt, E Prov,



Apl, 1907, mun mag, Colombo, Dec, 1909, landing surv, cus toms, Colombo, Aug, 1910, dist judge, Badulla, June, 1913, asst govt agt., Trincomalee,

June, 1914, ditto, Matara, Apl, 1916, asst chmn mun coun, Colombo, Sept 5, 1919, ag ditto, Sept 22, 1919, chmn, mun coun, Colombo, Sept, 1921 interested in sport, Mr Reid used to play rugger for Colombo and was one of the best forwards of his time

REIMERS, EDMUND—b Jan 30 1881, ed St Thomas' Coll, Govt, archivist and librarian, Mr Reimers held several appointments in the Clerical Service between Jan, 1900 and June, 1921, and was appointed archivist in Oct., 1921; he spent

some time in Holland qualifying himself for his present appointment; in 1916, he proceeded to England for war service; during the last two years he has given the public the benefit of his research work by delivering several highly interesting lectures on the Dutch and Portuguese in Ceylon; Mr. Reimers is an excellent golfer and one of the best amongst the Ceylonese.

RESTARICK, REV. A. E., B.A. (Lond.)—chairman and general supt., Wesleyan Mission, South Ceylon District; member of the Board of Education; vice-president Ceylon Vigilance Society.

RETTIE, WILFRED J., M.C., F.R.C.I.—planter and manager, Spring Valley Ceylon Estates, Ltd., Badulla; lieut., C.M.R.; member of the committee of the Ceylon P.A.

RICHARDS, DANIEL THOMAS—b. Oct. 12, 1886; ed. Carmarthen Grammar Schl.; partner, Messrs. Leechman & Co.; second-lieut., Ceylon Engrs.; a keen oarsman, and one of the oldest members of the Colombo Rowing Club, of which he is vice-president and captain; a well-known member of the Ceylon Amateur Dramatic Club.

RICKETTS, ARCHIBALD BLAIR—b. Apl. 12, 1889; ed. Broughton Schl. and Technical Schl., Manchester; with Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., since 1915; captain of C.H. & F.C. rugby and soccer teams 1919 and 1920; hon. sec. and treas., Ceylon Rugby Union; president, Mercantile Cricket Assocn.

RICHMOND, HIS EXCELLENCY REAL ADMIRAL HERBERT W., C.B.—naval commander-in-chief, East-India Squadron, H.M.S. "Southampton," Colombo and Bombay.

ROBERTS, GEORGE FURSE—b. Sept. 18, 1881; ed. Univ. Coll.,

London; telegraphist, G.P.O., Sept 1897; 2nd. div. clk., exchequer and audit dept., Apl., 1900; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Dec., 1905; off. asst. to govt. agt., Uva Prov., Apl., 1907; pol. mag., Panadure, Jan., 1909; Jaffna, Dec., 1909; asst. govt. agt., Hambantota, Nov., 1911; dist. judge, Nuwara Eliya, and comsnr of requests and pol. mag., Nuwara Eliya, Hatton, May, 1912; pol. mag., Galle, Mar., 1915; pol. mag., Colombo, Mar., 1916; tea comsnr., Nov., 1918; controller of estate supplies, in addition to his own duties, May, 1919; comsnr. of requests, Colombo, Nov., 1921; ag. asst. post-master general, Mar., 1922; rubber controller, in addition to his own duties, Oct., 1922; relieved of duties as ag. asst. post-master general; Mr. Roberts was a telegraphist in the General Post Office from Sept. 18, 1897 to Apl., 1900, and a second division clerk in the exchequer and audit dept., from Apl., 1900, to Dec., 1905; well-known as a sportsman, Mr. Roberts has met with a good deal of success as a golfer and lawn tennis player.

ROBERTS, HERBERT S., B.A. (Cantab.), barrister-at-law and advocate—ed. Royal Coll.

ROBERTS, H. PELHAM—ed. Bradfield Coll.; planter, Eltofts, Bogawantalawa; well-known Up-country sportsman, who has figured successfully at cricket, hockey, assocn.-football and lawn tennis; was captain of Bradfield Coll. cricket XI.

ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER NICOL—b. Jan. 12, 1878; attd. to prov. engnr's office, Batticaloa, May, 1899; D.E., Ratnapura, Apl., 1900; ag. P.E., N.-C. Prov., June, 1915; ditto, Sabragamuwa, Oct., 1917; apptd. P.E., grade, II., Oct..

1919, P F, N Prov, Dec, 1920
P E, C Prov, South, June, 1922

ROBERTSON NORMAN J G—
director and manager, Messrs C
W Mackie & Co, Ltd, Mr
Robertson was for some years
manager of Messrs Harrisons &
Crosfield Ltd, Colombo his chief
recreation is golf

ROBERTS, THOMAS WEBB—b
Apl 27, 1880, ed Hertford Coll,
Oxford, cadet, Ceylon civ ser,
Oct, 1902, pol mag Matara
Aug 1905 Panadure Sept, 1906
dist judge, Chilaw, Feb, 1909
ag dist judge Batticaloa May,
1912 comsnr of requests, Colombo
Feb, 1914 asst comsnr of excise
Mar 1917 ag comsnr of excise,
in addition to his own duties, Dec,
1918, resumed duties as asst comsnr
of excise C Div, Jan 1919, asst
comsnr of excise Headquarters,
July, 1920 excise comsnr Aug,
1920, a splendid cricketer in his
day, Mr Roberts distinguished
himself as a hard hitting batsman,
his best performance being his half
century for Ceylon against the
M C C Amateurs in 1907

ROBICHEZ Rt Rev G, D D
S J—Roman Catholic Bishop of
Trincomalee

ROBISON LIONEL McDOWALL,
B A (Manchester)—b July 4,
1886 lecturer Govt Training Coll,
Oct, 1909 vice principal, Training
Coll, June, 1912, ag Principal,
Training Coll, July, 1914, inspector
of schls, Oct, 1915, on service in
the army July, 1918 to Mar,
1919, ag chief inspector of schls,
Apl, 1923, major and officer com-
manding, Ceylon Cadet Battalion,
a fine all round sportsman Mr
Robison has made his mark as one
of the best rugger full backs we
have had in Ceylon

ROCK, JOHN CHRISTOPHER
WILBERFORCE—b Sept 28, 1882,
ed Harrison Coll, Barbados and
Jesus Coll, Oxford cadet, Ceylon,
civ ser, Nov, 1905, off asst to
govt agt, S Prov, June, 1906
Sabaragamuwa, Jan, 1908, pol
mag, Panadure, Dec, 1909, pol
mag, Point Pedro and Chava-
lachcheri, Nov, 1911, ag dist
judge, Tangalla, Oct, 1912, ditto,
Matara, Oct, 1913, dist judge,
Kalutara, Aug, 1920, deputy com-
snr of excise, May, 1921, ag
comsnr of requests, Colombo, Apl-
May 1922 resumed duties as deputy
comsnr of excise, May, 1922,
ag comsnr of excise Feb, 1924,
a keen sportsman, Mr Rock has
been playing cricket and lawn
tennis with a fair measure of
success

ROCKWOOD DAVID, M R C S
(Eng) L R C P (Iond), V D—
b Sept 3 1873 ed Royal Coll,
Epsom Coll and University Coll
Hospital Colonel, C V M C
reserve director, Colonial Motor
& Engineering Co, Ltd, hon
sec Colombo library, at one time
member of the Municipal Council,
Colombo Dr Rockwood was in
medical charge of the troops in
Colombo during the entire period of
the war, and was mentioned in
despatches vice-president, Tamil
Union C & A C

ROCKWOOD JOHN W R, L R
C P and S (Edin), L T P and S
(Glas),—b Oct 29, 1881, ed
Royal Coll, major, Ceylon Volun-
teer Medical Corps, temp extra
A D C to H E the Governor
during the visit of H R H the
Prince of Wales, first president of
the Ceylon Cricket Assocn well-
known in sporting circles and keenly
interested in the promotion of all
branches of sport in Ceylon

RODE, GARRET ARNOLD, L.R. C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), L.M.S. (Ceylon)—b. Oct. 9, 1865; med. asst., Feb., 1890; sub. asst. col. surgeon, Jan., 1893; deputy asst. col. surgeon, Dec., 1898; Chilaw, Mar., 1901; Dambulla, June, 1902; Galle, Aug., 1903; Tangalla, Apl., 1904; Deniyaya, Jan., 1907; asst. supt. of Vaccination, Kandy, Mar., 1908; Ratnapura, Sept., 1909; Gampola, Sept., 1910; Convict Est., Colombo, Jan., 1912; Govt. Depts., Colombo, Oct., 1918, Convict Est., Colombo, July, 1916; port surgeon, Colombo, Mar., 1917; prov. surgeon, N. Prov. July, 1921; ditto, N.-W. Prov., Nov., 1921.

RODRIGO, D. E., J.P., U.P.M.—chief inspector of police and registrar of servants, Hatton.

RODRIGO, EDMUND—b. Jan. 16, 1889; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Dec., 1912; att'd. to Kurunegala Kach., Mar., 1913; ag. pol. mag. Negombo, Nov., 1913; off. asst. to govt. agt., W. Prov., May, 1915; mun. mag., Colombo, Oct., 1915; pol. mag., Puttalam, July, 1917; off. asst. to govt. agt., Prov. of Sabaragamuwa, Sept., 1918; dist. judge, Batticaloa, Apl., 1920; ag. dist. judge, Matara, May., 1922.

RODRIGO, J. L. C., B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-law—ed. Royal and Trinity Colls., Kandy; editor, "Ceylon Morning Leader."

RODRIGO, JOHN BENJAMIN, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.); L.F.P. and S. (Glas.)—b. Feb. 14, 1881; medical officer, Beruwala, Apl., 1909; later at Kurunegala, Buttala, Namunukula, Dandagamuwa and since Mar., 1923, M.O., Matala.

ROE, F. F.—director, Messrs. Gordon, Frazer & Co., Ltd.; a well-known figure in English lawn tennis

twelve years ago; winner of the doubles championship of Ceylon with J. B. Duffal in 1911 and 1912.

ROGERSON, WALTER JOHN LANCASHIRE, B.A. (Cantab.)—b. May 3, 1889; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Dec., 1912; att'd. to Kandy Kach., Jan., 1913; ag. addtnl. off. asst., Anuradhapura Kach., Jan., 1914; ag. asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, May., 1914; addtnl. off. asst. Anuradhapura, June, 1914; ag. off. asst. to govt. agt., Kandy, June, 1914; ag. asst. govt. agt., Matala, Sept., 1914; off. asst. to govt. agt., Badulla, Sept., 1914; pol. mag., Matala, Jan., 1915; off. asst. to govt. agt., Kandy, May, 1917; pol. mag., Avisawella, Jan., 1921; pol. mag., Kandy, Feb., 1921; dist. judge., Kegalle, Sept., 1922; ag. pol. mag., Colombo, July, 1923.

ROLLO, KEITH—"Oakley Cottage," Nuwara Eliya; member, Board of Improvement, Nuwara Eliya; member of the committee of the Ceylon P.A.

ROOKE, LT.-COL., E.H., C.M.G., D.S.O.—officer commanding the Royal Engrs. in Ceylon; ed. Bedford Grammar Schl.; a capital sportsman, Col. Rooke when he first arrived in Ceylon in 1901, soon made his mark as a cricketer and rugby football three-quarter, and played regularly for Colombo against Up-country; returning to Ceylon for the third time in 1922 Col. Rooke appeared again for the C.C.C., and was capt. of the Club for a short period.

ROOKS, A. DYSON—planter, Ratwatta, Ukuwelle; captain, C.P. R.C.

ROSS, ROBERT MILLER, B. Sc. (Edin.)—b. May 25, 1893; irrig. engr., Rugam sub-division, Jan.,

1921, ditto, Anuradhapura sub-division, Oct, 1923

ROSS, WALTER SUTHERLAND—b Mar 1, 1878, director, Messrs Bois Bros. & Co, Ltd, member of the Municipal Council, Colombo and for some time acting member of the Legis Council (constituency of commercial electorate), keenly interested in sport and a well-known lawn tennis player in his day

ROWLANDS, A P—engnr, manager and proprietor, Rowlands Garage, Colombo

RUDDOCK, ROLAND WILLIAM—b Nov 11, 1885, joined the Survey Dept, in Nov, 1908, on service in the army, 1915-1919, presently supt of surveys

RUTHERFORD, THE HON DR GEORGE JAMES, M R C S, L R C P (Lond)—b Aug 30, 1869, ed at Epsom Coll and Middlesex



Hosp. asst
col surg,
G Coast,
1897, on
spec serv
in Lagos dur-
ing the Sarki
expedn 1897
98, sen med
offr, G
Coast, 1907,
sen med
offr, S
Nigeria, 1907;

prov. med offr Ashanti, 1901, asst prin. civ. med offr and inspr-gen of hospitals, Ceylon, 1911, sanitary confce, 1911-12, ag Prin civ. med offr and inspr-gen of hosps., May, 1915, P C M O, Aug 1915, member of the Legis. Council

RUTHERFORD, JOHN NEWTON, A.M.I.C.E.—b Apl 3, 1892; irrig. engnr., attd. to the div. office,

Batticaloa, June, 1921, ditto, attd. to head office, May, 1922.

ROTHWELL, ARTHUR—b May 17, 1875, assumed duties as D.E., attd to head office, P.W.D., Nov. 5, 1901, D E, Ulapane, Oct. 11 1902, ditto, Anuradhapura, Nov. 12 1903, ditto, Badulla, Jan. 7, 1910, ag P E, N.-W Prov, June 30, 1905, P E, E Prov, Mar 27, 1916, on service in the army, Oct. 15, 1917 to Mar 30, 1919, P.E. N C Prov, Aug 4, 1919; P E. S. Prov, Oct, 23, 1922, P.E, W. Prov, Sept 8, 1923.

RUSSELL, THOMAS BROWNLEE, M A (Oxon)—b. Aug. 5, 1873; ed Pembroke Coll, Oxford, cadet, Ceylon civ ser, Oct, 1897; off. asst. to govt agt., E Prov, Mar., 1899, pol mag Balapitiya, Nov., 1899, dist judge, Tangalla, Aug., 1900, off asst. to govt agt., N-C Prov Nov, 1901; Uva Prov, Nov, 1902; dist. judge, Batticaloa, July, 1903, off asst. to govt agt, N. Prov, Nov., 1903, pol mag, Jaffna, Jan., 1904; ag dist judge, Jaffna, Mar., 1904; pol mag, Kandy, July, 1905; dist judge, Kalutara, Dec., 1910; ag dist judge, Kurunegala, June, 1915 dist judge, Batticaloa, Aug, 1915, acted on two occasions in 1915 and 1916 as addtl govt agt., E Prov in addition to his own duties. comsnr of requests, Colombo, Mar., 1918, district judge, Galle, Nov, 1920.

RYDE, THOMAS ARTHUR—b. 1887, ed privately in England; manager, Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co, Colombo, since Nov. 1922; previously connected with the Calcutta branch; served in the great war, 1915-19, first with the Madras Volunteer Motor Cyclists Corps and later as a commissioned officer with the R.A.S.C. (M.T.)

in France, Egypt, Palestine and Syria; recreationist; golf and motor-ing.

SALMON, FREDERICK JOHN, M. C., A.C.G.I., A.I.M.M., F.R.G.S.—b. July 12, 1882; joined Survey Dept., in June, 1908 as temporary asst. supt. of surveys, presently supt. of surveys; served in the 2d at war, 1915-16.

SALMON, F. G., J.P., U.P.M.—planter, D. dealler-st., Undugoda.

SAMARASINGHE, WALTER A.—Attapattu Mudaliyar, Colombo; Mr. Samarasinghe was in the govt. clerical service for many years, before he was appointed Gate Muhandiram and while att'd to the Colombo Kach., he rendered able assistance to the Hon. Mr. J. G. Fraser in the latter's efforts to build up modern towns like Gampaha.

SAMARAWERERA, DAVID b. Dec. 1, 1891; ed. Trinity Coll., Kandy; J.P., proctor, S.C., Matara; member of the sanitary board, Matara Dist.

SAMARAWICKREMA, E. J.—b. Nov., 28, 1876; ed. Royal Coll., Advocate, Colombo; former President of the Ceylon National assocn., and Low-country Products assocn.

SAMARAWICKREMA, WALTER ALOYSIUS, B.A. (Lond.) b. Aug., 5, 1890; lecturer in English language and literature, University Coll., Colombo.

SAMPSON, LIONEL HENRY WYNN, B.A. (Oxon.), F.R.G.S.—b. July 15, 1886; classics master and vice-principal, Royal Coll., Colombo; ag. principal, Royal Coll. Mar., 1920, to Aug., 1920; ag. divisional inspector of schls., Oct., 1921; ag. principal, Royal Coll., Mar., 1924; a well-known golfer.

SANER, H. D.—planter, Braemore, Agrapatna; captain, C.P.R. C.

SANSONI, S. GUY, V.D.—ed. Kingswood Coll., Kandy; proctor, D.C., Chilaw; major, C.I.L.I.; adjutant, C.I.L.I., during a period of the war; a capital all round sportsman and one of the best turned out by Kingswood.

SANSONI, SYLVESTER G., J.P., ed. Royal Coll.; proctor, S.C., Negombo; has acted on various occasions as D.J. and pol. mag., Negombo, Crown Proctor, Negombo.

SANSONI, WALTER—ed. Royal Coll.; advocate, Colombo; major, C.I.L.I., acted as crown counsel on various occasions, and also as pol. mag., Colombo; district comsm., Boy Scouts, Ceylon.

SANDRASAGARA, HENRY ALEXANDER PATRICK, K.C.—b. June 12, 1875; ed. St. Patrick's Coll., Jafna; called to the Bar in 1898; practised for a few years in Jafna and then settled down in Colombo, where he has established himself firmly as a leading criminal lawyer.

SANGSTER, C. R. T., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Geragama, Kadugannawa.

SARAVANAMUTTU, E. T., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), L.M.S. (Madras)—M.O. malarialogist's dept., Colombo.

SARAVANAMUTTU, MANICAM—ed. St. Thomas' Coll. and St. John's, Oxford; University Scholar, 1915; capt. of the Thomian cricket XI. 1912; met with a good deal of success when playing for the Indian Gymkhana in England, and also won his Authentic colors at the University; spec. "Ceylon Observer".

SARAVANAMUTTU, R., M.B.,
C.M. (Madras), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), ed. St. Thomas
Coll.; registrar of births and deaths,
Wolfendahl, Colombo.

SARAVANAMUTTU, PARIAS-
OTHY, B.A. (Lond.)—b. Oct. 26,
1892; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; cadet,
Ceylon civ. ser., local divn., Aug.,
1919; att'd. to Colombo Kach.,
Aug., 1919; ag. off. asst. to asst.
govt. agt., Kalutara, Jan., 1920,
att'd. to Matale Kach., June,
1920; ag. off. asst. to govt. agt.,
Uva; pol. mag., Dandagamuwa,
Sept., 1921; pol. mag., Kurunegala,
June, 1922; addnl. asst. govt. agt.,
Colombo, Mar., 1923; a fine cricketer,
Mr. Saravanamuttu has figured
very successfully for the Tamil
Union C. & A.C.

SARAVANAMUTTU, V. M.—
proctor, S.C. and notary, Kandy.

SARGENT, JOHN DENYS, B.A.
(Oxon.), Diploma of Forestry,
Oxford—b. June 30, 1885, att'd. to
head off. Forest Dept., Jan., 1910,
asst. conservator of forests, N.-C.
Div., June., 1911, dep. conservator
of forests, Feb., 1918; conservator
of forests, Sept., 1921.

SAUNDERS, REGINALD GIBSON
—b. Dec. 2, 1878, ed. at Tonbridge
and Cheltenham Coll., ag. 3rd.
asst. P.M.G., Ceylon, Jan. 13,
1898; ag. asst. collr. of customs,
Trincomalee, Sept., 1898; off. asst.
to govt. agt., N. Prov., and asst.
collr. of customs, June 1, 1901,
pol. mag., Matara, Apl. 22, 1903;
extra asst. to govt. agt., Mannar,
May 2, 1904; comsnr. of requests
and pol. mag., Chilaw, Feb. 12,
1906; ag. asst. govt. agt. and dist.
judge, Apl. 11, 1906; ag. dist. judge
Chilaw and Puttalam, Jan., 1909;
ag. pol. mag., Hatton-Nuwara
Eliya, Feb., 1909, and dist. judge,
May, 1909; off. asst., Colombo

Kach., Nov., 1911; lieut., Ceylon
Digit Infantry (reserve), on mili-
tary duty as asst. censor, Dec.,
1914; censor, May., 1919; att'd. to
Colombo Kach., Sept., 1919; ag.
asst. govt. agt., Chilaw and Put-
talam, May, 1920; ag. dist. judge,
Badulla-Haldumulla, Sept., 1920;
pol. mag., Negombo, Nov., 1923.

SAVUNDARANAYAGAM, M.A.
(Lond.), Barrister-at-law.—ed.
Royal Coll; advocate, Colombo.

SCHARENGUIVEL, ALBERT
JUSTIN RICHARD, A.M.I.C.E.—b.
Apl. 14, 1882; asst. engrn., P.W.D.
July, 1911, ag. D.E., Hambantota,
Apl., 1913; D.E., Katugastota,
Feb., 1917; Koslanda, Sept., 1920,
used to be a fine cricketer in his
Coll days.

SCHARENGUIVEL, CHARLES
HENRY KEEGEL, L.R.C.P. and S.
(Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.)—b.
Aug. 12, 1881; ed. Royal Coll.;
medical officer, Mannar, Dec., 1905;
later at Pussellawa, Beruwala, Avisa-
wella, Chilaw and since June,
1917, M.O., Kurunegala; a keen
sportsman, Dr. Scharenguivel was
a member of the Royal Coll. Cricket
XI.

SCHARENGUIVEL, EDWARD
WALTER, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.),
L.F.P. and S. (Glas.)—b. July 30,
1873; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; medi-
cal officer, Agrapatna, Jan., 1897;
Neboda, Jan., 1898; Agrapatna,
Mar., 1898; Mannar, May,
1899.
Teldem;

kula, May, 1904, Ammapatam, Oct.,
1905, Lunugala, Dec., 1906;
Neboda, Dec., 1909; Ratnapura,
Sept., 1914; Convict Est., Colombo,
Apl., 1917; Matara, Mar., 1918;
ag. Prov. surgeon, E. Prov., Sept.,
1923; Port surgeon, Colombo,
May, 1924.

SCHARENGUIVEL, J. ARTHUR, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.)—ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; for many years in private practice at Singapore; a distinguished cricketer, Dr. Scharenguivel played for Scotland, met the Australians and during his residence in Malacca, scored several centuries for the County, captained the Thémian XI and played for the Celts in the match with Capt. Ward Jackson's XI, one of the most brilliant international cricketers Ceylon has produced.

SCHOKMAN, CURTIS GEORGE—b. Oct. 29, 1889; ed. Royal Coll.; A.S. (Ceylon), Colombo, Jan., 1912; ag. D.E., K. (two totals), Aug., 1912; D.E., Govt. quarter, Colombo, Aug., 1912; D.E., Batticaloa, Feb., 1913.

SCHOKMAN, HERBERT ERIC, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), L.M.S. (Ceylon), F.R.I.P.H., at one time Port surgeon, Colombo; now suplt., Mandalay Camp, S. India.

SCHOKMAN, HERBERT ERIC, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.)—b. Feb. 21, 1889; ed. Royal Coll.; house officer, General Hospital, Colombo, Apl., 1912; later at Nuwara Eliya, Ramboda, Mannar and Vavuniya; surgeon in charge, Lunawa Hospital, Jan., 1924.

SCHOKMAN, VIVIAN ROY STANLEY, L.M.S. (Ceylon)—b. Nov. 14, 1887; ed. Royal Coll.; medical officer, Badulla, 1910; Dikoya, 1912; Udugama, 1913; asst. port surgeon, Colombo, 1914; started in private practice in Colombo, Sept. 1, 1919; president, Burgher Recreation Club; president, Bambalapitiya Hockey & Football Club; vice-president,

Ceylon Hockey & Football Assocn.

SCHRADER, LOUIS WILLIAM CORRAD, b. Aug. 18, 1873; ed. Highgate Schl. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford (M.A.); edict. Ceylon civ. coll., Oct., 1896; off. asst. to govt. agt., Prov. of Uva, Apl., 1897; pd. mag., Galle (data), July, 1899; off. asst. to govt. agt., S. Prov., Nov., 1899, N.E. Prov., Mar., 1901, a. t. govt. agt., Mullaitivu Nov., 1901, dist. judge, Ratnapura, Jan., 1903; asst. coll. of customs, Trincomalee, Dec., 1904; dist. judge, Tambulla, Feb., 1905; asst. govt. agt., Hambantota, Apl., 1907; dist. judge, Badulla, Oct., 1907; asst. dist. judge, Galle, Aug., 1912; dist. judge, Matara, May, 1913; consult. of requests, Colombo, Oct., 1913; asst. dist. judge, Galle, Feb., 1914; dist. judge, Kalutara, June, 1914; ditto, Negombo, Oct., 1915; ditto, Galle, Dec., 1915; ag. govt. agt., E. Prov., Sept., 1918; ditto, Prov. of Uva, June to Sept., 1919; govt. agt., N. Prov., Nov., 1921; govt. agt., E. Prov., Oct., 1922; registrar-general, Mar., 1923; govt. agt., N. Prov., July, 1923.

SCOTT, DAVID—director, Messrs. Lewis Brown & Co., Ltd.; well-known in his day as a hockey back, having played on several occasions for Colombo vs. Up-country.

SCROGGIE, J. G.—agent, National Bank of India, Ltd., Nuwara Eliya.

SCOTT, HENRY, J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Katandola, Elpitiya.

SCOTT, G. COX, J.P., U.P.M.—b. May 8, 1877; ed. Liverpool Coll.; arrived in Ceylon in 1896, joining the Glengariff estate, Dikoya, as creeper; on the outbreak of the South African war he volunteered for active service and was

SARAVANAMUTTU, R, M B C
C.M (Madras), M R C S (Eng),
L.R.C.B. (Lond) —ed, St Thomas'
Coll, registrar of births and deaths,
Wolfendahl, Colombo

SARAVANAMUTTU, P. K. S.
OTHY, B A (Lond) —b Oct 26,
1892, ed St Thomas' Coll cadet,
Ceylon civ ser, local divn, Aug,
1919, att'd to Colombo Kach.
Aug, 1919, ag off asst to asst
govt. agt, Kalutara, Jan, 1920,
att'd to Matale Kach. June,
1920, ag off asst to govt agt,
Uva, pol mag, Dandagamuwa,
Sept., 1921, pol mag, Kurunegala,
June, 1922, addnl asst govt agt,
Colombo, Mar, 1923, a fine cricketer,
Mr. Saravanamuttu has figured
very successfully for the faml
Union C & A C

SARAVANAMUTTU, V M —
proctor, S C and notary, Kandy

SARGENT, JOHN DENIS, B A
(Oxon), Diploma of Forestry,
Oxford—b June 30, 1885 att'd to
head off Forest Dept, Jan, 1910,
asst conservator of forests, N C
Div, June, 1911, dep conservator
of forests, Feb, 1918, conservator
of forests, Sept, 1921

SAUNDERS, REGINALD GIBSON
—b Dec 2, 1878 ed at Tonbridge
and Cheltenham Coll, ag 3rd
asst P M G, Ceylon, Jan 13,
1898, ag asst collr of customs,
Trincomalee, Sept, 1898, off asst
to govt agt, N Prov, and asst
collr. of customs, June 1 1901,
pol mag., Matara, Apl 22, 1903
extra asst to govt agt, Mannar,
May 2, 1904, comsr of requests
and pol. mag, Chilaw, Feb 12,
1906, ag. asst. govt agt and dist
judge, Apl. 11, 1906, ag dist. judge
Chilaw and Puttalam, Jan, 1909,
ag. pol. mag, Hatton-Nuwara
Eliya, Feb, 1909, and dist judge,
May, 1909, off asst., Colombo

Kach, Nov, 1911, lieut, Ceylon
Regt Infantry (reserve), on mili-
tary duty as asst censor, Dec.,
1914, censor, May, 1919, att'd to
Colombo Kach, Sept., 1919, ag
asst govt agt, Chilaw and Put-
talam, May, 1920, ag dist judge.,
Badulla Haldumulla, Sept, 1920,
pol mag, Negombo, Nov, 1923

SAVUNDARANAYAGAM, V A.
(Lond), Barrister-at-law —ed.
Royal Coll, advocate, Colombo

SCHARENGUIVEL, ALBERT
JUSTIN RICHARD, A M I C E —b.
Apl 14, 1882 asst engr, P W D.
July, 1911, ag D E, Hambantota,
Apl, 1913, D E, Katugastota,
Feb, 1917, Koslanda, Sept, 1920,
used to be a fine cricketer in his
Coll days

SCHARENGUIVEL, CHARLES
HENRY KEEGEL, L R C P and S.
(Edin), L F P and S (Glas) —b
Aug 12, 1881, ed Royal Coll,
medical officer, Mannar, Dec, 1905;
later at Pussellawa Beruwala, Atis-
wella, Chilaw and since June,
1917, M O, Kurunegala, a keen
sportsman, Dr Scharenguivel was
a member of the Royal Coll Cricket
XI

SCHARENGUIVEL, EDWARD
WALTER, I R C P and S (Edin.),
L F P. and S (Glas) —b July 30,
1873, ed St Thomas' Coll, medi-
cal officer, Agrapatna, Jan, 1897,
Neboda, Jan, 1898, Agrapatna,
Mar, 1899, Port Matara, May,
1899

Toldemv : : : : : Oct

ag. Prov surgeon, E. Prov, Sept.,
1923; Port surgeon, Colombo,
May, 1924.

SCHARENGUIVEL, J. ARTHUR, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.)—ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; for many years in private practice at Singapore; a distinguished cricketer, Dr. Scharenguivel played for Scotland against the Australians and during his residence in Aberdeen, scored several centuries for the County; captained the Thomian XI. and played for the Colts in the match with Capt. Ward Jackson's XI.; one of the most brilliant all round cricketers Ceylon has produced.

SCHOKMAN, CUTHBERT GEORGE—b. Oct. 20, 1886; ed. Royal Coll.; Asst. engnr., Colombo, Jan., 1912; ag. D.E., Katugastota, Aug., 1912; D.E., govt. quarters, Colombo, Aug., 1914; D.E., Batticaloa, Feb., 1923.

SCHOKMAN, DONALD, F.—F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.) L.M.S. (Ceylon); F.R.I.P.H., at one time time Port surgeon, Colombo; now supdt., Mandapan camp, S. India.

SCHOKMAN, HERBERT ERIC, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.)—b. Feb. 21, 1889; ed. Royal Coll.; house officer, General Hospital, Colombo, Apl., 1912; later at Nuwara Eliya, Ramboda, Mannar and Vavuniya; surgeon in charge, Lunawa Hospital, Jan., 1924.

SCHOKMAN, VIVIAN ROY STANLEY, L.M.S. (Ceylon)—b. Nov. 14, 1887; ed. Royal Coll.; medical officer, Badulla, 1910; Dikoya, 1912; Udugama, 1913; asst. port surgeon, Colombo, 1914; started in private practice in Colombo, Sept. 1, 1919; president, Burgher Recreation Club; president, Bambalapitiya Hockey & Football Club; vice-president,

Ceylonese Hockey & Football Assocn.

SCHRADER, LOUIS WILLIAM CONRAD—b. Aug. 18, 1873, ed. Highgate Schl. and Lincoln Coll., Oxford (M.A.); cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Oct., 1896; off. asst. to govt. agt., Prov. of Uva, Apl., 1897; pol. mag., Galagedara, July, 1899; off. asst. to govt. agt., S. Prov., Nov., 1899; N.-C. Prov., Mar., 1901; asst. govt. agt., Mullaitivu Nov., 1901; dist. judge, Ratnapura, Jan., 1903; asst. coll. of customs, Trincomalie, Dec., 1904; dist. judge, Tangalla, Feb., 1905; asst. govt. agt., Hambantota, Apl., 1907; dist. judge, Badulla, Oct., 1909; ag. dist. judge, Galle, Aug., 1912; dist. judge, Matara, May, 1913; comsnr. of requests, Colombo, Oct., 1913; ag. dist. judge, Galle, Feb., 1914; dist. judge, Kalutara, June, 1914; ditto, Negombo, Oct., 1915; ditto, Galle, Dec., 1915; ag. govt. agt., E. Prov., Sept., 1918; ditto, Prov. of Uva, June to Sept., 1919; govt. agt., N. Prov., Nov., 1921; govt. agt., E. Prov., Oct., 1922; registrar-general, Mar., 1923; govt. agt., N. Prov., July, 1923.

SCOTT, DAVID—director, Messrs. Lewis Brown & Co., Ltd.; well-known in his day as a hockey back, having played on several occasions for Colombo vs. Up-country.

SCROGGIE, J. G.—agent, National Bank of India, Ltd., Nuwara Eliya.

SCOTT, HENRY, J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Katandola, Elpitiya.

SCOTT, G. Cox, J.P., U.P.M.—b. May 8, 1877; ed. Liverpool Coll.; arrived in Ceylon in 1896, joining the Glengariff estate, Dikoya, as creeper; on the outbreak of the South African war he volunteered for active service and was

present with the Ceylon contingent at many important engagements, returning to Ceylon, he was on Indurama, and later he went to Stonycliff Kotagala, where he is now manager

SCOTT, J W, M P P B — planter and visiting agent Glen Alpin, Badulla member of the committee of the Ceylon P A

SCOTT, WILLIAM GEORGE—b May 17 1885 asst engnr P W D Nuwara Ehya Oct 1911 ag D F Pussellawa Jan 1912 on military service July, 1918 to Feb, 1919 D F Hambantota, Dec, 1919 ditto, Colombo Apl 1920

SENEVIRATNE DIONYSIUS BARTHOLOMEW M M —b Dec 19, 1895 cadet, Ceylon Oct 1920 attd to B caloa Kach Oct 1920 attd to Kurunegala Kach Nov, 1921 ag pol mag Dandigamuwa Mr Seneviratne was appointed an asst supt of excise on Sept 1, 1919, and served as such till Oct 19, 1920 2nd lieut Ceylon Light Infantry

SENEVIRATNE JOHN M —ed St Joseph's Coll Joint Editor Ceylon Antiquary on the staff of the Times of Ceylon Sunday Illustrated

SENIOR REV WALTER STANLEY M A (Oxon)—b May 10 1876 ed Marlborough and Balliol Oxford lecturer in classics and registrar University Coll, Colombo at one time vice principal and acting principal, Trinity Coll, Kandy

SFRGENT, VERA REV FR E O M I —Fiscal Advocate and Defensor Vinculi, Archbishopal Court, St Bernard Seminary, Borella, Colombo

SEYMOUR, ALFRED WALLACE V D —b Sept 14, 1881, ed Warwick Schol and St Andrews

Univ, cadet, Ceylon civ ser, Nov, 1905, off asst to govt agt, N W Prov, Mar 1906, N-C Prov, Apl, 1907 W Prov, Nov, 1908, asst govt agt Mullaitivu, Aug, 1910 ditto, Trincomalee, June, 1911 asst govt agt Mullaitivu, Dec, 1912 ditto, Nuwara Ehya, Jan 1913 ditto, Matale, Sept 1915 on military duty, June, 1916, dist judge Chilaw, Aug 1919, asst govt agt, Kegalle Mar 1920 ag govt agt, N C Prov, May, 1921, govt agt N C Prov Apl, 1923, major C P R C

SHAIRP, ALGERNON A C A — director Messrs Delmege Forsyth & Co, Ltd was vice-consul for Spain and consul for Portugal, Colombo a well known hockey forward in his day he played on several occasions for Colombo is Up country

SHAND P R J P, U P M — proprietary planter and visiting agent Coolbawn, Nawalapitiya, member of the committee of the Ceylon P A

SHAW C F S, J P, U P M — planter and manager, Gonapitiya, Kandy

SHELLEY SPENCER—ed Cheltenham Coll director, Delmege, Reid & Co, Ltd a well known golfer who has played for Colombo against Up-country

SHILLIEY, WILLIAM JOHN, A M Inst C E —b Nov 29, 1879 asst engnr, Passara Railway Survey, May, 1907, asst engnr, Mannar Railway Survey, Jan, 1908 asst engnr, construction, Ratnapura rly. extn, Sept, 1908, senior asst engnr Sept, 1908, senior asst engnr Pelmadulla and Chilaw rly. extens, Apl, 1913, seconded to open lines as resident engnr.

Mannar rlwy. exten., Mar., 1915; senior asst. engnr., main line duplication, Oct., 1915; executive engnr., stations extension, Oct., 1921.

SHERINGHAM, ANTHONY ILEX.—b. Apl. 7, 1890; ed. Brighton Coll.; police probationer, Dec. 10, 1903; A.S.P., W. Prov., Jan. 21, 1913; ditto, Tangalla, Jan., 1914; ditto, Prov. of Sabragamuwa, Oct., 1914; ag. S.P., Colombo, Oct., 1915; on service in the army, June, 1917 to Mar., 1919; A.S.P., Kalutara, July, 1919; ag. S.P., Colombo, Sept., 1919; S.P. Colombo, July 22, 1920; ditto Nuwara Eliya, Mar. 14, 1921; ditto, Kandy Dist., Feb., 1922; ditto, C. Prov., Apl. 1, 1922; ditto, S. Prov., Feb., 1924; an all round sportsman, he has figured successfully at cricket, hockey, soccer and polo.

SHIRBY, J., M.C., J.P., U.P.M.—planter, Delwita Group, Kurunegala.

SHIRE, Miss E. M.; B.A.—vice-principal, Methodist Coll., Colombo; capt., Girl Guides.

SHORT, R. C.—asst. superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Colombo.

SIBBALD, J. FINDLAY, C.A.—was accountant, Messrs. Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd., and director, Messrs. Harrisons & Eastern Export, Ltd., for some years; presently with Messrs. Mackwoods, Ltd., Colombo.

SIEDLE, F. J.—Merchant and Partner and General Manager, Siedle Bros. & Co., Colombo; a fine all round cricketer, who has been the star performer for the Sports Club for the last fifteen years.

SIEDLE, LOUIS—b. 1852; left England in 1872 to settle down in Ceylon, where he has been

engaged in the gemming industry and in the purchase and export of precious stones and pearls; he is acknowledged as the Ceylon expert in this line of business.

SILVA, WIJAYASINGHE SIRIWARDENE, N.D.A., J.P., U.P.M., Padikara Mudaliyar—b. Nov. 12, 1888; ed. St. Joseph's Coll.; owns extensive plumbago mines and ests. and a palatial country seat, known as Richmond Castle, Kalutara; President, Ceylon Honorary Chiefs' Assocn.

SIMPSON, A. LEE, J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Wattapullawa, Katugastota.

SIRIMANE, SIMON OLIVER—b. Nov. 11, 1887; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; proprietary planter, Bogahogoda, Bentota; a keen cricketer, Mr. Sirimane played for his Coll. in 1905 and 1906.

SITTAMPALAM, S. A., M.D. (Durham), D.P.H. (Lond.), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.); in private practice, Colombo.

SIVASITHAMPARAM, CANAPATHYPILLAI, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), L.M.S. (Ceylon), Certificate of London Schl. of Tropical Medicine—b. Feb. 7, 1877; house surgeon, Kandy, Jan., 1905; later at Mihintale, Anuradhapura, Udugama, Kalmunai, Batticaloa, Badulla, and since Aug., 1920, M.O., Jaffna.

SKENE, GORDON—manager, Kirrimittia est., Kadugannawa; chairman, Allagalla P.A.

SKRINE, RALPH HANHAM—b. 1881; ed. Malvern Coll.; partner, Messrs. Skrine & Co.; well-known as a hockey player and association footballer in his day; a prominent member of the Colombo Polo Club.

SKRINE, ALEXANDER DUNCAN, B.A. (Oxon.)—b. 1877; ed. Trinity Coll., Glenalmond, and Pembroke Coll., Oxford; partner, Messrs. Skrine & Co.; lieut. C.M.R. reserve; a well-known rugby half and cricketer in his day; a prominent member of the Colombo Polo Club.

SLATER, GEORGE CYRIL, B.A. (Lond.)—director, Messrs. Bois Bros. & Co., Ltd, Colombo.

SLY, ALBERT D., V.L.M.—b. June 5, 1879; ed. City of London Schl.; arrived in Ceylon in 1898, and started planting on the Barnagalla est., Nawalapitiya; five years later he took charge of Detenegalla est., Bogawantalawa, in recent years he has been manager of Woodend, Dehiowita.

SMALL, REV. W. J. T., M.A. (Cantab.), B. Sc. (Lond.)—for many years principal of Richmond Coll., Galle, now vice-principal Training colony, Peradeniya.

SMALLWOOD, WILMOT HERVEY—b. Aug. 11, 1883; ed. Ellesmere Coll., Shropshire; *per pro* J. M. Robertson & Co.; Ceylon golf champion in 1908 and 1910; at one time lieut. of the Colombo Town Guard; captain of the Colombo Golf Club, 1919 and 1921; arrived in Ceylon, 1907

SMEATON, ARTHUR FREDERICK BURN—b. July 13, 1862; ed. Magdalen Coll. Schl., Oxford; arrived in Ceylon in 1882, and joined the Mipitikande est., Kelani Valley, supt. of Panawatte est. for many years; presently manager of Sapumalkande Group, Dehiowita; chairman, Kelani Valley Planters Assocn.

SMETHURST, F. R., J.P., U.P.M., V.L.M., Planter, Somerset, Talawakelle.

SMITH, A. T. SYDNEY, J.P. U.P.M., planter and V.A., Manager, Deyanillakele, Lindula, Chairman, Dimbula P.A.

SMITH, DR. W. ATKINS, D.D.S.—dental surgeon, G.O.H., Colombo.

SMITH, FRANCIS JAGOE, M.A. (Oxon.)—b. Sept. 9, 1873; ed. Merchant Taylors Schl.; scholar, St. John's Coll., Oxford, 1892; 2nd cls. class. mods., 1894; 2nd math. mods., 1894; 2nd. lit. hum., 1896; B.A., 1896; M.A., 1902; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Oct., 1906; attd. to col. sec.'s off., 1896; off. asst. to govt. agt. and deputy fiscal, C. Prov., Apl., 1898; comsnr. of requests and pol. mag., Balapitiya, Aug., 1900; ditto, Galle, June, 1901; landing survr., Customs, Colombo, Dec., 1901; 2nd asst. col. sec., Sept., 1905; dep. collr. of cust., Colombo, Feb., 1908; dist. judge, Galle, Dec., 1911; govt. agt., Prov. of Uva, July, 1912; on special duty, visiting post offices in Ceylon, Straits and F.M.S., May, 1913; ag. dist. judge, Galle, Aug., 1913; post-master gen., Oct., 1913; director of food production, Nov., 1920; post-master gen., Apl., 1921; ag. col. treas., Feb., 1923.

SMITH, GERVASE GORST—arrived in Ceylon in 1910 to join the Colombo Commercial Co., Ltd., and has been connected with the firm ever since; presently sub-manager of the company; interested in sport, his chief recreation is lawn tennis.

SMITH, JOSEPH GEORGE, M.I. Loco. E.—b. July 11, 1884; apptd. loco. foreman, C.G.R., Sept., 1912; dist. loco. supt., Oct., 1916.

SMITH, LEIGH, M.A., Durham and Fellow of the University—b. Sept. 23, 1879; ed. Kingwood

(Bath); apptd. inspector of schls., Sept., 1914; ag. principal, Training Coll.; May, 1915; principal, Training Coll., Oct., 1915; professor of English language and literature, University Coll., Colombo, Aug., 1921; an excellent sportsman in his day, Mr. Smith played cricket for Durham County; he was also a splendid athlete.

SMITH, MARTIN M., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and V.A.; general manager for the General Ceylon Rubber & Tea Ests., Ltd.; major, C.P.R.C. reserve; was a member of the Ceylon coronation contingent; a keen golfer and one of the most prominent members of the Kandy Golf Club.

SMITH, W. WILSON, J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Agraouah, Agradatna; was a member of the Ceylon coronation contingent.

SNEATH, REV. A. A., M.A. (Manchester Univ.); principal, Richmond Coll., Galle; editor, "Ceylon Methodist Church Record."

SNELLING, W. T.—manager, Messrs. Geo. Payne & Co., Ltd., Colombo.

SOERTZ, FRANCIS J.—ed. St. Joseph's Coll.; advocate, Colombo; practised in Galle for some years; lecturer in Roman, constitutional and international law, Law Coll., Colombo.

SOMASUNDRAM, JOHN MYLVAGANAM, L.M.S. (Madras), L.R.C.P. and S. (Glas.), L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), Certificate of London Schl. of Tropical Medicine—b. Oct., 5, 1883; house surgeon, Kandy, June, 1912; later at Beruwala, Kandy, Hambantota, Uda Pus-selawa, and since Feb., 1923, M.O., Kalumunai.

SOMASUNDERAM, S.—proctor, S.C. and notary, Colombo; a well-known cricketer and capt. of the Tamil Union C. & A.C.

SOUTHORN, MRS. BELLA (W. T.)—lady chief comsnr., Ceylon Girl Guides Assocn., Colombo; author of "How to See Ceylon," "Eastern Star Dust," etc.

SOUTHORN, WILFRID THOMAS, B.A. (Oxon.)—b. Aug. 4, 1879; ed. Warwick Schl. and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxford; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1903; off. asst. to govt.

agt., N. Prov., Oct., 1904; N.-C. Prov., May, 1905; dist. judge, Tangalla, Apl., 1907; landing survr., customs., Colombo, July, 1909; asst. govt. agt., Matale, Nov., 1911; priv. sec. to gov., Aug.,

1914; dep. collr. of customs and landing survr., Colombo, Sept., 1915; 2nd asst. col. sec., Dec., 1919; ag. priv. sec. to gov. in addition to his own duties, Jan., 1920; prin. asst. col. sec., July, 1920; prin. collr. of customs and food controller, Dec., 1923.

SOUTHWOOD, RALPH EDGAR—manager, Messrs. Lipton, Ltd., Colombo; well-known in sporting circles as an excellent wicket-keeper; a more than useful goal-keeper, he used to be a prominent member of the C.H. & F.C. eleven.

SPAAR, ERIC CLARENCE, B.A. (Lond.), M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), Certificate of London Schl. of Tropical Medicine, L.M.S. (Cey.)—b. May 18, 1880; ed. Wesley Coll.; house officer, Hos-



pital, Colombo, Sept, 1907, dist medical asst, Dikoya, May, 1908, asst to the director, Bacteriological Inst, Dec, 1914, pathologist and physician, General Hospital, Colombo, Mar, 1920, promoted to grade I July, 1921

SPAAR, REV J A Wesleyan Missionary Colombo

SPARKES, GEO H, J P, U P M—b Dec 29, 1878, ed Steyning Grammar Schl Sussex arrived in Ceylon in 1898 and started planting on Bogawantalawa est he then went to Kirkoswald, and later to Bogawane est, where he is now manager

SPARING, W E—planter Mooloya, Hewaheta member of the committee of the Ceylon P A

SPEARMAN W, M A (Cantab)—planter, Dangkande Rat tota

SPENCER, GUY B A (Cantab) Diploma of Forestry, Cambridge—b Nov 1 1895 asst conservator of forests, attd to head office, Feb, 1922 ditto Up country plantations, May, 1922, ditto Uva Div Dec, 1922

SPICER, ROY GODFREY BULLEN, M C—b Feb 12, 1889 ed St Paul's Schl, police probationer. Dec 24, 1909, A S P
Apl 24, 1911, A
Sept, 1913, A S P
Mar, 1914, S P
on service in the arr., Jan, 1919 to Oct., 1919, S P, C I D, Jan 17, 1920, S P, Colombo, Feb 23, 1921, S P, Nuwara Eliya, Nov 21, 1922, a well known sportsman, Mr Spicer had figured successfully as a G R., polo player and cricketer

SPITTEI, RICHARD LIONEL, M R C S (Eng), L R C P (Lond)



F R C S (Eng), L M S (Ceylon) b Dec 9, 1881 ed Royal Coll, 2nd house surgeon, General Hospital, Colombo, May 9, 1905 surgeon, General Hospital, Colombo,

Jan 26 1910 ag lecturer in anatomy, Ceylon Medical Coll in addition to his other duties, author of "Tramboesia Tropica", "Preliminary Course Surgery" and "Surgical Ward Work."

SPROULE FRANK WILLIAM—b Apl 7, 1875 ed St Thomas' Coll dist engnr P W D, May, 1903 ag prov engnr, N-W Prov June, 1914 P E grade II, Oct, 1920 P E W Prov, Oct, 1920, P E, N C Prov May, 1921, P E Prov of Sabaragamuwa, Oct, 1922

SRESHTA, MAURICE SALVADOR, Barrister at-law, B A (Madras)—b Sept 22, 1873, crdet, Ceylon civ. ser Oct, 1896, off. asst to
Jan, 1898,
1898, addl
Sept, 1900,
Dec, 1900,
1901, Galle,
Sept, 1905, comsnr. of requests, Colombo, Nov, 1907, dist. judge, Jaffna, Jan, 1911, ditto, Negombo, Nov, 1915, ditto, Kurunegala, Apl, 1920, ag. dist judge, Kandy, Mag, 1921, ditto, Colombo, Aug, 1921; dist. judge, Jaffna, Oct.,

1921; registrar, gen., Apl., 1922; post-master gen., Feb., 1923.

SRI PATHMANATHAN, R., M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-law, Inner Temple—ed. Royal Coll. and Oxford University; advocate, Colombo.

STACE, WALTER TERENCE, B.A., Trin. Coll., Dublin—b. Nov. 17, 1886; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Oct., 1910, attd. to Galle Kach., Dec., 1910; off. asst. to govt. agt., Galle, Mar., 1912; pol. mag., Chilaw, May, 1913; pol. mag., Gampola, Feb., 1914; ag. pol. mag., Kandy, May, 1915; priv. sec. to gov. and extra asst. col. sec., Sept., 1915; asst. censor, Dec., 1916; censor, May, 1918; dist. judge, Negombo, Apl., 1920; asst. stult. officer, Jan., 1922; ag. stult. officer, in addition to his own duties, May, 1923.

STAPLES, CHARLES JAMES—b. June 5, 1879; ed. Trinity Coll., Kandy and St. Benedict's Inst., Colombo; broker and comm. agent, 35, Bristol buildings, Colombo; served his apprenticeship in journalism on the "Ceylon Examiner," in 1896; sub-editor and chief reporter, "Ceylon Observer" for nearly fifteen years; editor, "Ceylon Independent," from 1916 to 1922.

STEIGER, G. J.—merchant and partner, Messrs. Chas. F. Hayer & Co., Galle; Messrs. Hayer & Henny, Colombo.

STEVENS, FRANCIS GEORGE AMACB.—b. Oct. 21, 1885; ag. D.E., Matale, Dec., 1911; D.E., Colombo, Mar., 1912; D.E., Diyatalawa, Nov., 1912; in military service with the Ceylon Sanitary Coy., 1913; 1917 to Nov., 1920; D.E., Trin., Sept., 1921.

STEVENS, GEORGE—ed. Kaffey and Br

Oxford; planter, Millakande, Mahagama; major, C.P.R.C.

STEVENS, WILLIAM OSWALD, M.A. (Oxon.)—b. Feb. 27, 1891; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1914; attd. to Jaffna Kach., Dec., 1914; addl. pol. mag., Jaffna, in addition to his own duties, May, 1915; attd. to Batticaloa Kach., Oct., 1915; ag. off. asst. to govt. agt., S. Prov., Nov., 1916; pol. mag., Matale, Aug., 1918; ditto, Avisawella, Jan., 1923, ag. pol. mag., Kandy, Mar., 1923.

STILL, JOHN—sec., Planters' Assocn. of Ceylon; was editor of "Planting Gazette"; director, Peradeniya (Ceylon) Chocolate Co., Ltd.; Author of "A Prisoner in Turkey" and "Poems in Captivity"; served in the great war in Gallipoli and was taken prisoner by the Turks.

STOCKDALE, THE HON. MR. FRANK ARTHUR, M.A. (Cambr.), F.R.S.—b. June 24, 1822; ed. Wistock and Magdalene Coll., Cambr., 1902; B.A., 1904; M.A., 1905; D.D., 1906; F.R.S., 1911; D.Sc., 1912; and lecturer in agriculture, 1913; 1914; 1915; 1916; 1917; 1918; 1919; 1920; 1921; 1922; 1923; 1924; 1925; 1926; 1927; 1928; 1929; 1930; 1931; 1932; 1933; 1934; 1935; 1936; 1937; 1938; 1939; 1940; 1941; 1942; 1943; 1944; 1945; 1946; 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951; 1952; 1953; 1954; 1955; 1956; 1957; 1958; 1959; 1960; 1961; 1962; 1963; 1964; 1965; 1966; 1967; 1968; 1969; 1970; 1971; 1972; 1973; 1974; 1975; 1976; 1977; 1978; 1979; 1980; 1981; 1982; 1983; 1984; 1985; 1986; 1987; 1988; 1989; 1990; 1991; 1992; 1993; 1994; 1995; 1996; 1997; 1998; 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; 2007; 2008; 2009; 2010; 2011; 2012; 2013; 2014; 2015; 2016; 2017; 2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022; 2023; 2024; 2025; 2026; 2027; 2028; 2029; 2030; 2031; 2032; 2033; 2034; 2035; 2036; 2037; 2038; 2039; 2040; 2041; 2042; 2043; 2044; 2045; 2046; 2047; 2048; 2049; 2050; 2051; 2052; 2053; 2054; 2055; 2056; 2057; 2058; 2059; 2060; 2061; 2062; 2063; 2064; 2065; 2066; 2067; 2068; 2069; 2070; 2071; 2072; 2073; 2074; 2075; 2076; 2077; 2078; 2079; 2080; 2081; 2082; 2083; 2084; 2085; 2086; 2087; 2088; 2089; 2090; 2091; 2092; 2093; 2094; 2095; 2096; 2097; 2098; 2099; 2100; 2101; 2102; 2103; 2104; 2105; 2106; 2107; 2108; 2109; 2110; 2111; 2112; 2113; 2114; 2115; 2116; 2117; 2118; 2119; 2120; 2121; 2122; 2123; 2124; 2125; 2126; 2127; 2128; 2129; 2130; 2131; 2132; 2133; 2134; 2135; 2136; 2137; 2138; 2139; 2140; 2141; 2142; 2143; 2144; 2145; 2146; 2147; 2148; 2149; 2150; 2151; 2152; 2153; 2154; 2155; 2156; 2157; 2158; 2159; 2160; 2161; 2162; 2163; 2164; 2165; 2166; 2167; 2168; 2169; 2170; 2171; 2172; 2173; 2174; 2175; 2176; 2177; 2178; 2179; 2180; 2181; 2182; 2183; 2184; 2185; 2186; 2187; 2188; 2189; 2190; 2191; 2192; 2193; 2194; 2195; 2196; 2197; 2198; 2199; 2200; 2201; 2202; 2203; 2204; 2205; 2206; 2207; 2208; 2209; 2210; 2211; 2212; 2213; 2214; 2215; 2216; 2217; 2218; 2219; 2220; 2221; 2222; 2223; 2224; 2225; 2226; 2227; 2228; 2229; 2230; 2231; 2232; 2233; 2234; 2235; 2236; 2237; 2238; 2239; 2240; 2241; 2242; 2243; 2244; 2245; 2246; 2247; 2248; 2249; 2250; 2251; 2252; 2253; 2254; 2255; 2256; 2257; 2258; 2259; 2260; 2261; 2262; 2263; 2264; 2265; 2266; 2267; 2268; 2269; 2270; 2271; 2272; 2273; 2274; 2275; 2276; 2277; 2278; 2279; 2280; 2281; 2282; 2283; 2284; 2285; 2286; 2287; 2288; 2289; 2290; 2291; 2292; 2293; 2294; 2295; 2296; 2297; 2298; 2299; 2300; 2301; 2302; 2303; 2304; 2305; 2306; 2307; 2308; 2309; 2310; 2311; 2312; 2313; 2314; 2315; 2316; 2317; 2318; 2319; 2320; 2321; 2322; 2323; 2324; 2325; 2326; 2327; 2328; 2329; 2330; 2331; 2332; 2333; 2334; 2335; 2336; 2337; 2338; 2339; 2340; 2341; 2342; 2343; 2344; 2345; 2346; 2347; 2348; 2349; 2350; 2351; 2352; 2353; 2354; 2355; 2356; 2357; 2358; 2359; 2360; 2361; 2362; 2363; 2364; 2365; 2366; 2367; 2368; 2369; 2370; 2371; 2372; 2373; 2374; 2375; 2376; 2377; 2378; 2379; 2380; 2381; 2382; 2383; 2384; 2385; 2386; 2387; 2388; 2389; 2390; 2391; 2392; 2393; 2394; 2395; 2396; 2397; 2398; 2399; 2400; 2401; 2402; 2403; 2404; 2405; 2406; 2407; 2408; 2409; 2410; 2411; 2412; 2413; 2414; 2415; 2416; 2417; 2418; 2419; 2420; 2421; 2422; 2423; 2424; 2425; 2426; 2427; 2428; 2429; 2430; 2431; 2432; 2433; 2434; 2435; 2436; 2437; 2438; 2439; 2440; 2441; 2442; 2443; 2444; 2445; 2446; 2447; 2448; 2449; 2450; 2451; 2452; 2453; 2454; 2455; 2456; 2457; 2458; 2459; 2460; 2461; 2462; 2463; 2464; 2465; 2466; 2467; 2468; 2469; 2470; 2471; 2472; 2473; 2474; 2475; 2476; 2477; 2478; 2479; 2480; 2481; 2482; 2483; 2484; 2485; 2486; 2487; 2488; 2489; 2490; 2491; 2492; 2493; 2494; 2495; 2496; 2497; 2498; 2499; 2500; 2501; 2502; 2503; 2504; 2505; 2506; 2507; 2508; 2509; 2510; 2511; 2512; 2513; 2514; 2515; 2516; 2517; 2518; 2519; 2520; 2521; 2522; 2523; 2524; 2525; 2526; 2527; 2528; 2529; 2530; 2531; 2532; 2533; 2534; 2535; 2536; 2537; 2538; 2539; 2540; 2541; 2542; 2543; 2544; 2545; 2546; 2547; 2548; 2549; 2550; 2551; 2552; 2553; 2554; 2555; 2556; 2557; 2558; 2559; 2560; 2561; 2562; 2563; 2564; 2565; 2566; 2567; 2568; 2569; 2570; 2571; 2572; 2573; 2574; 2575; 2576; 2577; 2578; 2579; 2580; 2581; 2582; 2583; 2584; 2585; 2586; 2587; 2588; 2589; 2590; 2591; 2592; 2593; 2594; 2595; 2596; 2597; 2598; 2599; 2600; 2601; 2602; 2603; 2604; 2605; 2606; 2607; 2608; 2609; 2610; 2611; 2612; 2613; 2614; 2615; 2616; 2617; 2618; 2619; 2620; 2621; 2622; 2623; 2624; 2625; 2626; 2627; 2628; 2629; 2630; 2631; 2632; 2633; 2634; 2635; 2636; 2637; 2638; 2639; 2640; 2641; 2642; 2643; 2644; 2645; 2646; 2647; 2648; 2649; 2650; 2651; 2652; 2653; 2654; 2655; 2656; 2657; 2658; 2659; 2660; 2661; 2662; 2663; 2664; 2665; 2666; 2667; 2668; 2669; 2670; 2671; 2672; 2673; 2674; 2675; 2676; 2677; 2678; 2679; 2680; 2681; 2682; 2683; 2684; 2685; 2686; 2687; 2688; 2689; 2690; 2691; 2692; 2693; 2694; 2695; 2696; 2697; 2698; 2699; 2700; 2701; 2702; 2703; 2704; 2705; 2706; 2707; 2708; 2709; 2710; 2711; 2712; 2713; 2714; 2715; 2716; 2717; 2718; 2719; 2720; 2721; 2722; 2723; 2724; 2725; 2726; 2727; 2728; 2729; 2730; 2731; 2732; 2733; 2734; 2735; 2736; 2737; 2738; 2739; 2740; 2741; 2742; 2743; 2744; 2745; 2746; 2747; 2748; 2749; 2750; 2751; 2752; 2753; 2754; 2755; 2756; 2757; 2758; 2759; 2760; 2761; 2762; 2763; 2764; 2765; 2766; 2767; 2768; 2769; 2770; 2771; 2772; 2773; 2774; 2775; 2776; 2777; 2778; 2779; 2780; 2781; 2782; 2783; 2784; 2785; 2786; 2787; 2788; 2789; 2790; 2791; 2792; 2793; 2794; 2795; 2796; 2797; 2798; 2799; 2800; 2801; 2802; 2803; 2804; 2805; 2806; 2807; 2808; 2809; 2810; 2811; 2812; 2813; 2814; 2815; 2816; 2817; 2818; 2819; 2820; 2821; 2822; 2823; 2824; 2825; 2826; 2827; 2828; 2829; 2830; 2831; 2832; 2833; 2834; 2835; 2836; 2837; 2838; 2839; 2840; 2841; 2842; 2843; 2844; 2845; 2846; 2847; 2848; 2849; 2850; 2851; 2852; 2853; 2854; 2855; 2856; 2857; 2858; 2859; 2860; 2861; 2862; 2863; 2864; 2865; 2866; 2867; 2868; 2869; 2870; 2871; 2872; 2873; 2874; 2875; 2876; 2877; 2878; 2879; 2880; 2881; 2882; 2883; 2884; 2885; 2886; 2887; 2888; 2889; 2890; 2891; 2892; 2893; 2894; 2895; 2896; 2897; 2898; 2899; 2900; 2901; 2902; 2903; 2904; 2905; 2906; 2907; 2908; 2909; 2910; 2911; 2912; 2913; 2914; 2915; 2916; 2917; 2918; 2919; 2920; 2921; 2922; 2923; 2924; 2925; 2926; 2927; 2928; 2929; 2930; 2931; 2932; 2933; 2934; 2935; 2936; 2937; 2938; 2939; 2940; 2941; 2942; 2943; 2944; 2945; 2946; 2947; 2948; 2949; 2950; 2951; 2952; 2953; 2954; 2955; 2956; 2957; 2958; 2959; 2960; 2961; 2962; 2963; 2964; 2965; 2966; 2967; 2968; 2969; 2970; 2971; 2972; 2973; 2974; 2975; 2976; 2977; 2978; 2979; 2980; 2981; 2982; 2983; 2984; 2985; 2986; 2987; 2988; 2989; 2990; 2991; 2992; 2993; 2994; 2995; 2996; 2997; 2998; 2999; 3000; 3001; 3002; 3003; 3004; 3005; 3006; 3007; 3008; 3009; 3010; 3011; 3012; 3013; 3014; 3015; 3016; 3017; 3018; 3019; 3020; 3021; 3022; 3023; 3024; 3025; 3026; 3027; 3028; 3029; 3030; 3031; 3032; 3033; 3034; 3035; 3036; 3037; 3038; 3039; 3040; 3041; 3042; 3043; 3044; 3045; 3046; 3047; 3048; 3049; 3050; 3051; 3052; 3053; 3054; 3055; 3056; 3057; 3058; 3059; 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3227; 3228; 3229; 3230; 3231; 3232; 3233; 3234; 3235; 3236; 3237; 3238; 3239; 3240; 3241; 3242; 3243; 3244; 3245; 3246; 3247; 3248; 3249; 3250; 3251; 3252; 3253; 3254; 3255; 3256; 3257; 3258; 3259; 3260; 3261; 3262; 3263; 3264; 3265; 3266; 3267; 3268; 3269; 3270; 3271; 3272; 3273; 3274; 3275; 3276; 3277; 3278; 3279; 3280; 3281; 3282; 3283; 3284; 3285; 3286; 3287; 3288; 3289; 3290; 3291; 3292; 3293; 3294; 3295; 3296; 3297; 3298; 3299; 3300; 3301; 3302; 3303; 3304; 3305; 3306; 3307; 3308; 3309; 3310; 3311; 3312; 3313; 3314; 3315; 3316; 3317; 3318; 3319; 3320; 3321; 3322; 3323; 3324; 3325; 3326; 3327; 3328; 3329; 3330; 3331; 3332; 3333; 3334; 3335; 3336; 3337; 3338; 3339; 3340; 3341; 3342; 3343; 3344; 3345; 3346; 3347; 3348; 3349; 3350; 3351; 3352; 3353; 3354; 3355; 3356; 3357; 3358; 3359; 3360; 3361; 3362; 3363; 3364; 3365; 3366; 3367; 3368; 3369; 3370; 3371; 3372; 3373; 3374; 3375; 3376; 3377; 3378; 3379; 3380; 3381; 3382; 3383; 3384; 3385; 3386; 3387; 3388; 3389; 3390; 3391; 3392; 3393; 3394; 3395; 3396; 3397; 3398; 3399; 3400; 3401; 3402; 3403; 3404; 3405; 3406; 3407; 3408; 3409; 3410; 3411; 3412; 3413; 3414; 3415; 3416; 3417; 3418; 3419; 3420; 3421; 3422; 3423; 3424; 3425; 3426; 3427; 3428; 3429; 3430; 3431; 3432; 3433; 3434; 3435; 3436; 3437; 3438; 3439; 3440; 3441; 3442; 3443; 3444; 3445; 3446; 3447; 3448; 3449; 3450; 3451; 3452; 3453; 3454; 3455; 3456; 3457; 3458; 3459; 3460; 3461; 3462; 3463; 3464; 3465; 3466; 3467; 3468; 3469; 3470; 3471; 3472; 3473; 3474; 3475; 3476; 3477; 3478; 3479; 3480; 3481; 3482; 3483; 3484; 3485; 3486; 3487; 3488; 3489; 3490; 3491; 3492; 3493; 3494; 3495; 3496; 3497; 3498; 3499; 3500; 3501; 3502; 3503; 3504; 3505; 3506; 3507; 3508; 3509; 3510; 3511; 3512; 3513; 3514; 3515; 3516; 3517; 3518; 3519; 3520; 3521; 3522; 3523; 3524; 3525; 3526; 3527; 3528; 3529; 3530; 3531; 3532; 3533; 3534; 3535; 3536; 3537; 3538; 3539; 3540; 3541; 3542; 3543; 3544; 3545; 3546; 3547; 3548; 3549; 3550; 3551; 3552; 3553; 3554; 3555; 3556; 3557; 3558; 3559; 3560; 3561; 3562; 3563; 3564; 3565; 3566; 3567; 3568; 3569; 3570; 3571; 3572; 3573; 3574; 3575; 3576; 3577; 3578; 3579; 3580; 3581; 3582; 3583; 3584; 3585; 3586; 3587; 3588; 3589; 3590; 3591; 3592; 3593; 3594; 3595; 3596; 3597; 3598; 3599; 3600; 3601; 3602; 3603; 3604; 3605; 3606; 3607; 3608; 3609; 3610; 3611; 3612; 3613; 3614; 3615; 3616; 3617; 3618; 3619; 3620; 3621; 3622; 3623; 3624; 3625; 3626; 3627; 3628; 3629; 3630; 3631; 3632; 3633; 3634; 3635; 3636; 3637; 3638; 3639; 3640; 3641; 3642; 3643; 3644; 3645; 3646; 3647; 3648; 3649; 3650; 3651; 3652; 3653; 3654; 3655; 3656; 3657; 3658; 3659; 3660; 3661; 3662; 3663; 3664; 3665; 3666; 3667; 3668; 3669; 3670; 3671; 3672; 3673; 3674; 3675; 3676; 3677; 3678; 3679; 3680; 3681; 3682; 3683; 3684; 3685; 3686; 3687; 3688; 3689; 3690; 3691; 3692; 3693; 3694; 3695; 3696; 3697; 3698; 3699; 3700; 3701; 3702; 3703; 3704; 3705; 3706; 3707; 3708; 3709; 3710; 3711; 3712; 3713; 3714; 3715; 3716; 3717; 3718; 3719; 3720; 3721; 3722; 3723; 3724; 3725; 3726; 3727; 3728; 3729; 3730; 37

on special service to Dutch Guiana in connection with banana industry, 1910, sec of tobacco comtee, 1911, comsnr for B Guiana at Int rubber exhibn, London, 1911, dir of agric, Mauritius, 1912, vice-president, bd of agric, 1913, mem of coun of govt, 1913, registr, co-operative credit societies, July to Oct, 1913, mem of bd of directors, Mauritius Inst, 1914, mem of irrig comtee, 1914, visited Rodrigues, 1914, registr co-operative credit societies, dir of agric, Ceylon, 1916 vice-pres agric soc and comsnr, local loans and development, 1916, mem Nachaduwa colonization comtee, 1917, mem cattle breeding comtee 1918 mem prison sttlmts comtee 1918, chrmn state banks comtee 1919, del to imp entomological conference, London, 1920 mem, statistical coun, 1920 edited Ceylon Handbook of information for British Empire exhibition, Feb 1924, author of several reports and articles relating to tropical agriculture

STOCKER, L. P.—sub agent Imperial Bank of India, Colombo

STOKES, H. G., OBE—manager Messrs Shaw, Wallace & Co, Colombo, a keen cricketer, Mr. Stokes plays for the C C C

STRANGE, CYRIL E., BA (Lond)—master, Ananda Coll, Colombo

STONE, RYAN W. A., MA (Cantab)—ed St John's Coll, Cambridge, arrived in Ceylon in Oct., 1901, to take up duties as warden of St Thomas' Coll Colombo, a brilliant scholar, a distinguished divine, a hard worker and a capable organizer.

STRACHAN, THE HON JOHN—May 22, 1877, M.I.C.E., M.I.S.E.,

director of public works, aptd chief asst engnr, Colombo Lake Div Scheme, Aug. 26, 1911, chief engnr, Col Lake Div Scheme, Sept 21, 1914, asst director of public works, Ceylon, Oct 1, 1920: aptd asst director of public works, F M S, Dec 12, 1920, ag, director of public works, F M S, Jan 18, 1921; director of public works, F M S, Apl 4, 1923, aptd director of public works, Ceylon, Aug 3, 1923, assumed duties in Ceylon, Aug 8, 1923

STRATFORD, H. M.—planter and manager, Patupaula, Tebunawa, hon sec and treas, Kalutara C and S C

STRETCH, L. G., A C A—accountant, Galah Ceylon Tea Estates and Agency Co, Ltd, Colombo

STRONG, ARTHUR NLSBITT, MA (Edin)—b Feb 19, 1890, cadet, Ceylon civ scr, Dec, 1913, off asst to govt agt, C. Prov, Jan, 1914, addl pol mag, Kandy, in addition to his own duties, Jan, 1914, ag off asst to govt agt, Sabragamuwa, Nov, 1914, addl pol mag, Ratnapura, in addition to his own duties, Dec, 1914, addl comsnr of requests, Ratnapura, in addition to his own duties May, 1915 on military duty, 1917, pol mag, Kurunegala, Nov, 1919; attd to the Customs, Colombo, Nov, 1920, landing surveyor, Col customs, Nov, 1920, deputy food controller, Chalmers's Granaries, Manning markets and Col. customs premises in addition to his own duties.

STRONG, W. S., J.P., U.P.M.—proctor, S C, crown proctor, Puttalam, member of the Local Board, Puttalam

STURGLISS, GEORGE WILLIAM, M.R.C.V.S.—b. Sept. 4, 1871;

veterinary surgeon, Colombo, since Mar., 1895; captain (veterinary officer), Ceylon Mounted Rifles.

SUBASINGHE, DON WILLIAM—b. Aug. 21, 1877; ed. Royal Coll.; proctor, S.C. and notary; J.P.; M.M.C., Galle. A keen sportsman, Mr. Subasinghe was a good cricketer in his day and played for the Royal Coll. XI and later for the Galle C.C.

SUBRAMANIAM, M. M.—proctor, S.C. and notary; crown proctor, Trincomalee.

SUBRAMANIAN, SINNATAMBY, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.M. and S. (Calcutta.), Certificate of Proficiency in Tropical Medicine.—b. Sept. 27, 1878; sub. asst. col. surgeon, Beruwala, June, 1902; medical officer, Batticaloa, May, 1910; Badulla, May, 1915; govt. depts., Colombo, May, 1919; Galle, Sept., 1919.

SUDLOW, F. NOEL—partner, Messrs. Forbes & Walker, Colombo.

SUMANGALA, REV. SURIYAGODA, B. Litt. (Oxon.)—b. May 29, 1879; lecturer in Sanskrit, Pali and Sinhalese at the University Coll., Colombo.

SUNDARAM, PERI, M.A., L.L.B. (Cantab)—barrister-at-law and advocate, Colombo.

SUNDERALINGAM, CHELLAPPH, B.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. London, barrister-at-law—b. Aug. 19, 1895; University Scholar; professor of mathematics, University College, Colombo.

SWAN, VERNON LOUIS ST. CLAIR—b. Mar. 19, 1894; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; enrolled as an advocate of the Supreme Court, 1919; practising in Colombo.

SWAN, HENRY ERIC, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.F.P. and S. (Glas.), L.D.S. (Edin.)—b. Sept.

17, 1884; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; dental surgeon, Galle Face, Colombo

SWAN, VICTOR LESLIE SHELDON—b. June 8, 1887; ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; enrolled as a proctor, S.C. and notary, 1908; practising in Colombo.

SYMONS, LT. COL. J. A., V.D.—ed. Trent Coll.; merchant, Baillie Street, Colombo; officer commanding the Ceylon Garrison Artillery; a well-known cricketer in his day, he also figured prominently at association football, rugger and hockey.

SYMONS, GEORGE ERNEST, A.M. I.C.E.—b. July 29, 1890; irrig. engnr., Anuradhapura sub-division, Sept., 1920; apptd. asst. irrig. engnr, on probation, on completion of period of agreement as irrig. engnr., Sept., 1923.

SYMONS, W. S., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Burnside Group, Rangala; hon. sec., Rangala P.A.

TAIT, ALEXANDER, J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Doragalla Group, Pusselawa; member of the first Ceylon coronation contingent.

TAMBIMUTTU, HON. MR. EMMANUEL RAJANAYAGAM—b. Jan.

4, 1874; ed. St. Andrew's Schl., Batticaloa, and St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo; enrolled an advocate of the Supreme Court, Ceylon, 1904; at one time private sec. to the late Mr. George Wall; practised



as an advocate in Colombo till 1908

and then settled down in Batticaloa, where he is one of the leading lawyers, was elected member of the Legis. Council for the Eastern Prov in 1921

TAMPOL, S D—advocate, Jaffna, Mr Tampoe is acknowledged as the leading criminal lawyer in Jaffna

TANCOCK, J L, J P, U P M F R C S—planter and manager, Rahatungoda group, Hewahetta, chairman and hon sec, upper Hewahetta P A

TARBAT, JOHN ALLAN, A L A A, A & S A—b Oct 10, 1888, ed Queens Park Glasgow, accountant, *per pro* Messrs James Finlay & Co, Ltd keenly interested in sport and for many years hon sec of the C H & F C hon sec of the British Empire Exhibition committee appointed in Ceylon

TARRANT HERBERT—partner, Messrs Tarrant & Co one of the oldest Ceylon colonists now in the Island, consul for Peru, arrived in Ceylon in 1887

TATHAM FERRITT HUGH—b Sept 4 1877 ed Dulwich Coll, partner, Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co member of the Municipal Council, Colombo (Fort ward), capt, C T G, director, Messrs Delmege Forsyth & Co, Ltd, a well-known rugby football forward in his day

TAYLOR, W STUART, J P, U P M—b 1853, ed at Glasgow, arriving in Ceylon in 1876, he took to coffee planting and in time became one of the largest agents of the coffee ests, the failure of the old Oriental Bank Corporation had for him disastrous financial results, but he continued his planting career serving as supt of various ests. in the Uva Prov., presently

proprietary planter and manager, Queenstown, Badulla, for some years chairman of the Passara Planters' Assocn

THAINE, THE HON MR ROBERT NIEMANN, B A (Cantab)—b Jan 1, 1875, ed Eastbourne Coll and St John's Coll., Cambridge, cadet, Ceylon civ ser, Nov, 1898, off asst to govt agt, S Prov, Apl, 1899, C Prov, Aug, 1900, comsnr of requests and pol mag, Balapitiya, June, 1901, off asst to govt agt, Ratnapura, Dec, 1901 asst govt agt, Kalutara Mar, 1902, dist judge, Badulla, May, 1902, pol mag, Kandy, May, 1904, landing survr Cust, Colombo Sept, 1904, asst govt agt, Trincomalee, June, 1906 Puttalam, Aug, 1906, dist. judge Jaffna, July, 1908, comsnr. of requests, Colombo, Jan, 1911, asst govt agt, Mannar, Sept, 1911 ag govt agt, Sabragamuwa, Feb, 1913, pol mag, Colombo, Nov, 1915 comsnr of requests, Colombo Feb 1917 censor, Apl, 1917 dep collr of cust, Colombo, May, 1918 ag prin collr of cust, Apl, 1919 govt agt, Prov of Uva, June, 1920, ag prin collr of cust, Dec, 1920 resumed duties as govt agt, Prov of Uva, Jan, 1921, ag prin collr of cust, Nov 1921 food controller in addition to his own duties, Nov, 1921, prin collr of cust and food controller, Apl, 1923, govt agt, W Prov, Dec, 1923.

THISTILL, J R—planter, Pindemoya, Atak, hcut, C M.R., a capital rugger three-quarter in his day

THOMPSON, CLAUD WEST—b Aug 28, 1878 ed Plymouth and afterwards at Cardiff Higher grade Schl. arrived in Ceylon in 1906, director and manager, P.H.C. Ltd,

Kandy; as a photographic artist, Mr. Thompson is well-known Up-country, having been in continuous charge of the Kandy Studio since 1914; recreation: golf.

THORNHILL, B. A., Proprietor, Colombo Rubber Works, Colombo; Proprietary planter and manager, Denawaka group, Pelmadulla; a fine golfer.

THORNHILL, GEORGE KRAM, F.R.G.S.—b. Mar. 3, 1884; arrived in Ceylon in July, 1901; to join the Survey Dept.; supt. of surveys first grade, Oct., 1914; present appointment, acting supt. of application surveys; a fine all round sportsman, Mr. Thornhill has figured successfully as a rugby half, while he has also done well at golf and lawn tennis; he was on service in the army in 1918-19.

THORNHILL, WILLIAM JOHNSON, A.R.T.C. (Glasgow)—b. Apl. 10, 1886; dist. engr., P.W.D., Jan., 1902; Ceylon govt. engr., Mandapam, and D.E. in charge of construction works, Takaimannar, May, 1914; on service in the army, Aug., 1915, to July, 1919; appointed P.E., grade II., Oct., 1920; ag. asst. dir. of public works, Sept., 1923.

THORNTON, GEORGE, M.D., C.M. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Oxford)—b. Dec. 24, 1867; medical supt., General Hospital, Colombo, Dec. 14, 1908; ag. P.C.M.O., Sept., 1919, to Dec., 1919; ag. asst. P.C.M.O. and I.G. of hospitals, Jan., 1920; ag. P.C.M.O. and I.G. of hospitals, Aug. 17, 1922; asst. P.C.M.O. and I.G. of hospitals, Nov. 21, 1922; asst. P.C.M.O. and I.G.H., and ag. registrar, Ceylon Medical Coll.; Jan., 1923; Dr. Thornton was a civil surgeon attd. to H.M. forces in South Africa from

Oct., 1899, to Sept. 30, 1900, and medical supt., Pretoria Hospital, from Oct. 1, 1900, to Oct., 1908; played cricket for Middlesex, Yorkshire and South Africa.

THORNTON, H. D., F.C.A.—partner, Ford, Rhodes, Thornton & Co.

THORP, A., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and V.A.; manager, Lochnagar (Ceylon) Produce Co., Ltd., Lochnagar group, Lawrencewatta, Matale.

THURAIAPPA, ROBERT ASHFIELD MORGASER—b. May 12, 1887; ed. Trinity Coll.; Kandy; D.E., attd. to the head office, P.W.D., Apl., 1914; ditto, Nuwara Eliya, June, 1914; ditto, Kandy, Nov., 1914; ditto, E. Prov., Jan., 1915; D.E., Mihintale, Feb., 1917; Kalmunai, Nov., 1921; Colombo Oct., 1922.

THYNE, W. M.—Municipal waterworks engr., Colombo; a well-known golfer and captain of the Colombo Golf Club in 1923; used to be a fine wicket-keeper some years ago when he played for the C.C.C.

TILL, MAJOR FREDERICK DENHAM—(late squadron commander, R.A.F.); b. Nov. 13, 1889; ed. Beaumont Coll.; arrived in Ceylon, 1907; on war service 1914-1919; planter and manager, Lowmont Group, Kalutara; a keen sportsman, Major Till played for his Coll. cricket and football elevens, and he still shows his interest in the game by turning out regularly for Kalutara Sports Club.

TILLEKERATNE, ALOYSIUS GORDON, A.M.I.E.E.—b. Dec. 7, 1872; supt. of telegraph and telephone traffic; Mr. Tillekeratne has had continuous established service in the Ceylon Post and Telegraph Dept. from Sept. 1, 1890.

THE KINGDOM, JAMES HUGH, J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Bentota Group, Elpitiya; chairman, Galle district P.A.

TIVY, C. L., J.P., U.P.M.—planter, Indurana, Ruanwella; a keen sportsman, Mr. Tivy has been closely identified with the Kelani Valley Club and for many years was croquet champion of Ceylon.

TOTHILL, FRANCIS JAMES, V.D.—b. May 27, 1876; extra asst. to post mtr.-gen., Ceylon, Oct. 28, 1898; asst. inspr. of post offices, Jan., 1899; asst. sec., cent. irrig. bd., Jan. 15, 1900; sec., ditto, and office asst. to dir. of irrig., May 15, 1900; asst. acctnt., gen. treasy., Jan., 1907; ag. fin. asst. and acctnt., gen. treasy., Apl., 1911, to Mar., 1912; and Nov., 1915 to Mar., 1916; ag. pay mtr., Ceylon volr. force, Aug., 1914; ag. staff offr. in addition to his own duties, Apl., 1915; ag. fin. asst. and acctnt. gen. treasy., Nov., 1915; 1st. asst. acctnt., Apl., 1916; ag. fin. asst. and acctnt. gen. treasy., Apl. to Nov., 1921.

TOUSSAINT, JAMES REGINALD—b. Aug. 17, 1879; ag. off. asst., Matara Kach., Ceylon, Jan., 1917; sec., Buddhist temporalities ord. comsn., and extra off. asst. to dir. of educn., Nov., 1918; ag. off. asst. to col. auditor, Apl., 1919; apptd. to cls. V. of civ. ser., local divn., July, 1919; ag. asst. colonial auditor, Mar., 1920; ag. sec. to the food controller, July, 1921; additional asst. comsnr. of stamps, Sept., 1921; held several appointments in the clerical ser. from Mar. 3, 1898, to Jan. 14, 1917.

TRAILL, G. B., M.C.—director, Messrs. Bosanquet & Co., Ltd., capt., late of R.F.A.; capt., C.G. A.; temp. extra A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor during the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

THE HON. ROBERT H.S.F.T., I.A. (Oxon.)—private sec. to H.L. Sir W. H. Manning.

TRIPP, WALTER CHARLES HOWARD—b. Jan. 23, 1870; acctnt., Survey Dept., Aug. 10, 1911; acctnt., Medical Dept., May, 1914; on service in the army, Oct., 1916, to July, 1919; Mr. Tripp served as principal clerk in the Audit Office under the Transvaal Govt., from June 5, 1900, to June 30, 1909; and was retired on gratuity from the Transvaal civ. ser. (as a result of general retrenchment) on the latter date; in Nov., 1910; he was apptd. as asst. col. treas., British Guiana, which post he held up to Mar., 1911. A fine tennis player, Mr. Tripp was champion of the Transvaal and on more than one occasion he has won the Colombo Garden Club championship.

TROLLOPE, FRANK—for many years sec., Colombo Apothecaries Co., Ltd.; general manager, since 1913; capt., C.P.R.C. (reserve); on war service, 1917-19; a well-known marksman in his day and one of the oldest members of the Ceylon Volunteer Rifle Assocn.; capt. of the Victoria Golf Club.

TURNBULL, GEORGE—b. Aug. 26, 1879. ed. Edinburgh Academy and Fettes Coll.; manager, Messrs. Jas. Finlay & Co., Ltd., since 1917; joined Messrs. Jas. Finlay & Co., Glasgow, in 1899; came to India in 1901; planting in S. India till 1905; at the Calcutta office of Messrs. Jas. Finlay & Co., from 1905 to 1917; chairman of Ceylon Estates Proprietary Assocn., 1922-23. member of Rubber Restriction Bd., 1922-23.

TURNER, EDGAR, J.P., U.P.M.—b. 1862; ed. Ipswich Schl.; after a training in Mincing Lane in tea-tasting, came out to Ceylon in

1887; took up a billet on Rahatungoda under Mr. P. E. Sewell, in upper Hewahetta and helped to start the Maturata and Hewahetta Dist. P.A. in 1896; became hon. sec., in 1897 and chairman in 1898; was a member of the thirty committee, and visited india as Labour comsnr. in 1906, one time chairman of the Planters' Assocn. of Ceylon and sec. for several years; presently chairman, Ceylon Estates Proprietary Assocn., and partner, Messrs. George Stuart & Co.

TURNER, FREDERICK JOSEPH SLAKER—b. July 28, 1881; asst. conservator of forests, June, 1905; ditto, N. Div., Aug., 1907; ditto, N.-C. Div., Mar., 1910; ag. conservator of forests, Oct., 1912; dep. con. of forests, Oct., 1921; att'd. to head office, Jan., 1922; possesses higher standard certificate from the Imperial Forest Coll., Dehra Dun; well-known turfite and owner; hon. sec., Kandy Race Club; lieut., C.M.R.

TURNER, LEWIS JAMES BARNETSON—b. July 8, 1885; ed. Edinburgh Univ. (M.A.); cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Oct., 1908; off. asst. to govt. agt., N. W. Prov., Dec., 1909; pol. mag., Gampola, Nov., 1911; off. asst. to govt. agt., S. Prov., May, 1913; asst. comsnr. of excise, Nov., 1913; asst. comsnr., S. Div., Jan., 1914; ditto, N. W. Div., Aug., 1916; asst. govt. agt., Kandy, in addition to his own duties Oct., 1917; ag. asst. govt. agt., Trincomalie, Sept., 1918; asst. comsnr. of excise, N. W. Div., and asst. govt. agt., Kandy, Aug., 1919; ag. asst. govt. agt., Nuwara Eliya, Oct., 1919; supt. of census, July, 1920; director of statistics, Sept., 1920; ag. controller of Indian immigrant labour, in addition to his own duties, Dec., 1923; edited Ceylon Handbook of Information

in 1922; a fine golfer, Mr. Turner has represented Colombo in the Burdett Trophy Competition. author of "Collected papers on the History of the Maritime Provinces of Ceylon."

TWEED, REV. DAVID, B.A.—senior minister, Dutch Reformed Church; Hon. Chaplain, C.D.F.; arrived in Ceylon in 1899 as pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, Wolfendahl.

TYLER, REGINALD JAMES—b. Aug. 2, 1887; police probationer, Dec. 11, 1908; A.S.P., Colombo North, July 8, 1912; A.S.P., Nuwara Eliya, Apl., 1913; A.S.P., Kurunegala, Oct., 1913; A.S.P., Chilaw, Mar., 1914; A.S.P., N. W. Prov., May, 1915; S.P., Oct. 1, 1916; S.P., Colombo, Apl., 1917 to Nov., 1918; S.P., N. Prov., Oct., 1919; S.P., N. W. Prov., Mar., 1920; S.P., W. Prov., Aug., 1920; S.P., Colombo, Mar. 20, 1921.

USHER, CECIL F.—director, Platé, Ltd., Colombo.

VAJRAJNANA, VENERABLE SRI DHARMARAKSHITA VANSALANKARA DHARMAKIRTI SRI PELENA—chief Buddhist high priest of the Sri Dha marakshita (Mihiripenna) sect; Vajirarama, Bambalapitiya.

VANCE, MARSHALL MOUNTS—b. in Middletown, Ohio, July 26, 1889; home, Dayton, Ohio; ed. in public and private schls. at Dayton; Ohio Wesleyan University, one year; University of Pennsylvania, three years—degree of Bachelor of Science in economics; Yale University, one year's post-graduate work in economics and anthropology; connected with the North American Civic League for Immigrants, Long Island Sound District, 1913-14; Standard Oil Co. of New York in Dutch East Indies, 1914-15; Detroit

Bureau of Governmental Research, 1917-18; commercial work in Dutch East Indies and India, 1918-20; foreign dept. of the National Cash Register Co. of Dayton, 1920-21, apptd., after examination, Consul at Colombo, July 22, 1921.

VAN CUYLENBERG, ARTHUR, J.P.—b. 1850, retired inspector of schls; went on pension in 1911, but subsequently acted on more than one occasion as inspector of schls.

VAN DENBERG, JAMES, J.P., U.P.M.—b. 1871, ed St Thomas' Coll, enrolled as proctor, 1899, crown proctor of Ratnapura since 1906

VANDER SPOEL, LEONARD—b May 12, 1883, ed Deventer Schl, arrived in Ceylon in 1916 to open up the business of the Holland-Ceylon Commercial Co, in Colombo with a head office in Amsterdam, prior to his arrival in Ceylon, Mr Vander Spoel was in Rangoon, where he was partner of Stork & Co, Ltd, and manager, Trading Co, (late Hegt & Co), presently managing director, Holland-Ceylon Commercial Co, and consul for the Netherlands

VANDERSMAGHT, JUSTIA GERHARD—b 1881, ed Royal and Technical Colls, chief surveyor, Works Dept, Municipality, Colombo, 1900 to 1922, partner, A Y Daniel & Son, since June, 1922, major, Ceylon Light Infantry asst.-adjutant, C.L.I., 1919, to Feb, 1924 on war service as lieut, 4th, Bn Royal Fusiliers, City of London, 1917-18, for many years hon sec., Nondescripts C.C., member, executive committee, Comrades of the Great War, Ceylon

VAN DER STRAATEN,—EDGAR ALLAN GARVIN,—b Mar., 31, 1871; third landing surveyor.

Customs, Colombo, Mr. Van der Straaten has been in Govt. Service since July 1st, 1889, being appointed chief clerk of the Customs in Nov., 1912.

VAN DER STRAATEN, ENGBERT HUGH, M.I.C.E.—b. June 25, 1872; assumed duties as D.E., attd. to the P.E., E. Prov., May 16, 1898, D.E., Batticaloa, Oct. 3, 1898; D.E., Trincomalee, May 25, 1901, D.E., head office, Dec. 30, 1902, D.E., Galle, Mar. 16, 1903, D.E., Kurunegale, Nov. 12, 1906, D.E., Kandy May 13, 1910; ag P.E., S. Prov., Apl. 19, 1912; P.E., W. Prov., Apl. 21, 1913; P.E., C. Prov., North, Dec. 1, 1922

VANDERWALL, CHARLES, J.P.—b 1848, ed Trinity Coll., Kandy, and St Thomas' Coll, enrolled as proctor in 1869, for the first two years he practised in Nuwara Eliya, afterwards going to Kandy, where he is still in practice, a remarkably able lawyer, Mr Vanderwall is noted for the manner in which he handles land cases, elected Burgher member of the Legis Council, 1916, legal adviser to the Kandy Municipal Council

VANDERWALL, EDWARD HENRY—b May 8, 1871, ed Royal Coll, asst master, Royal Coll., Jan, 1891, inspector of schls, Aug., 1906, divisional inspector of schls. June, 1921.

VANDERZIEL, T. C., L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), ed Wesley Coll., M.O. Civil Hospital, Kitulgala

VAN DORT, HUMBERT COLLIER, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R.C.S. (Edin.)—b Sept 17, 1885, ed Wesley Coll, house officer, General Hospital, Colombo, Apl., 1910; later at Ragama, Dikoya, Nuwara Eliya, Watawala, Undugoda and Minigama.

VAN LANGENBERG, A. V., J.P., U.P.M.—proctor, S.C. and notary, Gampola; a keen sportsman, Mr. Van Langenberg was an excellent all-round cricketer in his day and also did well as an athlete and lawn tennis player; has been, and is still a very prominent member of the Gampola C. & A.C.

VAN LANGENBERG, VINCENT, V.D., M.B., C.M. (Aberdeen)—b. May 31, 1870; ed. Royal Coll.; port surgeon, Galle, May, 1898; asst. medical officer, Prisoners of War Camp, Diyatalawa, Nov., 1900; medical officer Prisoners of War Convalescent Hospital, Mt. Lavinia, Apl., 1901; 3rd physician Gen. Hospital, Colombo, Feb., 1903; ag. medical officer, Convict Est., Colombo, Feb., 1903; medical officer, Tuticorin (seconded), Aug., 1903; port surgeon, Colombo, Nov., 1909; ag. inspecting medical officer, C. Prov., July, 1917; police surgeon, Colombo, Nov., 1917; supt. Mandapam Camp, Aug., 1919; medical supt., General Hospital, Colombo, Dec., 23, 1922; in Dec., 1902 Dr. Van Langenberg was seconded for service as civil surgeon on board the troopship "Dunera." He went to South Africa in charge of prisoners of war and returned in Feb., 1903; from June 6, 1915 to Aug. 27, 1915; Dr. Van Langenberg served as commandant, Prisoners of War Camp, Diyatalawa; a keen volunteer, Dr. Van Langenberg was a former officer commanding the C.L.I., retiring with the rank of lieutenant-col.

VAN REETH, Rt. Rev. MGR. JOSEPH, D.D., S.J., R.C., Bishop of Galle since 1895—b. 1893; ed. Coll. Notre Dame, Antwerp; entered the society of Jesus 1860; priest, 1875; sec. to the Provincial, Belgian Prov., 1877-82; Provincial,

Belgian Prov., 1882-88; rector and Master of novices at Tronchieures, 1888-95.

VAN ROOYEN, CHARLES ELLARD, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)—b. Apl. 13, 1872; ed. Royal Coll.; sub. asst. colonial surgeon, Colombo, May, 1896 Kandy Nov., 1898; Nawalapitiya, Sept., 1899; Dikoya, Oct., 1903; Nuwara Eliya, Sept., 1922.

VAN ROOYEN, FREDERICK—b. Mar. 3, 1874; ed. Royal Coll.; crown proctor and notary, Matale; chairman, Matale Urban Dist. Council; addl. P.M.; president, Y.M.C.A.; major, C.L.I. reserve; an excellent all round cricketer in his day.

VAN ROOYEN, GLENVILLE ST CLAIR, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edin.)—b. Mar. 19, 1861; was provincial surgeon, W. Prov. when he retired in 1921.

VAN TWEST, JOHN TAYLOR, A.M.I.C.E.—b. Aug. 19, 1875; head overseer, P.W.D., Dec., 1900; inspector, Aug., 1902; D.E. in charge of Sigiriya and Habarana-Topawewa roads, Dec., 1909; Katugastota, Mar., 1911; Anuradhapura, Mar., 1914; Batticaloa, Dec., 1917; Kalutara, Aug., 1923.

VAREY, JAMES ARTHUR, A.M.I.C.E.—b. Sept. 15, 1878; D.E., P.W.D., Puttalam, Feb., 1920; Mr. Varey was employed as irrig' engnr., Ceylon from Feb., 1907 to Sept., 1913; and as irrig. engnr., British Guiana from Sept., 1913 to Jan., 1920.

VERNON, CAPT R. C., M.C., O.B.E.—proprietary planter and supt., Urugala, Badulla; one time chairman of the Badulla P.A.

VILLIERS, R. H.—planter and visiting agent; 2nd lieut., C.M.R.; manager Waharaka, Undugoda.

VILLIERS E C J P U P M
—planter and supt, Hemingford,
Parakaduwa

VILLIERS HON MR THOMAS
LISTER J P U P M—b 1869 ed
Sherborne Dorset partner Geo
Steuart & Co former pre
sident European Assocn of Ceylon
arrived in Ceylon in 1887 and crept
on Ebbedde Dikoya under Mr
Alfred Tabor later on Tillyrie
Bogawantalawa and with the

Ceylon Tea
Plantations
Co Ltd
for nine years,
taking charge
of Scrubbs
est Nuwara
Eliya in 1893
and Oxford
Dimbulu in
1895 went to
Brazil to
take charge
of the Die
mont Coffee



Co but returned in 1897 he
was planting in Pusselawa for
two years and in 1905 joined
Messrs Geo Steuart & Co
becoming a partner the follow
ing year represented the Fort
Ward in the Municipal Council
Colombo and was chairman of the
Fsts Agents Assocn subsequently
chairman of the Ceylon Ests Pro
prietary Assocn for some time
European Urban member in the
Legis Council and former chairman
of the Chamber of Commerce

VINCI CLEMENT HARWOOD,
PASI—b Nov 10 1879 supt
of surveys arrived in Ceylon in
June 1908 having been appointed
asst supt of surveys takes a keen
interest in sport a prominent mem
ber of the Colombo Royal Yacht
Club

VIZARD C L J P U P M—
planter and visiting agent Tal
galla est Homagama

VIZARD BRIGADIER GENERAL
R D, C B E, J P, U P M—
planter, Pembroke est Kalutara
officer commanding C P R C,
member of the committee of the
Ceylon P A

VOGT Miss A N B A, A C M
—Udawal Girls High Schl staff
Chunnakam

VYTHILINGAM P B A
(Calcutta) J P U P M—advoca
te Colombo

WADIA STAVAN Hirji B A
(Bombay) and (Cuntrb)—b Aug,
15 1890 cadet Ceylon civ ser
May 1915 att'd to Jaffna Kach
June 1915 addl pol mag Jaffna
in addition to his own duties Oct
1915 ag off asst to govt agt
N Prov Oct 1916 financial
asst to chmn Municipal Coun
Colombo Jan 1918 extra off
asst to govt agt Sabaragamuwa
Mar 1920 pol mat Aisawella
June 1920 at dist judge, Anu
radhapura July 1921 asst con
troller of revenue and addl custod
ian of enemy property and controller
local clearing office Apl 1922

WAGNER F E—partner A
Bair Ceylon Manure Works
Colombo

WAIT CS J P U P M—
planter and superintendent West
Holyrood Talwakkelle

WAIT TH HON MR WALTER
ERNEST M A (1 din)—b Apl 14
1878 ed Fettes and Edinburgh
University cadet Ceylon civ ser
Oct 1902 addl asst to govt
agt N Prov Feb 1903 asst
land settlmt offr May 1905,
dist judge Batticaloa Dec 1910
asst land settlmt offr Feb
1911 on military duty Aug 1914,

pol. mag., Colombo, May, 1915; asst. govt. agt., Puttalam and Chilaw, Sept., 1916; dep. collr. of customs, Colombo, Apl., 1919; ag. sttlmt. offr., June, 1920; ag. controller of revenue, Apl., 1922; seconded for special duty in connection with immigration labour, Nov., 1922; controller of Indian immigrant labour, Apl., 1923.

WALDOCK, ARTHUR PLYER—b. 1870; ed. privately in London; arrived in Ceylon in 1888; director, Messrs. Lee Hedges & Co., Ltd.; capt., C.G.A. reserve; has done valuable work on behalf of the "Not Forgotten" Assocn.; soon after his arrival in Ceylon, he took up work with Messrs. D. Edwards & Co., now known as the Hatton Bank and Agency; five years later he joined Messrs. Aitken Spence & Co., of which he became a partner; a member of the Board of Agriculture; an excellent cricketer in his day.

WALDOCK, E. R.—b. Mar. 11, 1873; ed. private schl., London; chairman of directors, Messrs. Delmege Forsyth & Co., Ltd.; arrived in Ceylon, 1889; with Messrs. Carson & Co. for many years and later with Messrs. Whittall & Co., of which he was a partner; vice-chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, 1914-15; chairman of the Homeward Freight Conference; member of the Colombo Port Commission; former capt. and president of the Colombo Cricket Club; an excellent all round cricketer and rugby football three-quarter in his day.

WALDOCK, FREDERIC WILLIAM, B.A. (Oxon.)—b. 1867; ed. privately in London and later at Hertford Coll., Oxford; partner, Messrs. Keell & Waldock; director, Webster A.P. Factory; at one time sec. of the Ceylon Turf Club.

WALDOCK, HAROLD MEREDITH—b. 1871; ed. privately in London; arrived in Ceylon in 1894; partner, Messrs. Keell & Waldock; a well-known sportsman in his day, Mr. Waldock played a leading part as a cricketer and rugby football half-back for Colombo in the annual matches with Up-country; at one time president of the C.C.C. and C.H. & F.C.

WALKER, C. H. G.—director and general manager, Messrs. Rosehaugh Co., Ltd.

WALKER, JOHN — managing director and engnr., Messrs. Walker & Greig, Ltd., Colombo; capt., C.P.R.C. reserve.

WALKER, TOM — managing director, Colombo Hotels Co., Ltd., Nuwara Eliya Hotels Co., Ltd., and director, Messrs. Brown & Co., Ltd., Colombo.

WALL, JAMES JOHN—b. 1885; partner, Leechman & Co.; capt., Ceylon Engnrs.; vice-chairman, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce; chairman, Rubber Traders' Assocn. and Tea Traders' Assocn; capt., Colombo Golf Club.

WALLES, G. N. G., G.B.V.C.—ed. St. Joseph's Coll.; veterinary surgeon and proprietor, S. W. Walles & Co., Colombo; a keen turfite, Mr. Walles has figured very successfully as an owner in recent years.

WALPOLA, DON SARNALIS VALENTINE, L.M.S. (Ceylon), L.R. C.P. and S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S. (Glas.)—b. Mar. 15, 1885; ed. Wesley Coll.; house surgeon, Anuradhapura, Sept., 1907; later at Beruwala, Matale, Nuwara Eliya, port surgeon, Galle, Badulla and since Sept., 1923, M.O., Dikoya.

WALTERS, JOHN RADLEY, B.A. (Cantab.)—b. Jan. 20, 1888; cadet,

Ceylon civ ser, Nov, 1911, att'd to Kandy Kach, Dec, 1911, att'd to Galle Kach, May, 1912, at pol Mag, Negombo, Nov, 1912, off asst Galle Kach, Nov, 1913, pol mag, Gampola, May, 1915, ag dist judge, Badulla, July, 1917, pol mag, Kurunegala, Dec, 1920, asst govt agt, Mullaitivu, Sept, 1921, dist judge, Nuwara Eliya, July, 1923, ag asst govt agt, Nuwara Eliya, in addition to his own duties, Nov, —Dec, 1923

WARDEN, ALFRED, M C P C — director, Messrs Carson & Co, Ltd, acted as member of the Legis Council 1923 capt, C G A well known in sporting circles, a fine rugger forward in his day

WARING FRANK E, J P, U P M — planter and manager, Cragie Lea, Kotagola

WATKINS, R N, A C A — partner, Mac Dermott & Co, Colombo

WATSON D W, M A C — director, Messrs Bosanquet & Co, Ltd former vice-chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce a well-known sportsman in his day, distinguishing himself as a golfer, rugby three-quarter and polo player, winner of the golf championship of Ceylon in 1901 and 1902

WEBB H A — planter, Hindu-galla est, Peradeniya member of the committee of Ceylon P A

WEDDLERBURN MAXWELL Mac LAGAN, M A (Edin) — b Mar 25, 1883 ed George Watson's Coll, Edinburgh and Edinburgh Univ, cadet, Ceylon civ ser, Dec, 1906, pol mag, Point Pedro, Apl, 1908, Matara, Aug, 1908, Kurunegala, June, 1909, asst land sttlmt off, Jan, 1911, ag addl col sec in addition to his own duties, July, 1912, ag. asst. col sec, July,

1912, asst land sttlmt off, and special off. under "Waste lands ordce, Oct., 1914, asst. censor, Nov., 1914, asst govt agt, Nuwara Eliya, Sept, 1915, asst sttlmt off, July, 1920, ag sttlmt off, Apl, 1922

WEERAMANTRY, G, B Sc (Lond) — ed St. Benedict's Coll, University Schl, mathematical lecturer, Ananda Coll, Colombo, hon sec and treas, All Ceylon Union of Teachers

WEERESINGHE, GREGORY EDWARD GEORGE — b 1883, proctor and notary, partner Messrs. Van Cuyfenburg and de Witt, proctors and notaries, 115, Hultsdorf and 34-35, Chatham St, Colombo, ed Royal Coll and St Joseph's Coll; hon sec, Ceylon Catholic Union, Catholic Club, hon treas, Ceylon Lawyers Benevolent Assocn

WEINMAN, J R — b at Peradeniya and ed at the Colombo Academy he read law under the late Charles Ferdinands, solicitor-general and the late Hon Mr. James de Alwis, he practised as an advocate for many years in the Metropolis, and in 1902 was appointed acting dist judge, Colombo, he continued in this office for three years with a short break. Mr. Weinman has in recent years been a frequent contributor to the press and his reminiscences have always been intensely interesting

WEINMAN, LEONARD OWEN, L R C P and S (Edin), L I P, and S (Glas) — b Sept 17, 1887, ed Royal College, ag resident medical officer, Victoria Mem Lye Hospital, Aug, 1916, consn, R A M C., Nov, 1917, police surgeon, Colombo, since May, 1920, a fine all round sportsman capt of the Non-descripts C C.

WELLS, W. A. ORLEBAR, J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, Aranayake est., Aranayake; capt., C.P.R.C. reserve.

WERAPERMAI, ARTHUR AGASSIZ MATTHYSZ, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.M.S. (Ceylon)—b. Nov. 20, 1875; medical officer, Godakawela, May, 1897; later at Balangoda, Karawanella, Indula, Nawalapitiya and Matale; M.O., Negombo, since Mar., 1923.

WESTLAND, W. R.—asst. conservator of forests, Talwatte, Kandy; capt., C.M.R.

WHITAKER, CHARLES FRANCIS—b. Jan. 3, 1894; ed. Charterhouse; planting for two years at Paiyagalla, Kalutara, 1913-14; on military service with 2nd Q.V.O. Rajputs L.I.; 1915-1920; returned to the Island in 1921; sec. of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, Jan., 1923.

WHITBY, GEORGE ROLAND, J.P., U.P.M.—b. Feb. 12, 1878; ed. Bruton, Somerset; partner, Messrs. Skrine & Co.; well known in sporting circles and at one time steward and ag. sec. of the Ceylon Turf Club.

WHITE, ROBERT MILBURN, B.A. (Oxon.), Diploma of Forestry, (Oxford)—b. July 2, 1885; attd. to head office Forest Dept. Dec. 1910; asst. con. of forests, C. Div., June, 1912; dep. conserv. of forests, May, 1919; attended Imperial Forestry Conference in Canada, July, 1923.


WHITEHORN, ROGER HERBERT B.A. (Cantab.)—b. Dec. 1, 1887; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov. 17, 1911; attd. to col. sec.'s office, Dec. 12, 1911; attd. to Colombo Kach., Aug., 1912; at. pol. mag., Gampola, Jan., 1913; off. asst., Ratnapura Kach., Feb., 1914; pol. mat., Galle, May, 1914; 4th asst.

col. sec., Sept., 1914; on military duty as asst. censor, Nov., 1914; ag. asst. govt. agt., Colombo, Apl., 1916; 4th asst. col. sec., Aut., 1916; ag. 3rd asst. col. sec., Oct., 1916; priv. sec. to gov. in addition to his own duties, Nov., 1916; on military duty, 1918; add. asst. col. sec., Jan., 1920; ag. priv. sec. to officer administering the govt., Apl., 1920; pol. mag., Kandy, Sept., 1922; ag. asst. govt. agt., Kegalla, Mar., 1923.

WHITTOW, R.—partner, Messrs. Cumberbatch & Co.; for some years with Messrs. Skrine & Co.; major, C.G.A.; a keen sportsman Mr. Whittow was a fine rugger forward in his day and played for Colombo vs. Up-country; he also used to play fairly regularly for the C.C.C. and the C.H. & F.C. soccer team.

WHITTY, JAMES LIONEL—b. Aug. 1, 1870; ed. Portarlington and Grammar Schl., Tipperary; passed exam. in Chinganja; clk. in treasy., British Cent. Africa Prot., May 21, 1901; asst. treas., Somaliland Prot., Mar. 31, 1904; second asst. acctnt., gen. treasy., Ceylon, Oct., 1911; ag. 1st asst. acctnt., Apl., 1912 to May, 1913; on military duty, May, 1915; resumed duties, Jan., 1920.

WICKREMESINGHE, CHARLES LOUIS—b. Feb. 4, 1878; ed. Wesley Coll.; proctor, S.C. and notary, Galle.

WICKREMESINGHE CYRIL LEONARD—b. Aug. 17, 1890; cadet, local div., Ceylon civ. ser., Apl., 1912; attd. to Badulla Kach., Apl., 1912; Matara Kach., Oct., 1912; off. asst. to govt. agt., Uva, July, 1913; ag. pol. mag., Dandagamuwa, Nov., 1913; addtl. pol. mag., Colombo, Negombo, and Avisawella, July, 1916; pol. mag., Kalutara, Mar., 1917; pol. mag., Jaffna, Mar., 1920; addl. 

Colombo Negombo and Avisawella, Mar, 1921, addl asst govt. agt., Colombo, May, 1921, asst govt. agt., Mannar, Mar, 1923

WICKRAMASINGHE, SEXTUS FELIX, L M S (Ceylon), L R C P (Lond) M R C S (Eng)—b May 14, 1886, ed Wesley Coll, house officer, General Hospital, Colombo, Apl, 1912, later at Dikoya, Kurunegala, Mahaoya, Passara, Undugoda and since Mar, 1923, medical officer, Kandana Sanatorium

WICKS, CHARLES ALFRED, M A (Cantab)—b Mar 10, 1877, science lecturer, Royal Coll Mar 1908, ag professor of physics, Medical Coll, Nov, 1909 professor of Physics Medical Coll, Apl, 1911 ag asst director of education Apl, 1919 chief inspector of English schls Oct 1921, a well known cricketer in his day Mr Wicks played for the Europeans against the Ceylonese

WICKWAR, ARTHUR JOSEPH, F R G S—b Jan 5, 1871, ed St Cuthbert Grammar Schl Newcastle-on Tyne his official connection with the island dates to 1889, when he received an appointment on the unfixed establishment of the Surveyor Genl's Dept, in 1897 he joined the permanent staff as *thirteenth district surveyor*, in Apl 1901 he acted for the supt of surveys, and in June, 1904, was confirmed in that post, asst surveyor-gen, Oct, 1914 ag deputy surveyor-gen, Aug, 1915, ag surveyor-gen, Sept-Dec 1923, surveyor-gen, Dec, 1923

WIJEGONWARDENE, WILLIAM, M R C S (Eng), L R C P (Lond)—b Sept 2, 1881 ed Trinity Coll, Kandy; asst medical officer, Lunatic Asylum, Colombo, Sept, 1908, later at Avisawella and Chilaw, since Oct., 1923, M O, Badulla.

WIJENAIKE, WALTER HENRY, L R C P and S (Edin), L F P. and S (Glas)—b Jan 8, 1878, ed Royal Coll, medical officer, Kolonnna, Aug, 1908, Madulkele, Feb, 1910, Lindula, since Nov, 1917.

WIJENATHEN, HALLOCK, B. Sc (Lond)—ed St Thomas' Coll, municipal and civil engnr, Works Dept, Municipality, Colombo

WIJESINGHA, LIONEL CHRISTOPHER, L R C P and S (Edin), L F P and S (Glas)—b Aug 6, 1876, house officer, General Hospital, Colombo, Apl, 1907, later at Medagama, Avisawella, Maturata, Balangoda and since Mar, 1922, medical officer, Ratnapura

WIJEWARDENE, D. C—planter and merchant, principal, General Trading Co, Colombo.

WIJEWARDENE, D. E, B A (Cantab), M R C S, L R C P. (Eng), L M (Dublin), Colombo

Co, Colombo

WIJEWARDENE, D R, B A, L L B (Cantab)—barrister at-law and advocate, co-proprietor of the Ceylon Observer, "Ceylon Daily News" and "Dinamina"; lieut, C L I reserve, hon sec, and treas, Ceylon National Assocn.

WIJEYERATNE, A C Z barrister-at-law, Middle Temple—ed Ananda and St Joseph's Coll.

WIJEYERATNE, CLERMONT PFRERA—b June 26, 1885, ed. St. Benedict's and St Joseph's Colls, J P, U P M, proctor, S C., Kalutara; chairman, Urban Dist. Council, Kalutara, chairman of the Excise Advisory Board for the

Urban Council area; fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute; M.R.A.S.; acted as pol. mag. and addl. dist. judge., Kalutara on various occasions.

WIJEYEKOON, THE HON. MR. ABRAHAM CHARLES GERARD,



Barrister-at-law Gray's Inn—b. May 5, 1878; ed. Royal and Wesley Colls.; enrolled as advocate of the Supreme Court in 1902; ag. municipal mag., and addl. pol. mag; at Colombo, 1903; ag. pol. mag.,

Colombo, 1904; ag. crown counsel, 1905; and addl. crown counsel, 1906; ag. district judge, Kandy, elected representative in the Legis. Council (Central Prov. electorate).

WILKINS, M. L., J.P., U.P.M. M.B.A.—planter and V.A., Scottish Ceylon Tea Co., Ltd., Strathdon, Hatton.

WILKINS, L. M. W., J.P., U.P. M.—hon. sec. in Ceylon, Rubber Growers' Assocn.; planter and manager, Culloden, Neboda.

WILKINSON, D. A.—ed. Lancing Coll.; planter and supt., Holmwood, Agrapatna; a fine all round sportsman, Mr. Wilkinson has figured successfully at cricket, golf, lawn tennis and hockey.

WILKINSON, HUNTLEY, M.P. P.B.—planter, Talankande, Lindula; member of the committee of the Ceylon P.A.

WILLE, GEORGE ALFRED—b. Mar. 31, 1871; ed. Royal Coll.; proctor, S.C., and notary; partner, De Vos and Gratiaen, Colombo;

president, Ceylon Mutual Provident Asscn.; hon. sec., Colombo Pettah Library; president, Colombo Y.M. C.A., president, Ceylon Workers' Federation Prov. Assocn., vice-president, Ceylon Lawyers' Benefit Asscn.; and Colombo Industrial School.

WILLENBERG, RICHARD WILLOUGHBY, L.M.S. (Ceylon), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond)—b. May 13, 1884; ed. Kingswood Coll., Kandy; house officer, General Hospital, Colombo, May, 1908; later at Kurunegala, Buttala, Anuradhapura, Pusselawa and since Jan, 1923, asst. port surgeon, Colombo.

WILLETT, THOMAS GRAHAM, B.A. (Oxon.)—b. Feb. 18, 1883; ed. Merchant Taylors and St. John's Coll., Oxford; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1906; off. asst. to govt. agt., N.-W. Prov., Aug., 1908; pol. mag., Chilaw, Dec., 1909; addl. pol. mag., Galle, Matara, Tangalla, Hambantota, and Balapitiya, July, 1910; pol. mag., Jaffna, Jan., 1911; ditto, Kurunegala, Jan., 1913; asst. land settmt. offr., and special offr. under waste land ordce., June, 1914; spec. comsnr. in connection with the riots, June, 1915; asst. land settmt. offr., Sept., 1915; on military duty, 1918; asst. govt. agt., Kandy, Feb., 1920; asst. govt. agt., Kurunegala, Jan., 1923.

WILLIAMS, T. H., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and V.A., manager, Bramby & Lorrison, Kandapola.

WILMOT, CAPT. P. EARDLEY—planter, Kataboola, Kotmale; member of the committee of the Ceylon P.A.

WILLMOTT, E. A.—superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Colombo.

WILSON, A. C., J.P., U.P.M.—planter and manager, St. Leonards,

Halgranoya; chairman, Uda Passer-awa P.A.; served in the great war as capt. in King Edward's Horse and Hampshire yeomanry; a well-known sportsman, Mr. Wilson used to be a fine tennis player in his day.

WILSON, DANIEL COTTIER—b. Mar. 22, 1887; ed. George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh; partner, Messrs. Geo. Steuart & Co.; a well-known rugby forward in his day, Mr. Wilson played on several occasions for Colombo against Up-country.

WILSON, JAMES HOWESTON, M.C., M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.)—b. Nov. 20, 1891; irrig. engr., Minneri sub-division, Mar., 1921; ditto, Walawe works sub-division, July, 1922.

WILSON, JOHN—ed. St. Thomas' Coll.; proctor and notary; snr. partner, Wilson and Kadrigamer, Colombo.

WILSON, JOHN ALLAN, M.I. M.E.—b. Apl. 20, 1880, irrig. engr., June, 1909, on service in the army, Nov., 1915, to May, 1919, ditto, Kalunnai sub-division, Dec., 1922.

WIMALASURENDRA, DEVAPOORA JAYASENA, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E.—b. Sept. 17, 1874; head overseer, P.W.D., Aug., 1898; inspector, 1902; D.E., 3rd grade, Mar., 1907. D.E., Galle, June, 1908; attd. to the head office and engaged on work in connection with Hydro-Electric Schemes, Oct. 1918.

WINDUS, E. M.—planter, Rothschild, Pusselawa; member of the committee of the Ceylon P.A.

WINDUS, GORDON, J.P., U.P.M.—planter and V.A.; manager, Ragalla est., Halgranoya; a prominent sportsman in his day, Mr. Windus shaped brilliantly as a lawn tennis player, winning the men's open singles at the champion-

ship meet at N'Elia in 1911; in 1910, Windus and R. St. G. Jackson won the doubles championship of Ceylon; Mr. Windus was also a splendid rugger forward.

WINTER, A. W.—proprietary planter and visiting agent, Pillagoda Valley, Bandegama; member of the Excise Committee and Planters' Asscn. of Ceylon Committee, as representative of the Galle District P.A.

WINZER, CHARLES FRUGROVE—b. Dec. 1, 1886; inspector of art, Education Dept., Jan., 1921.

WISHARD, GLENN P., B. Sc., M.A.—b. 1884; ed. at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.; sec., Y.M.C.A. in St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A., 1908-1911, sec. of the International Committee of the North American Y.M.C.A.'s since 1911, served as a sec. of the Y.M.C.A. in Calcutta, Bombay, Jubulpore, Colombo and Bangalore; returned to the Colombo Asscn. in Mar., 1923; at present sec. of the Central Y.M.C.A.

WITHERS, REV. GEORGE M., M.A. (Oxon.)—b. Nov. 20, 1882; ed. Bahol Coll., Oxford; sub-warden, St. Thomas' Coll.; on war service from 1917 to 1920 in France; has put in excellent work in connection with the collecting campaign for the new St. Thomas' Coll. buildings at Mount Lavinia.

WODEMAN, GUY STANLEY, M.A. (Cantab.)—b. July 16, 1886; ed. Rossall Schl. and Jesus Coll., (Camb.); cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1909; off. asst. to govt. agt., Sabragamuwa, Oct., 1910; pol. mag., Matale, Feb., 1912; asst. comsnr. of excise, Apl., 1913; asst. govt. agt., Kandy, Apl., 1915; ag. asst. govt. agt., Matale, Aug., 1915; attd. to chief censor's office.

Sept., 1915; asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, Apl., 1916; ditto, Colombo, Oct., 1918; ditto, Nuwara Eliya, Dec., 1919; asst. govt. agt., Kegalla, Dec., 1921; asst. govt. agt., Matara, Mar., 1923.

WOOD, HUGH NOEL—b. Dec. 24, 1891; ed. Westminster Schl.; police probationer, Dec. 24, 1911; A.S.P., Kandy, Jan. 20, 1914; ditto, N. Prov., Apl., 1915; ditto, Kalutara, Mar., 1919; ditto, Galle, Apl., 1920; ditto, C.I.D., Aug., 1920; S.P., Oct. 1, 1921; S.P., Panadure Dist., Sept., 1922; ditto, Matara Dist., Oct., 1922; ditto, N. W. Prov., Mar., 1923.

WOODESON, AUSTIN—b. May 3, 1873; F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; architectural asst., P.W.D., Apptd. chief draughtsman and quantity surveyor, Nov. 11, 1898; promoted to the rank and salary of a 1st grade prov. engnr., Oct. 1, 1919.

WOODHOUSE, GEORGE WILLIAM, L.L.M. (Camb.), Math. trip.; M.A. of the Middle Temple; Campbell-Foster prize-man, 1910; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, 1916—b. Nov. 29, 1867; ed. St. John's Coll.; Camb.; cadet, local div., Ceylon civ. ser., Sept., 1892; asst. collr. of cust., Jaffna, Dec., 1892; Trincomalee, Dec., 1895; dist judge, Tangalla, Oct., 1897; addtl. dist. judge, Matara, Oct., 1898; pol. mag., Galle, Dec., 1901; dist. judge, Negombo, Feb., 1905; Kurunegala, May, 1913; Jaffna, Apl., 1920; officer of class I., grade I., Oct., 1922.

WOODHOUSE, LIONEL GILBERT OLLYETT—b. Feb. 22, 1888; joined Survey Dept., as supernumerary surveyor in Aug., 1905; presently, supt. of surveys; served in the great war, 1918-19; a well-known sportsman, Mr. Woodhouse has figured successfully at lawn

tennis and hockey; he won the Ceylon lawn tennis championship in 1922.

WOODS, THE HON. MR. WILFRID WENTWORTH, B.A. (Oxon.)—b. Nov. 11, 1876; 2nd cls. final hon. schl., mod. hist., 1901; clk., col. audit branch, E. and A. dept., Sept. 2, 1901; asst. auditor, G. Coast, Feb. 22, 1902; local auditor, N. Nigeria, Oct. 30, 1904; asst. col. auditor, Ceylon, Feb. 8, 1908; ag. col. auditor on several occasions; col. auditor, Aug., 1915; temp. employed at the war office, Dec., 1917, to 1919; ag. col. treas., May, 1920; ag. postmaster-general, Nov., 1920; col. auditor, Apl., 1921; chairman, Retrenchment Comsn., in addition to his own duties, Nov., 1921; col. treas., Feb., 1922.

WORSLEY, RALPH MARCUS MEABURN, M.C., B.A. (Oxon.)—b. June 11, 1887; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov. 12, 1910; att'd. to Colombo Kach., Dec., 1910; att'd. to col. sec.'s office, Aug., 1911; extra off. asst. to govt. agt., W. Prov., Oct., 1911; asst. land settmt. offr., Jan., 1912; off. asst. to govt. agt., C. Prov., July, 1914; asst. censor, Dec., 1914; on military duty, Feb., 1915; ag. asst. govt. agt., Mullaittivu, Nov., 1919, asst. govt. agt., Trincomalee, Sept., 1921; ag. govt. agt., Prov. of Uva, Aug., 1922; resumed duties as asst. govt. agt., Trincomalie, Oct., 1922.

WORTH, HENRY NORMAN, A.M. I.C.E.—b. Mar. 17, 1885; asst. engnr., Diyatalawa, Oct., 1911; ditto, Dimbulla, Mar., 1912; D.E., Dikoya, Apl., 1914; on military service, July, 1918, to Mar., 1919; D.E., Mannar, Dec., 1919; Dimbulla, Feb., 1920.

WRIGHT, EDWARD FRAN LABORDE—b. July

probationer, Dec. 1, 1908, A S P, N Prov, July 17, 1912, S P, Oct. 1, 1915 on service in the army, May, 1915, to July, 1919, S P, Sabragamuwa, Aug 1, 1919

WRIGHT, FRANK T, J P, U P M.—planter and manager, Galpbele Group, Panwila, steward, Ceylon Turf Club, keenly interested in racing and well-known owner

WRIGHT, Louis A', J P, U P M.—planter and manager, Brunswick, Maskeliya, former chairman of the Maskeliya P A, served in the South African War with the Ceylon Government a fine all round sportsman, Mr Wright has figured with conspicuous success as a cricketer, while he has also shone as a lawn tennis player and represented Up-country at Rugger, a former captain of the D M C C

WRIGHT THE HON LIEUT -COL THOMAS YATES, J P, 1 and 2, C C, V D, C C D, M B A —b Jan, 1869, ed Edinburgh Academy, and the Coll at Stratford-on-Avon, capt of his Coll cricket and football



Strikerly est, Kurunegala

in recent years was chairman of the Planters Assen of Ceylon, member for the European Electorate (rural) in the Legis Council, a keen volunteer, he joined the C.P. R.C soon after his arrival

in Ceylon and served in the South African war with the Ceylon contingent was officer commanding C.P. R.C, and now on the reserve with the rank of lieut -col, president, Ceylon Amateur Athletic Assen, a great all round sportsman in his day, distinguishing himself in cricket, rugby-football, athletics and polo

WYATT, E M, J P, U P M ed Royal Academy, Gosport, arrived in Ceylon in 1879 and opened land in the Kurunegala district planting rubber and new produce later at Baloya, Dikoya, where served till 1885 from there he took charge of Elbedde est, Dikoya, till 1898, where he took over Bogwantalawa est, he is now Venture, Norwood

WYLLIE, Ross, J P, U P M.—planter, Kalepahane and Oakwell, Haldumulla

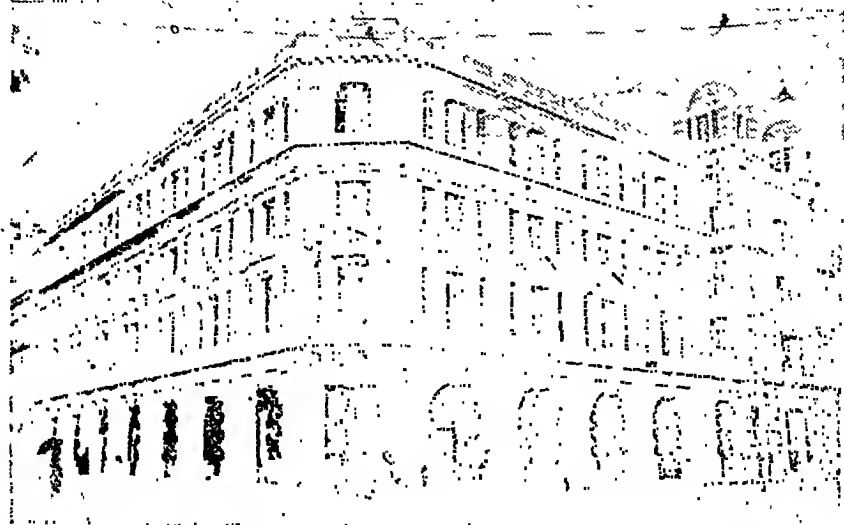
WYNNE-JONLS, Tom NEVILLE A R I B A, M S A —b Nov 1893, third architectural asst, W D, assumed duties as temporary architectural asst, Jan 31, 1919

YATES, A C, J P, U P M, planter and acting supt, Labodellie, Ramboda

YOUNG, C M, at one time financial adviser to the chairman Municipal Council, Colombo; late partner, Messrs R Gordon & Co and presently manager Tanganyika (Ceylon) Products, Ltd, lieut C I I reserve, hon treas., Royal Victoria Home for Incurables.

YOUNG, C T, partner, Messrs Gow, Somerville & Co, Member of the Municipal Council, Colombo, well known in sporting circles, champion of Ceylon in 1905.

YOUNG, HAROLD PATRICK GEDDES, A M I C E., M I S A b. Jan. 27, 1884 dist. engrn., P.



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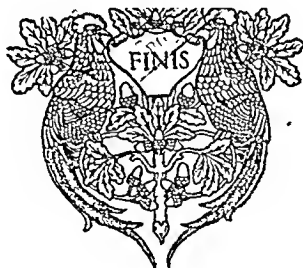
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D., July, 1911; on service in the army, Apl., 1915-July, 1916; D.E., Kandy, May, 1918; Kegalla, Feb., 1922.

YOUNG, MARK AITCHISON, B.A. (Cantab.)—b. June 30, 1886; ed. Eton and King's Coll., Camb.; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1909; off. asst. to govt. agt., N. Prov., Aug., 1910; ditto, Kandy, Nov., 1911; ag. asst. govt. agt., Mul-laittivu, Jan., 1913; 4th asst. col. sec., Nov., 1913; ag. 3rd ditto,

Feb., 1914; 2nd ditto and clk. leg. coun., Sept., 1914; 3rd a col. sec., Oct., 1914; on mili duty, 1915; 3rd asst. col. s Jan., 1920; 2nd asst. col. s July, 1920; ag. principal asst. sec., Jan., 1921; asst. govt. a Hambantota, Mar., 1922; princ asst col. sec., Mar., 1923.

YOUNG, WILLIAM MARTIN Jan. 11, 1890; deputy chief acco ant, Railway Dept.

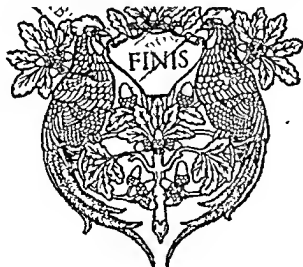


D., July, 1911; on service in the army, Apl., 1915-July, 1916; D.E., Kandy, May, 1918; Kegalla, Feb., 1922.

YOUNG, MARK AITCHISON, B.A. (Cantab.)—b. June 30, 1886; ed. Eton and King's Coll., Camb.; cadet, Ceylon civ. ser., Nov., 1909; off. asst. to govt. agt., N. Prov., Aug., 1910; ditto, Kandy, Nov., 1911; ag. asst. govt. agt., Mullaittivu, Jan., 1913; 4th asst. col. sec., Nov., 1913; ag. 3rd ditto,

Feb., 1914; 2nd ditto and clk. leg. coun., Sept., 1914; 3rd asst. col. sec., Oct., 1914; on military duty, 1915; 3rd asst. col. sec., Jan., 1920; 2nd asst. col. sec., July, 1920; ag. principal asst. col. sec., Jan., 1921; asst. govt. agt., Hambantota, Mar., 1922; principal asst. col. sec., Mar., 1923.

YOUNG, WILLIAM MARTIN—Jan. 11, 1890; deputy chief accountant, Railway Dept.



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